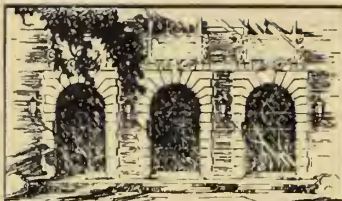


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The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. V

Providence, R. I., June, 1904

No. 1



THE CARRIE TOWER

Erected in memory of Carrie Mathilde Brown by her
husband, Paul Rajnotti

Here by Brunonia's storied halls,
And 'mid the singing boughs of
trees,
Love builds with Art these lifted
walls
In pledge of deathless memories;

And day by day as youth shall pass
Lusty and ardent on its way,
This shadow on the quiet grass,
This sunny shaft of red and gray,

Shall tell the tale of dusk and dawn,
The swift completion of the hour
That dims the brilliance of the labour
And steals the beauty of the tower,

Yet oft to him of careless mind,
Who ceases from his game or book,
Some peering spirit, undefined,
From brick and stone shall come
to look,

And he shall own the moment's mood,
And in his eyes shall burn the fires
That high and gracious womanhood
Through the uncounted days inspires.

BROWN UNIVERSITY NAMED IN 1804

By Arthur C. Barrows, '85

IT was at commencement, one hundred years ago, that the college on the hill took the name of Brown University.

Commencement, however, was then held in September. In 1804, University Hall was the only college building. Nicholas Brown, a graduate in the class of 1786,

where my deceased brother Moses and myself received our education. This attachment derives additional strength from the recollection that my late Hon^d Father was among the earliest, and most zealous Patrons of the College; and is confirmed by my regard to the cause of Literature in general.

Under these impressions I hereby make a donation of five thousand dollars to Rhode Island College to remain in perpetuity as a fund for the establishment of a Professorship of Oratory & Belles Lettres. The money will be paid next Commencement, and is to be vested in such funds as the Corporation shall direct for its augmentation to a sufficiency in your judgment to produce a competent annual salary for the within mentioned Professorship.

I am, very respectfully, Gentlemen, with my best wishes for the prosperity of the College,

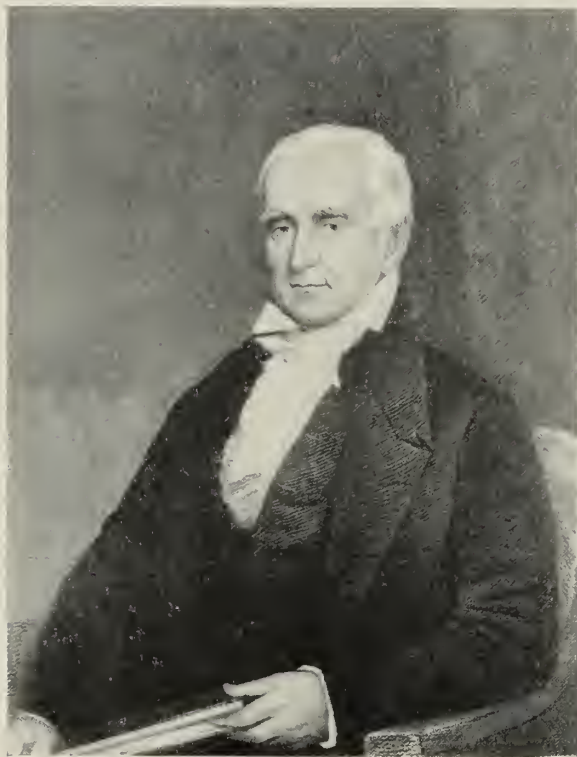
Your Obed^t friend

NICHAS BROWN.

Honble Corporation of
Rhode Island College.

The records continue: "It is thereupon Voted that the thanks of this Corporation be presented to Mr. Nicholas Brown, for the aforesaid donation; and it is further Voted that this College be called and known in all future time by the name of Brown University in Providence in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

The students then numbered about a hundred. Asa Messer was in the second year of his presidency. He became tutor in 1791, professor of the learned languages in 1796, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1799, and president in 1802. Salaries ranged from \$250 for the tutor to \$400 for the professor, and from \$600 to \$900 for the president. The cost of a year at college for the average student was from \$120 to \$150. The board in commons furnished by the steward averaged in cost \$1.75 per week. Here is the menu: For breakfast,



NICHOLAS BROWN, 1786

For Whom Rhode Island College was Named Brown University in 1804

was a prosperous merchant. He was a member of the firm of Brown and Ives, the latter gentleman at once his business partner and the husband of his only sister. As treasurer of the college since 1796, Mr. Brown was well acquainted with the financial needs of the institution. The following letter, neatly copied into the original records, is self-explanatory:

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 6, 1804. 3
GENTLEMEN:— 2

It is known to you that I have long had an attachment to this Institution as the place

tea, coffee or chocolate with bread and butter. For dinner, meat and vegetables five days in the week, soup and fragments one day and fish one day: good brown bread and small beer or cider. For supper, one pint of new milk and six ounces of white bread. "The students shall take their suppers of milk from the dining room in their own vessels, and shall carry them immediately to their own rooms. If any student shall stop to eat his supper in any entry in the College or shall go out of College to do it, he shall be fined for every offence 16c."

The college laws, promulgated in 1803 and signed by David Howell, secretary, are highly interesting to those who wish a glimpse of Brown's ancient history. A fine is the first penalty affixed to most of the laws. Here are some of the offenses and fines:

Absence from recitation, 8c.; tardiness, 3c. Absence from prayers, 4c.; tardiness, 2c. Absence from room at the evening study period, 6 to 9 o'clock, or being out after 9 o'clock, 8c. to 50c. Refusal to give evidence, 30c. to \$1. Playing upon musical instruments in study hours, 8c. Indecent or unnecessary noises, running violently, hallooing, rolling things in the entry or down stairs, 50c. to \$1.50. Throwing things against the College edifice, attempting to throw anything over it, throwing water or anything else from the College windows or in the College entries, 20c. to \$1. "If any student shall presume to attempt clearing the College yard, without liberty obtained of the officers of instruction he shall be fined \$1." The system of billeting was enforced by the college authorities. A senior wishing an errand done might call up an underclassman by a "billet decently written" and send him on the errand. "Students to whom the billets are sent shall immediately repair to the room specified in the billets." The freshmen had to carry the billets. One or more tutors or professors lived in college and visited the students' rooms from time to time to observe what was done and give assistance if asked. They secured admittance to a room by "a stamp of the foot or cane at the door." The imitation of these signals by a student was counted so

serious an offence that the fine was from 66c. to \$2. This seems to indicate that the officers wished to give the students fair warning—time to pocket the cards, put the bottles in the bed, and make any other hasty arrangements to receive company. That well-known stamp or cane at the door was not intended as a false alarm.

There was to be no complaining about food at the table. As Artemus Ward said, "Anybody caught turning up his nose at hash would have his nose suddenly depressed." Nothing, perhaps, shows the state of public opinion better than the religious requirements of the college in 1804. These were, compulsory attendance at some church selected by the student or his parents; penalty for non-attendance, 16c. There was to be no walking abroad in companies on Sunday nor gathering in rooms. If any student denied the existence of God, the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, the existence of virtue and vice, or harassed and disquieted the minds of his fellow students respecting the peculiarities of their Christian faith by ridicule, scoffing, infidel suggestions, or in any other way treated these subjects in a ludicrous and profane manner, or associated with such as did it, he was, if he persisted in such conduct after being publicly admonished, to be expelled from college.

And yet it was from such an education as this that there emerged Henry Wheaton of New York and Philip Allen of Rhode Island, Dr. John Green of Worcester and Governor Marcus Morton of Massachusetts, with many other sons of Brown, who in their day received more than the common share of the world's recognition. The early days of the Roman republic brought forth men who, "suckled by the she-wolf's teat," carried the eagles of Rome across the sea to Carthage, across the Alps to Gaul, across the Danube to the Dacians, across the Hellespont to Asia, victorious over the known world. That feat accomplished, the republic overthrown, the vast empire was enervated by the princely wealth of the few, the pauperism and consequent venality of the many, an empire great in everything but men. What shall be the course with our modern education?

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

By George Parker Winship, Librarian

THE John Carter Brown Library was formally transferred to the university and dedicated to the purposes of historical scholarship on Tuesday afternoon, May 17. The exercises, marking the acceptance by the university

Jackson Turner and Dr. William Vail Kellen, came next, and after them the chaplain, Dr. Henry M. King, of Providence; the members of the corporation; the governor of Rhode Island with the adjutant-general and the governor's personal staff, in uni-



DEDICATION PROCESSION ENTERING THE BROWN MEMORIAL GATEWAY

of the responsibility for the maintenance and administration of the library in accordance with the wishes of the donor, were unusually impressive and dignified, and in every detail most suitable to the occasion. The delegates from other institutions, the official guests and the faculty, in their academic costume, assembled at the Administration Building shortly before half-past two o'clock.

After an informal reception of the visitors from a distance, the chief marshal, Houghton Metcalf, '04, arranged the procession, with the president and chancellor at its head. The speakers, Professor Frederick

form; the judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in their official robes; the other state and city officials; the visiting delegates and their guests; and the faculty. The chief marshal was assisted by four marshals, members of the senior class and the Cammarian Club, N. B. Judah, Jr., A. L. Briggs, R. G. Martin, and H. V. Joslin. Seven other members of the Cammarian Club, P. F. Clark, C. W. Hunt, E. T. Stevens, G. B. Francis, Jr., A. H. Stanton, J. M. Gallison and E. C. Mowry, under the direction of E. L. McIntire, acted as ushers at Sayles Hall and at the new library building.

The procession was formed in front of the Administration Building, facing south, and marched down Prospect street to George and along the south side of the college grounds to the new gates opposite Brown street, erected by Mrs. Brown, "In memory of John Nicholas Brown" Through

for the divine blessing upon the exercises of the day and upon all that the future held in store for the university, and for this latest addition to its resources.

President Faunce next presented Dr. William Vail Kellen of Boston, a member of the committee of management, which



MAIN HALL OF THE LIBRARY
Showing Portrait of John Nicholas Brown Above the Fireplace

these gates, then opened publicly for the first time, the procession, with its flowing robes, tasselled caps and many colored hoods, entered the middle campus and marched up the new pathway to Sayles Hall. There the speakers mounted to the platform, and as soon as the procession had become seated, the Rev. Dr. King asked

directed the erection of the library building in accordance with the plans left by Mr. Brown. Mr. Kellen gave an outline of the history of the library, its growth out of the purely family library into a special collection of Americana, and its subsequent development until it has become a world-famous storehouse of library and historical

treasures. He was followed by the orator of the day, Dr. Frederick Jackson Turner, director of the School of History in the University of Wisconsin, who referred to the high reputation which the John Carter Brown Library has long enjoyed among historical scholars, and dwelt upon the important functions of the special historical library as a part of the general equipment of a university.

Dr. Turner's address, with that of Mr. Kellen, will be printed by the library, as its first publication.

At the close of the address the audience in Sayles Hall remained seated until the procession had formed and left the building. The path was followed back to the new library, whose doors were thrown open as the president and chancellor mounted to the entrance. At the same time, Mr. Bowen R. Church, who had led the procession to Sayles Hall and now back to the library, turned to the stone platform beside the steps, where he continued the march music from his cornet until all had entered the building. This innovation, replacing the usually noisy and sometimes discordant music of a band, by a single instrument played by a musician of recognized mastery in his profession, was a most interesting experiment, and one which added much to the dignity and beauty of the proceedings.

Within the library building, a low platform had been placed between the massive stone pillars which flank the fireplace in the main room. Facing this were chairs for the members of Mr. Brown's family and a few other guests, behind whom the remainder of the audience found ample standing room. As soon as all were quiet, President Faunce asked Bishop McVickar of the Diocese of Rhode Island to offer the prayer of dedication. At its close, John Nicholas Brown, the four-year-old son of the donor of the library, stepped upon the platform and gave to President Faunce the ring holding the keys of the building. As the child turned to come down, the audience began to clap. Looking up with a puzzled smile of surprise, to see what had called forth the applause, the boy joined vigorously in the clapping, wholly unconscious of his own part in causing it. Mr. Robert H. I. Goddard, representing Mr. G. W. R. Matteson and himself, the two trustees who gave the library to Brown University, in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Brown's will, took the child's hand and made the formal speech of presentation :

"A child bearing the name of his honored father has presented to you the keys of this building. No words of mine can add to the dignity or to the pathos with which this simple ceremony is invested. Enclosed within these walls is a matchless collection—the harvest of centuries of learning and historical research. The books which here have their abiding home will be an enduring monument to the patience, the scholarship and the enthusiasm for historical study of John Carter Brown and John Nicholas Brown—father and son. To the venerable university over which you preside we entrust the treasures garnered around us.

"Hither will come from many lands the historical student to drink deep from the springs of truth and knowledge which will flow perennial from this spot. It is to the enlightened generosity of John Nicholas Brown that the university owes the noble distinction of becoming for all time the guardian and preserver of these stores of intellectual wealth. May it be the happy privilege of yourself, sir, and of your successors in office to maintain a loyal fidelity to the expressed wishes of him whose memory we gratefully and reverently and lovingly honor to-day."

Dr. Faunce made an appropriate response, and announced that the building was open for the inspection of those who cared to look through it.

A large party of students had gathered outside, in the meantime, and when they learned that Mrs. Brown had taken the boy to her own home, they marched across the street, and began to call for him to come to the window. He soon appeared and joined in their repeated cheers.

At the close of the exercises at the library, Mrs. Brown asked the visiting delegates and their guests, together with the members of the faculty and their ladies, to an informal tea at her house, where there was opportunity for social relaxation and conversation, after the more serious proceedings of the afternoon. In the evening, the library committee of management entertained at dinner, at the University Club, in honor of those gentlemen attending the exercises as delegates from other colleges and universities. Covers were laid for sixty, of whom about half were members of the governing board and the faculty of the university. The chancellor, Mr. William Goddard, presided with the skill and grace which have for so many years contributed to the success of the official social gather-

ings of Brown University. After dinner he called upon the president, the chief justice, Mr. Stiness, Professor Bowles of Tufts College, the John Carter Brown librarian, Mr. Winship, Mr. Stephen O. Edwards of the library committee of management, Hon. F. A. Gaskill of the Massachusetts supreme bench, Hon. S. C. Eastman of Concord, New Hampshire, and Professor MacDonald of Brown. The speeches were brief, and of unusual seriousness, as befitted the end-

ing of a day so full of promise for the increased power and usefulness of the university.

The congratulations of one of the delegates, who declared that in his experience of American academic functions, this day's proceedings were unrivalled in dignity, effectiveness, and thorough appropriateness, closed a notable day in the history of Brown University.

THE CLASS OF 1854

Which Celebrates This Year the Fiftieth Anniversary of its Graduation

THE class of 1854 was graduated from Brown University with forty-one members. Of this number twenty-five received at graduation the degree of master of arts, eight that of bachelor of arts, and eight that of bachelor of philosophy. By a special vote in 1890 the M. A. degree was conferred upon two other members of the class of '54, who had not graduated with their class.

Of these forty-three persons, sixteen are still living. The accompanying cut includes the pictures of all the surviving graduates who have responded to the request of the ALUMNI MONTHLY for the loan of a photograph. They are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right, and numbered to correspond to the numbers prefixed to the brief biographies given below.

1. Charles Harrod Boyd, Ph. B., was born in Portland, Maine, in 1833, and fitted for college at the Portland Academy. Soon after graduating from Brown he was appointed aide on the United States Coast Survey, and continued in that work until the outbreak of the war in 1861. In that year he was topographical officer of the Port Royal Expedition. The following year he served in the defences of Washington and with the eighth army corps. In 1863 he was captain and topographical engineer of the cavalry corps, army of the Cumberland. For the next two years he was major on the staff of General Thomas, commanding army of the Cumberland. In 1866 and 1867 he was stationed in Texas on the Mexican frontier, and was then put in charge of the survey of the Mississippi

river and adjacent coasts, where he continued until 1878. Afterwards he had charge of a section of the trans-continental triangulation west of the Mississippi, of the New England boundary triangulation between Maine and New Brunswick, of the survey of the east coast of Florida south of Cape Candveral, and of many other pieces of government work. He is a member of the grand army and is now on the staff of the commander-in-chief as aide in charge of military instruction in the schools of Maine. He is also a companion of the military order of the Loyal Legion and a member of various patriotic and historical societies.

Mr. Boyd was married in 1858, and has four daughters. His present address is 64 Gray street, Portland, Maine.

2. Frank Woodbridge Cheney, A. M., was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1832. He prepared for college at the Lyons and Frieze School, Providence. He did not graduate with the class of 1854, but by a special vote of the faculty in 1890 was granted his degree. During the war he entered the army and served for a time in Virginia and Maryland as lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam in September, 1862, and just before the end of the year was honorably discharged on account of wounds.

Mr. Cheney has for many years been associated with his brother, Knight D. Cheney, of the class of 1860, in the manufacture of silk. He is treasurer of the firm of Cheney Brothers.

Mr. Cheney has traveled exclusively in



1. CHARLES H. BOYD



2. FRANK W. CHENEY



5. EDWARD L. DAVIS

Europe and Asia. He was married in 1863 to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell of Hartford, Connecticut, and has twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. His present address is South Manchester, Connecticut.

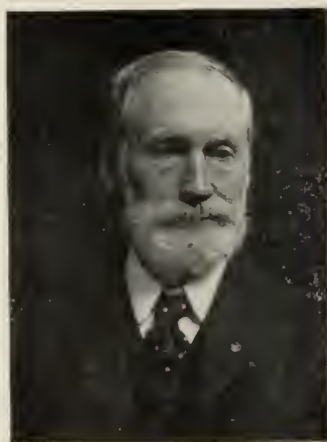
3. Alexander Wyly Couper, A. B., was born in Glynn County, Georgia, in 1834. He prepared for college at Northampton, Massachusetts. After graduating from college he acted for five years as clerk in various Savannah cotton houses, and then became overseer on a plantation. In 1863 he entered the Confederate army as a private in a Georgia regiment, serving until the end of the war. We have no record of his life since the war except his statement that he retired from business in 1895 and now "lives on a 300-acre lot." He closes his too brief account of his life with the

words, "I am very humble but a graduate of Brown."

Mr. Couper was never married. His present address is Sterling, Glynn County, Georgia.

4. Charles Thomas Crocker, Ph. B., has made no response to several communications sent to him, and the only information in our possession is that he is a successful business man, and that his present address is 84 Prospect Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

5. Edward Livingston Davis, A. M., was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1834. His father, Hon. Isaac Davis, was a graduate of Brown of the class of 1822. Mr. Davis prepared for college at the Worcester High School. After graduating he studied law in his father's office and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted



6. WILLIAM S. GRANGER



8. NATHANIEL POOL



9. SAMUEL A. READ



10. AMOS D. SMITH



11. WILLIAM TILLMAN



12. THOMAS H. TUCKER

to the bar in 1857. In 1858 he gave up the practice of law and, with others, began the manufacture of railway iron, locomotive tires and car wheels in Worcester. In 1864 a corporation, under the name of the Washburn Iron Company, was formed for carrying on the same business. Mr. Davis was treasurer of the company until 1882, when he sold his interest and retired from the corporation. He has also occupied many other important business positions, having been director of the Boston and Albany, the Norwich and Worcester, and the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad companies, and director and trustee of many other institutions and companies of his native city.

Mr. Davis was elected a member of the common council of Worcester for 1865, and served for three years. In 1874 he

was mayor of the city, and in 1876 was a member of the state senate. Since that time he has repeatedly declined to be the candidate of his party for various positions, including that of representative in congress. He has served as chairman of the commissioners of the city's sinking funds, and as a member of the park's commission. In the latter capacity, as well as by his gift to the city of a portion of the Lake Park and a fund for its improvement, he has done much to establish Worcester's comprehensive system of public parks and playgrounds.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and has long been senior warden of the parish of All Saints. He has many times represented the parish in the diocesan convention, has been for several years a member of the standing committee of the diocese, and seven times



14. ALBERT G. UTLEY



15. JARED I. WILLIAMS



16. CHARLES H. ZUG

was one of the four lay deputies of the diocese to the general convention of the church.

Mr. Davis was first married in 1859. His wife died two years later, leaving a son who survived her but a few days. He married again in 1869 and has three children, a son and two daughters. His present address is 314 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

6. William Smith Granger, A. M., was born at Grangerville, Pittsford, Vermont, in 1834. He prepared for college partly at Burr Academy, Manchester, Vermont, and partly at the Lyon and Frieze University Grammar School in Providence. He did not receive his degree with his class but it was bestowed by special vote in 1890. On leaving college he entered upon a successful business career. He established and for many years was president of the Granger Foundry and Machine Company, of Providence. In 1902 he retired from active business but he is still president of the Narragansett Mutual Fire Insurance Company and director of many other corporations.

Mr. Granger was married in 1871 and has two daughters. His address is 42 Olive Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

7. Henry Wentworth Johnson, A. M., was registered from Wolfville, Nova Scotia. After graduation he served a year as instructor in Horton Academy and a year as principal of Annapolis Academy. He then spent four years in the study of law, and began practice in 1860. From 1863 to 1867 he was clerk in the provincial secretary's office, and the last year he became deputy provincial secretary. He was also agent of the Nova Scotia department of marine and fisheries. He afterwards removed to England, where his latest known address was.

Communications recently sent to that address have been returned, so that his present location is unknown.

8. Nathaniel Pool, A. M., taught at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1848, and at Rockport, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1851-2. After graduation he taught for a year in St. Louis, Missouri, and a year in Rockport, Massachusetts. He then began farming in Rockport, and for forty years he has combined the business of market gardening at Rockport with that of produce dealer in Gloucester. His address is 117 Main Street, Rockport, Massachusetts.

9. Samuel Austin Read, A. M., for a number of years after graduation was a dry goods clerk in Romeo, Michigan. In 1865-6 he was an oil refiner in Cleveland, Ohio. In the latter year he returned to Romeo and went into business as a druggist. In 1874 he gave up the business to become cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of the same place, the position which he still holds.

Mr. Read served as inspector of schools of Bruce Township, Michigan, for four years, as clerk of the township for five years, and has been a member of the board of education of Romeo since 1867 and town treasurer since 1877. His address is Romeo, Michigan.

10. Amos Denison Smith, A. D., was born in Providence, in 1835. He prepared for college at the Lyon and Frieze University Grammar School. After graduation he entered upon a business life and he has been prominent in manufacturing and insurance circles in Providence for many years. He was for a time president and treasurer of Whitestone Cotton Mills and is now manufacturers' agent and general manager of estates and properties.

Mr. Smith was married in 1861. He has no living children. His address is 75 Prospect Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

11. William Tillman, Ph. B., was born at Geneva, New York, and prepared for college in Bridgeport, Connecticut. At the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the United States Army, and served through the war, retiring as brevet lieutenant-colonel. After the war he went into business in Louisville, Kentucky. He has been vice-president of the commissioners of the Louisville sinking fund, cashier of the Falls City Bank, and treasurer of various companies. A number of years ago he retired from active business.

Mr. Tillman was married in 1863, and has five children, one son and four daughters. His address is 1035 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

12. Thomas Horatio Tucker, A. M., was born at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1831. He prepared for college at Worcester High School. For fifteen years after graduation he taught in various grammar and high schools in the following places, in the order in which they are given: Foxboro, Massachusetts, Hartford and Manchester, Connecticut, Springfield, East Douglas and Westboro, Massachusetts. From 1871

to 1874 he was proprietor of a hotel in Westboro. Since that time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits of various kinds.

Mr. Tucker was married in 1859 and has four children, two sons and two daughters. His address is Melrose, Massachusetts.

13. George Putnam Upton, A. M., was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1835. He prepared for college at Roxbury Latin School. Immediately after graduation he entered the profession of journalism. He was for one year on the staff of the *Native Citizen*, of Chicago, and for five years city editor of the *Evening Journal*. In 1862 he became connected with the *Chicago Tribune*, acting as war correspondent for a year or two and musical critic for nearly twenty years. In 1872 he was advanced to the position of associate editor, which he still fills.

Mr. Upton has always taken much interest in music. In 1872 he organized the *Apollo Musical Club*, of which he was the first president. He is the author of nine books, of which seven deal with musical matters, and the translation of several German works of the same general nature. His latest publications are *The Standard Comic Operas* and *Musical Pastels*, both of which appeared in 1903.

Mr. Upton was married in 1880 and has one daughter living. His address is 2427 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

14. Albert Greene Utley, A. M., was for one year after graduation assistant librarian in the Providence Athenæum, and for the next year principal of an academy in Illinois. After returning to Providence he was for several years a member of the school committee. From 1865 to 1877 he was judge of the court of magistrates of Providence, and from 1870 to 1885 president of the Lambertville Rubber Company. Since 1882 he has been a trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Providence.

Mr. Utley is now engaged in developing the resources of Salt River Valley, Arizona. His address is P. O. Box 1061, Phoenix, Arizona.

15. Jared Irving Williams, A. B., was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, in 1832. He prepared for college at Lancaster Academy, and at Killingly Academy, Connecticut. From 1855 to 1860 he was editor of the *Coos County* (New Hampshire) *Democrat*. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and has since been engaged in the practice of law. He served in the army during the civil war with the rank of captain. He was president of the board of education of Lancaster from 1876 to 1889, and member of the New Hampshire house of representatives 1879-80.

Mr. Williams was married in 1857. He has no children. His address is Lancaster, Coos County, New Hampshire.

16. Charles Humphrey, Ph. B., is an iron manufacturer. His address is Etna and 13th Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

MEMORIES OF BROWN UNIVERSITY FIFTY YEARS AGO

By T. H. Tucker, '54

THE FACULTY

IN our freshman year — 1850 — the faculty consisted of eight members: President Wayland, Professors Caswell, Chace, Gammell, Lincoln, Dunn, and Instructors, G. W. Greene and H. H. Perry. All of these honored and beloved teachers have long since gone to their reward. Dr. Wayland was the first — he died in 1865 — and Professor Lincoln the last — he died in 1891 — after forty-nine years of active service, the longest in the history of the college.

THE NEW SYSTEM

Our class had the distinction of being the first to enter under the so-called New System, of which Dr. Wayland was understood to be the prime mover. The students rejoiced in the changes made because it gave them more liberty in various directions. The greatest change was in offering a choice of the degrees B. P., A. B. or A. M. and the course of studies leading to them. The first two degrees required a course of three years, and the last of four, also special degree examina-

tions at the end of the regular course. Again, prayers were changed from 6 to 8.15 o'clock A. M. and the 5 o'clock evening prayers were given up wholly; for these the old bell rang the last time on September 12, 1850.

The third change was to allow the students to go and come as they chose in the day time, only requiring them to be in their rooms and studying from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. five evenings a week. The professors had sections assigned to them in Hope College and University Hall and visited the rooms to see that the rule was observed. In the cold months it was no pleasing trip through the long halls of University Hall with a candle or oil lamp. There were no partitions then, I think.

THE CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS

The front campus has not changed in size, but the rear one is more than double the old. The well and old oaken bucket have disappeared, and dearly were they esteemed by us. Amidst all the pranks, cut up by fun-loving boys, the well and bucket remained inviolate. There were only four buildings Hope College, Manning Hall, University Hall, Rhode Island Hall on the campus. Manning Hall served for the chapel exercises, and on the first floor was the Library containing a little over 20,000 volumes. The fourth story of Hope College held the Libraries of the Philermenian and United Brothers Societies, in all 7,000 volumes. The university grounds were surrounded by a wooden fence and a gateway of the same material, which has recently given way to the beautiful iron fence. Our class has a section in it, through the generosity of Mr. Wm. S. Granger of Providence. From 1850

to 1854 many of the beautiful and large trees of to-day were mere saplings and could be clasped with the two hands and their tops looked down on from the upper college windows.

THE CLASS

Our class entered college with about fifty. The whole number in the university was a little over two hundred. At the end of the senior year thirty-eight obtained degrees, twenty-three that of A. M., eight that of A. B., and seven that of B. P. Subsequently five others connected with the class received degrees, making the complete class number forty-three, of whom seventeen are living,—nearly forty per cent. The first to die was Bartlett Mayhew in 1860, and the most recent, Rev. Charles A. Snow in 1903. In 1854 the college numbered about 250 students.

COMMENCEMENT

Our commencement occurred September 6, 1854. Then as now the procession was formed in front of Manning Hall, the chief marshal calling the classes back to 1790, and the procession extended to Benefit street. Thirty of the class received appointments, but only seventeen were allowed to take part, and the exercises lasted nearly four hours. The four honors were given as follows: to Braman, valedictory; Taft, salutatory; Slater, philosophical oration; W. B. Carpenter, classical oration. Not one of these four is living to-day. The dinner took place, as was usual, in the immense tent spread in the rear of University Hall. At its conclusion the class of 1854 went forth to fight life's battles, and to add its quota to the fame and lustre of its dearly loved Alma Mater.

BROWN FINISHES FOURTH AT WORCESTER

LARGELY because of financial reasons Brown sent only five men to the annual meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Worcester on Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21. This small team, however, did remarkably well and the university was surprised and gratified by the winning of 17 points. Tucker did the best work, as he secured place in both

the mile and two-mile runs—a very creditable performance. Ehmke won the discus, as was expected, and was third in the shot put. Thurlow, Craft, and Capt. Lamkie failed to win in their events, which were all hotly contested and won in fast time.

It was Amherst's day at the oval. Her team did what was expected of them by winning the intercollegiate championship

by a comfortable margin of points. Dartmouth came second by beating out Williams in the pole vault, which was the last event of the day, and Brown won from Tech by half a point and so secured fourth place. The following table shows how the points were scored. The University of Maine, the University of Vermont and Trinity College had starters in some of the events, but they won no points:

	Amherst.	Dartmouth.	Williams.	Brown.	M. I. Tech.	Bowdoin.	Tufts.	Wesleyan.
Mile run.....	0	3	1	5	2	0	0	0
440-yard dash.....	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
16-lb. shot.....	5	1	0	2	0	3	0	0
High jump.....	5	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
100-yard dash.....	1	5	3	0	2	0	0	0
120-yard hurdle....	1	0	8	0	2	0	0	0
880-yard run.....	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
16-lb. hammer....	3	1	0	0	2	5	0	0
Broad jump.....	5	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0
Two-mile run.....	3	0	0	5	1	2	3	0
220 yard dash.....	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Discus	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	3
220-yard hurdle....	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Pole vault.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	3	0	2	0	0	$\frac{3}{8}$
Totals.....	43 $\frac{1}{8}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	5	3 $\frac{3}{8}$

The crowd was the largest that ever attended college sports in Worcester. In spite of the fine weather and track conditions, there was no record breaking in the track events, although in several instances last year's figures were lowered.

Two field records were broken in actual competition and a third in the usual trials allowed a winner. F. H. Ehmke, Brown, won the discus with a throw of 114 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., but put the record at 118 ft. 8 in. in his extra trials. This supplants Watson's 116 ft., the best previous mark.

R. E. Rollins of Amherst allowed his new record, 43 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., made on Friday in the trials of the 16-pound shot put, to stand, and this is now the association record for that event.

A. C. Denning of Bowdoin made a new record for the 16-pound hammer on Saturday, when he threw the sphere 138 ft. 8 in., which takes the place of the mark he made the day before at 134 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Following is the score of the meet in detail:

100-yard dash—First heat won by H. K. Craft, Brown; P. H. Porter, Maine, second; time 10 3-5s. Second heat won by G. L. Swasey, Dartmouth; W. G. Boggs, M. I. T., second; time 10 2-5s. Third heat won by F. L. Thompson, Amherst; H. L. Gutterson, Williams, second; time 10 2-5s. Final heat won by G. L. Swasey, Dartmouth; H. L. Gutterson, Williams, second; W. G. Boggs, M. I. T.

Mile run—Won by R. D. Tucker, Brown; C. H. Campbell, Dartmouth, second.

120-yard hurdles—First semi-finals won by R. G. Leavitt, Williams; J. M. Hubbard, Amherst, second; time 16 3-3s. Second semi-final won by E. V. Lewis, Williams; T. H. Haynes, M. I. T., second; time 16 2-3s. Final heat won by R. G. Leavitt, Williams.

440-yard run—Won by E. E. Orrell, Amherst; H. E. Taylor, Amherst, second; S. D. Warner, Williams, third; L. D. H. Weld, Bowdoin, fourth; time 51 4-5s.

880-yard run—Final heat won by H. E. Taylor, Amherst; E. L. Wilson, M. I. T., second; W. A. Newell, Williams, third; F. French, Dartmouth, fourth; time 2 m. 1 2-5s.

220-yard dash—First semi-final won by E. C. Bafes, Bowdoin; H. K. Crafts, Brown, second; time 23 4-5s. Final heat won by G. L. Swasey, Dartmouth.

Two-mile run—Won by R. D. Tucker, Brown.

Putting 16-pound shot—Won by R. E. Rollins, Amherst, 43 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; A. C. Denning, Bowdoin, second, 39 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; F. H. Ehmke, Brown, third, 39 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Running high jump—Won by H. E. Taylor, Amherst, 5 ft. 9 in.

220-yard hurdles—First semi-final won by R. G. Leavitt, Williams; J. M. Hubbard, Amherst, second; time 26 3-5s. Second semi-final won by W. P. Hubbard, Amherst; E. V. Lewis, Williams, second; time 26 4-5s. Final heat won by R. G. Leavitt, Williams.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by A. C. Denning, Bowdoin, 138 ft. 8 in.

Running broad jump—Won by W. P. Hubbard, Amherst, 21 ft. 6 in.

Throwing the discus—Won by F. H. Ehmke, Brown, 114 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Pole vault—Won by F. B. Hazen, Dartmouth, 11 ft. 3 in.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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JUNE, 1904

COMMENCEMENT NEAR AT HAND

Commencement once more approaches and every son of Brown who can conveniently—or even with some considerable inconvenience—revisit the college, should do so. If the interest of any alumnus in Brown is lagging, he certainly owes it to himself and to it to come back; if he is as much interested as ever he is sure of an enjoyable time, meeting old friends watching the ever-new observance of the festival week and turning back his calendar to the days of his late teens or early twenties.

This year the rearrangement of class day makes it easy for many graduates of the college to spend the entire commencement season in Providence. Heretofore class day has come on Friday and

commencement has followed on Wednesday of the next week, but this year class day will be only two days before commencement. In other words, an old Brown man, if he reaches town not later than Sunday afternoon can be present at all the exercises of the week, beginning with the baccalaureate service and ending with the commencement day ball game on Andrews Field. Brown's commencement opponent this year will be Amherst. On class day the Pennsylvania nine will be in town.

The new arrangement should work well. It will not inconveniently crowd the events of the week, and yet will make a great saving in time. We believe the experience of this year will lead to the perpetuation of the new custom of observing class day on Monday.

STEWART DELANEY RESIGNS

Archibald Grant Delaney, steward of the university for nearly twenty years has resigned his position to enter business elsewhere in the city. He has been a faithful friend of the college during his long term of service, a genuine well-wisher of all the "boys" and a careful guardian of the university property. His post has been difficult to fill, as it has had to do with constabulary duties as well as with the care of college property; and in his less amicable relations with the undergraduates there has been some natural yet for the most part good-natured friction. It is safe to say that Brown men, past and present, appreciate the spirit of fidelity with which Mr. Delaney has done his work and will bear witness to his efficiency and courtesy.

Mr. Delaney has been the steward of the university under three presidencies. He has seen it grow from a small into a large institution and has had a considerable part to play in its material upbuilding. He is a man of practical ideas and the college will miss his competent assistance.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

IN no community is it possible for customs to change so rapidly as in a collegiate community. Four years constitute a collegiate generation. Perhaps it is this very shortness of the collegiate span that induces "the unending procession of college graduates" to think that their customs are descended from a really remote past. To the majority of Brown alumni the custom of having class day on the Friday preceding the week of commencement seems to strike its roots deep into antiquity—an "American" antiquity. Yet this custom does not go back even to the days of Francis Wayland or of Barnas Sears. The plan of having class day on a Friday and commencement on the following Wednesday was first adopted in 1870.

At the commencement this year a new order of events is to be established. Class day is to come on the Monday and ivy day on the Tuesday preceding commencement. Tuesday will, as usual, be observed as alumni day.

Baccalaureate Service The commencement period will begin with a service in the First Baptist Meeting House, at which the president of the university will preach a sermon to the members of the graduating class. The music on this occasion will be by a chorus of students. The hour is 4.30 P. M., Sunday, June 12.

Class Day Class day will be held on Monday, June 13. The morning exercises will be held in Sayles Hall. The program is as follows: Address by Elmer T. Stevens, president of the class; oration by Albert Benjamin West; poem by Oliver Hilliard Booth. At 1:30 P. M. there will be a ball game on Andrews Field between Brown and the University of Pennsylvania. At 4 o'clock the class tree exercises will be held on the front campus. Addresses will be made by William Everett Prince, Eugene LaVerne McIntyre and William George Hoffman, Jr., the latter giving the address to undergraduates. In the evening there will be the usual promenade concert and illumination of the college grounds.

Ivy Day The Ivy day exercises will be held at Pembroke Hall, Tuesday morning, June 14, at 10.30 o'clock. The speakers will be Misses Florence B. Beiteman, Linda M. Lowell, Sarah DeV. Packard and Alice H. Manchester, the president of the university and the dean of the Women's College.

Phi Beta Kappa Meeting The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held in number 5 University Hall at 9.30 Tuesday morning, June 14.

Meeting of the Associated Alumni The annual meeting of the Associated Alumni will be held in Manning Hall at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, June 14. After the meeting in Manning Hall the alumni will attend the exercises dedicating the Carrie Tower and the Robinson Gate, and listen to an address by Professor Charles E. Bennett, '78, of Cornell University, on the subject, "The Present Status of College Education," to be given in Sayles Hall.

Commencement Speakers and Their Subjects The senior orations at the commencement exercises will be as follows:—"The Cant of Criticism," Albert Benjamin West; "The Development of the Conception of God in the Prophetic Writings," Morris Brown; "Individualism as an Economic System," Ralph Harvey Bevan; "An Appreciation of Kant," Arthur Upham Pope.

Reduction in Fares The following conditions relating to the method of securing reduced rates by those coming long distances to attend commencement exercises should be noted:

1. Obtain certificate on purchasing ticket at point of departure.
2. Deposit certificate at Administration Building on arrival at the university.
3. Full fare coming; third fare returning.
4. All conditioned on one hundred certificates.
5. Fee for visé 25 cents.
6. For further information apply to Arthur H. Blanchard, Brown University.

Preliminary Nominations of Trustee

In response to the circular inviting the alumni nominate persons for the Congregational vacancy existing in the board of trustees, caused by the death of Hon. Elijah B. Stoddard, ballots have been cast for thirty-six persons. Of these six received fifteen or more votes and are, according to the regulations of the Associated Alumni, placed in nomination. Those nominated are:

Robert P. Brown, 1871, of Providence,
Charles Matteson, 1861, of Providence,
Edward C. Moore, 1891 (advanced), of Cambridge,
Henry D. Sharpe, 1894, of Providence,
William P. Sheffield, 1877, of Newport,
Louis F. Snow, 1887, of New York City.

The polls will be open in the college library on the morning of commencement day from 8.30 to 11 o'clock.

Graduating After Three Years Study

Recently the Brown faculty made provisions whereby a man may graduate from the university at the end of three years, providing he does the whole four years' work. Three undergraduates expect to take their degree at the approaching commencement after three years spent at the university. It is not expected that any considerable number of men will do this in the future, and the faculty are not prepared to advise it. They still believe heartily in the old four-years' course, but there are exceptional men and will be in all the future for whom it may be advisable to finish the work in three years.

Mr. Delaney Resigns

Archibald G. Delaney has resigned the position of steward of the university, a position which has brought him into contact with almost a generation of Brown men. He was appointed by President Robinson in 1884, and in the twenty years of his service under Presidents Robinson, Andrews, Clarke and Faunce has seen the college grow from an institution with 250 students to one with an enrollment of 900, and from a "plant" of nine buildings to one of nineteen. With this growth of the college his duties and responsibilities have naturally increased very much and become both various and manifold.

Mr. Delaney was born in Nova Scotia, September 28, 1848, and came to Providence in 1864. He began life as a carpenter's apprentice with James Hutchinson,

then doing business on Exchange Place, and was in the employ of several carpenters' firms in Providence, previous to his appointment as steward of Brown University. He will establish himself as a carpenter in Providence, giving special attention to the care of estates.

Mr. Delaney's successor will be Mr. Edwin A. Burlingame, a graduate of Cornell University in the department of civil engineering.

Wide-Awake Eighty-Four

The class of '84, which is this year to celebrate its twentieth anniversary and dedicate the Robinson Gate, which is its latest gift to the college, having been made aware, through the columns of the ALUMNI MONTHLY and by circulars sent to the secretaries of other classes of the enthusiasm of '93, suggests that it may be of interest to the members of that class to know that they have in most cases but followed the example set nine years previously by '84. '84 graduated fifty-three members. Thirty-eight attended the decennial reunion and thirty-five the reunion five years ago, both of which appear to be record percentages. Forty have already advised the secretary of their intention to be present at the reunion this year.

The "annual lunch" is held in the winter. On an average seventy-five per cent. of the class report in person or by letter on these occasions.

The photo of '84, taken on the occasion of their decennial, shows their colored "mascot" and standard, while their somewhat modest banner made its appearance in the line in 1889.

Since graduation it has been the custom to invite to the reunions all who were ever connected with the class. At the tenth and fifteenth the out-of-town members were the guests of the Providence members, as they are to be on the approaching twentieth anniversary.

Forty-seven members of the class contributed to the Lincoln Fund, the largest number of individual subscribers from any class. At the tenth anniversary, when the class presented a fund to the library, it achieved the wholly unique distinction of turning over more money than the subscription paper called for.

Of the forty-nine graduates now living, forty-one have contributed to the Robinson Gate, while subscriptions have also been

received from three non-graduates who were at some time connected with '84.

Reunion of 1899, Women's College The class of 1899 of the Women's College will hold its quinquennial reunion at 235 Benefit Street, in the building which served as the home of the Women's College until the erection of Pembroke Hall in 1897. This structure is now used as a studio by Mr. Hugo Breul, who has kindly met the desires of the committee in allowing them to use it for holding their reunion. The reunion of the class of 1899 in this hall, the scene of recitations and dances, of examinations and teas, will doubtless be of unusual interest. The committee in charge of the reunion consists of Mary G. Wilbur, Agnes E. Clarke, Mary B. Leonard, Harriet B. Utter and Florence Bartlett.

Intercollegiate Athletic Conference The Intercollegiate Conference on Athletics held its sessions on Saturday, May 7, in the Brown Union. The delegates present were: Dr. E. H. Nichols of Harvard, G. M. Dennis of Cornell, W. B. Scott of Princeton, Professor A. S. Goodspeed of the University of Pennsylvania and all the Brown board of athletic directors.

Certain resolutions, the nature of which the delegates have not yet made public, were passed. Cornell and Pennsylvania are regarded as favoring the changing of

the old amateur rules. G. M. Dennis of Cornell and Professor Meiklejohn of Brown expressed themselves as well satisfied with the results of the conference.

It is understood that the question of debarring freshmen from university teams was debated.

Meeting of American Chemical Society at Brown The American Chemical Society will hold its thirtieth general meeting at Brown, June 21-23. This is one of the largest scientific societies in the world. At present it has about 2500 members. It includes not only professors and teachers, but also a very large number of industrial chemists. This will be the first time that the society has met in Providence. About 250 visitors are expected. The meetings are to be held on three days. The mornings will be devoted to the presentation of papers and the discussion of scientific questions; the afternoons will be devoted to visits to industrial establishments in and near Providence; and the evenings will be given over to social entertainments. Professor John Howard Appleton is chairman of the executive committee for this meeting. On the committee with Dr. Appleton are Messrs. N. D. Arnold, C. S. Bush, C. A. Catlin, C. M. Perry (secretary), E. D. Pearce, W. M. Saunders, and W. E. Smith. A preliminary circular has already been issued. A more detailed announcement will be issued June 10.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

FOLLOWING is the football schedule for 1904: Saturday, Oct. 1, Maine at Providence; Saturday, Oct. 8, Mass. Agricultural College at Providence; Wednesday, Oct. 12, Wesleyan at Providence; Saturday, Oct. 15, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Saturday, Oct. 22, Amherst at Providence; Wednesday, Oct. 26, Bowdoin at Providence; Saturday, Oct. 29, Vermont at Providence; Wednesday, Nov. 2, Tufts at Providence; Saturday, Nov. 5, Yale at New Haven; Saturday, Nov. 12, Colby at Providence; Saturday, Nov. 19, Dartmouth at Boston, American League grounds, Huntington avenue.

Williams Wins at Tennis

Williams defeated Brown in the dual tournament at Williamstown, May 7, taking all the matches, three in singles and two in doubles.

No Professionals on the Nine

At a meeting of the board of athletic directors of Brown University Tuesday evening, May 31, the case of Belding and several other members of the ball nine was very thoroughly discussed with reference to the charges of professionalism, and after a careful consideration the board decided that all the men were eligible under the strict interpretation of the amateur athletic code.

At the same meeting the board awarded numerals to the following members of the track team: Lamkie, '05; Craft, '06; Ehmke, '03; Tucker, '06; Thurlow, '07; Pope, '04.

Ehmke and Tucker together won 17 points at Worcester, and Lamkie, Craft, Thurlow and Pope were prominent members of the team that defeated Wesleyan.

BASEBALL RECORD TO DATE

Brown,	4;	Trinity,	6
"	2;	Tufts,	1
"	1;	Holy Cross,	7
"	1;	Yale,	19
"	7;	Princeton,	3
"	0;	Dartmouth,	10
"	1;	Yale,	10
"	0;	Pennsylvania,	7
"	1;	Dartmouth,	0
"	2;	Exeter,	0
"	5;	Princeton,	15
"	0;	Georgetown,	11
"	0;	Yale,	3

Games won, 4; lost, 9.

Runs scored by Brown, 24; by opponents, 94.

GAMES YET TO BE PLAYED

Saturday, June 4, Bowdoin at Providence.
 Wednesday, June 8, Holy Cross at Providence.
 Saturday, June 11, Williams at Williamstown.
 Monday, June 13 (class day), Pennsylvania at Providence.
 Wednesday, June 15 (commencement day), Amherst at Providence.

BROWN, 0; DARTMOUTH, 10

Brown lost her game at Hanover for the first time in four years by the score of 10 to 0, on Wednesday May 4. Glaze had altogether too much speed for the Brunonians, who could only get three hits. Glaze had few curves, but relied mostly on speed, and struck out 11 men. Although he gave four bases on balls, the team backed him up without an error and Brown saw second base only twice. The size of the score hardly does justice to the Brown players, for, except in the third inning, they were very effective. With that exception Tift pitched good ball. He gave only one pass and his curves puzzled eight men. In the third inning, however, the inexperienced team took a ballooning trip. Reeves sent a pretty grounder over second. The infield played short for a bunt and Glaze got in a lucky scratch hit over Hoye's head. McCabe sent an easy one to Tift, who forced Reeves at third. Tift lost his control and let Hobbs walk, filling the bases. Witham sent a grounder, which went through Elrod, and two men came in. This started the merry-go-round and Hobbs scored on an attempted putout. Letting O'Brien take first, a hit to left by Main, a scratch hit by Orcutt, due to slow fielding, a missed third strike and Ostby's muff sent seven more men across. Glaze flied out to Flemming and Tift fanned, McCabe stopping the misery after every man on the team had scored. In the sixth inning a missed third strike due to Tift's wild pitch, a sacrifice, a passed ball and an infield out gave Glaze a run, but aside from that Dartmouth did not reach second. Hoye was the only Brown man to reach second. He got a base on balls and a hit and Wells sacrificed both times, but Hoye died at second. Attendance 500. The summary:

DARTMOUTH					BROWN				
ab	rb	po	a	e	ab	rb	po	a	e
McCabe, c....	3	1	12	2	0				
Hobbs, 3....	3	0	1	0	0				
Witham, m....	4	0	0	0	0				
O'Brien, l....	4	1	0	0	0				
Main, r....	4	1	1	0	0				
Orcutt, 2....	3	1	2	1	0				
Keady, 1....	4	0	10	1	0				
Reeves, s....	4	1	0	1	0				
Glaze, p....	4	1	1	6	0				
Totals.....	33	6	27	11	0				
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dartmouth	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	10

Runs—Glaze 2, McCabe, Hobbs, Witham, O'Brien, Main, Orcutt, Keady, Reeves—10. Stolen bases—Orcutt, Keady. Sacrifice hits—Wells 2, McCabe, Reeves. First base on balls—Hoye 2, Jones, Ostby, Hobbs. Hit by pitched ball—Orcutt, Struck out—Tift 2, Flemming 2, Ostby 2, Hoye, Witham, Main, Keady 2, Glaze 2. Wild pitches—Tift 2. Passed ball—Smith. Umpire—John J. Kelley. Time—2h.

BROWN, 1; YALE, 10

Nine passes to first, three wild pitches and nine hits was the extent of Tift's generosity at Andrews Field Saturday, May 7, and, of course, Yale won, by the big margin of 10 to 1.

The Yale team fielded errorlessly and as MacKay pitched splendid ball the New Haven players had everything their own way. With the exception of Smith, who gave way to Paine after having allowed four passed balls and four stolen bases, the Brown team played a creditable game. Only one of the two errors, that by Flemming in the fourth, that scored Winslow, was costly.

The team also hit well, considering the pitcher they were up against, and secured six safeties, two of which were triples. A shut-out was prevented in the ninth inning by Wells's three-bagger, which was followed by Tift's single.

A crowd of about 1,500 saw the game. The Brown band occupied a prominent place in the midst of the 300 student supporters, and rendered selections as the nines changed places.

The spectators had little to enthuse over and consequently there was almost no demonstration. During the first part of the contest the support by students was by no means enthusiastic, but during the last three innings, when Tift steadied down somewhat and shut out his opponents, the cheering was all that could have been desired.

The one-sided nature of the contest made it uninteresting, and yet there were a few bright spots. Perhaps the prettiest play of the game was the pick-up and throw by Elrod in the ninth, that caught Winslow at second. Jones at short also distinguished himself, making a splendid stop of a red-hot grounder near second, where he put out Huiskamp unassisted, and robbing Cote of what looked like a safe line drive. Hoye, at third, also played quick ball, and Wells accepted eleven chances without an error. Paine went in at the opening of the seventh. His work seemed to have a steady effect on the whole nine, for he acquitted himself most creditably during the three innings that he played.

O'Brien, the first man up, started the ball rolling when he went to first on a pass, made second on a put-out, stole third and came home when Bowman failed to reach first. The second inning, however, was the real Waterloo. Winslow opened up with a single over second, and Cote bunted safely, though Tift should have had him. Metcalf advanced both men by a sacrifice. Then Mackay sent a grounder to Wells, who immediately threw home to catch Winslow, but Smith got "rattled" and returned the ball to first without even trying to tag the base runner. O'Brien received a pass and Huiskamp then rapped out a long single that brought in both Cote and Mackay. Tift missed Bowman's fly, and Miller, the next man up, sent a hot one to Hoye, who stopped it, and tagging third, forced out Huiskamp. O'Brien came in on the play, however, for the fourth run. The team now seemed badly up in the air, for Tift gave Smith a pass, filling the bases, and Brown's catcher missed two foul flies that should have been outs. The

side was finally retired, however, by a clever stop and throw by Hoyer, catching Smith at second.

Although Tift gave two passes in the third he also secured two strikeouts, and the third man sent an easy one to Wells. Bowman began the fourth with a three-bagger into McEvoy's territory. He then scored on a passed ball. After two men were out Tift allowed Winslow to walk. He stole second, and Smith's throw to catch him was so wild it went to centre field. Flemming allowed the ball to roll between his legs and Winslow ran all the way around.

The only run in the fifth was scored by O'Brien on a hit, a passed ball, a stolen base and a hit by Huiskamp. Miller tallied in the sixth as a result of a hit, a wild pitch, a passed ball and a put out at first. Smith secured the tenth Yale run in the same inning by means of a pass to first, advances through put-outs and a missed third strike.

Not a Brown man saw first until the fifth, when Elrod obtained the first single. Keen reached third on a triple in the sixth but was left there. Hits by Jones and Smith put two men on bases in the seventh, and in the eighth the men went out in order.

The only Brown run came in the last inning. Wells aroused considerable enthusiasm when he ripped out his three-bagger, and there was much applause as he came sprinting across the plate, driven in by Tift's single. The students cheered lustily, but Tift went down at second and Jones and Paine struck out. The summary:

YALE					BROWN						
	ab	rb	po	a e		ab	rb	po	a e		
O'Brien, s.	2	1	2	3	0	Hoye, 3.....	4	0	2	3	0
Huiskamp, 3..	5	2	0	1	0	Wells, 1.....	4	1	11	0	0
Bowman, 1....	5	2	12	0	0	Tift, p.....	4	1	0	2	1
Miller, m.....	5	1	1	0	0	Jones, s.....	4	1	1	1	0
Smith, r.....	2	0	1	0	0	Smith, c.....	2	0	5	3	0
Winslow, c....	4	1	7	2	0	Paine, c.....	2	1	2	1	0
Cote, l.....	5	2	2	0	0	Elrod, 2.....	3	1	5	3	0
Metcalf, 2....	5	0	2	2	0	McEvoy, r....	3	0	1	0	0
Mackay, p....	4	0	0	4	0	Keen, l.....	3	1	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	Flem'ing, m..	2	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—	Ostby, m.....	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	37	9	27	12	0						
						Totals.....	32	6	27	13	2
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Yale.....	1	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	—10	
Brown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1

Runs—O'Brien 3, Bowman, Miller, Smith, Winslow 2, Cote, Mackay—10; Wells—1. Three-base hits—Bowman, Keen, Wells. Stolen bases—O'Brien 2, Huiskamp, Winslow. Sacrifice hits—Huiskamp, Metcalf. First base on balls—Off Tift 9. Struck out—By Mackay 7; by Tift 7. Balks—Tift 3. Passed balls—Smith 4, Paine. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—2h.

BROWN, 0; PENNSYLVANIA, 7

Brown was shut out by University of Pennsylvania Wednesday, May 11, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, in an erratic game by the score of 7 to 0. The Brown men showed that they were capable of retiring the Quakers in one, two, three order in the last three innings, but, as usual, they made their opponents a gift of several runs in the first innings. Cariss scored by his triple and Bennett's single. In the second Wilder banged an easy one into the football grandstand in deep centre, scoring a home run, but all the other runs were outright gifts owing to the unsteadiness of the Brunonians. Elrod, who played his first game on first base, put up good ball. As the result of a collision with Drake, his face was bruised under the eye, but no serious damage was done.

Brown showed weakness at the bat, for no hits were forthcoming at the critical times. The Brown men connected with Devlin and Crimean, who went in in the seventh but who could not hit safely. In the seventh Keen hit, stole second and then third, but three men went out in order without scoring him. In the ninth Jones, the first man up, also got to third, but he stayed there. Belding pitched creditably his second 'varsity game and should have had better support with men on bases.

The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA.					BROWN				
	ab	rb	po	a e		ab	rb	po	a e
Hoyes, p.....	3	1	0	0	Dickinson, 2....	4	0	0	2
Devlin, p, r..	3	0	2	0	Hoye, 3.....	3	1	1	2
Cariss, 2.....	4	2	5	2	Tift, m.....	4	1	1	0
Bennett, c....	4	2	8	2	Jones, s.....	3	0	4	3
Drake, s.....	4	0	1	3	Smith, c.....	4	0	2	1
Swain, l.....	4	1	0	0	Keen, l.....	4	1	3	0
Wilder, r....	4	1	1	0	Elrod, l.....	2	1	1	2
Stiles, 3.....	3	0	1	2	McEvoy, r....	3	0	2	0
O'Donnell, 1.	2	0	7	1	Blding, p.....	3	0	0	3
Crimean, p....	0	0	0	1	*Paine.....	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	31	7	25	11	Totals.....	31	4	24	13
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pennsylvania....	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	x—7

Runs—Cariss 2, Drake, Wilder, Bennett 2, Stiles—7. Sacrifice hits—Jones, O'Donnell. Stolen bases—Keen 2, Bennett 2, Hoyes, Drake, Stiles. Three-base hit—Cariss. Home run—Wilder. First base on balls—Off Belding 2. First base on errors—Pennsylvania 3, Brown 3. Left on bases—Pennsylvania 4, Brown 7. Struck out—By Devlin 5; by Crimean 3; by Belding 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Devlin—Elrod, Hoyer; by Belding—Hoyes. Umpire—Gaffney. Time 1h. 55m.

* Batted for Elrod.

† Hit by batted ball.

‡ Elrod out on attempted hunt on third strike.

BROWN, 1; DARTMOUTH, 0

Dartmouth went down before Brown at Andrews Field, Saturday, May 14, the score being 1 to 0. Tift, the Brown freshman pitcher, was the hero of the day, and fully deserved the victory. Only 27 men faced him during the game, and three who reached first base were all caught on their journey to second. He allowed but one hit and had perfect control of the situation. The Brown infield gave him brilliant and errorless support. Smith caught a fine game and threw well to bases, Elrod played his new position at first like a veteran, and dug low throws out of the dirt in excellent style. Dickinson accepted eight chances and figured in a lightning double play. Hoyer and Jones did their parts faultlessly. Glaze pitched a good game for the visitors, and allowing but four hits and registering nine strikeouts. His support was poor, however, and Main had two bad throws, one of which was directly responsible for Brown's single run. McCabe had most of the work, and caught well. None of the Dartmouth men could connect with the ball to any effect, and but one fly went to the outfield. In every inning the Dartmouth men were put out in one-two-three order; in four innings Brown had men on bases, but they could not score. Finally, in the eighth, Dickinson was given his base on balls. Hoyer hit sharply to right, and Main, in an effort to catch Dickinson at third threw over Hobbs' head. Dickinson raced home with the only run of the game, for the next men went out easily. The Brown crowd in the grand stand went wild with delight, and after the game the students marched from the field to the campus with the band at their head,

cheering and singing at the only victory over Dartmouth which Brown has won this year. The score:

BROWN					DARTMOUTH				
	bh	po	a	e		bh	po	a	e
Dickinson, 2.....	1	4	4	0	McCabe, c.....	0	12	1	0
Hoye, 3.....	1	0	4	0	Hobbs, 3.....	0	0	1	1
Wells, m.....	1	1	0	0	Witham, m.....	0	1	0	0
Tift, p.....	0	0	4	0	O'Brien, l.....	0	0	0	0
Jones, s.....	0	2	1	0	Main, r.....	0	0	0	2
Smith, c.....	1	6	3	0	Orcutt, 2.....	0	2	1	0
Keene, l.....	0	0	0	0	Blather'k, l.....	0	6	0	0
Elrod, 1.....	0	14	0	0	Reeves, s.....	1	2	3	0
McEvoy, r.....	0	0	0	0	Glaze, p.....	0	1	1	0
Totals.....	4	27	16	0	Totals.....	1	24	7	3
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

First base on balls—By Tift 2, by Glaze 2. Struck out—By Tift 6, by Glaze 9. Double play—Dickinson and Elrod. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—1 h. 30 m.

BROWN, 2; EXETER, 0

At Providence, May 21, Brown defeated Exeter Academy:

BROWN					EXETER				
	ab	ib	po	a e		ab	ib	po	a e
Dickinson, 2.....	4	0	5	4 0	Clapp, s.....	2	0	1	3 0
Hoye, 3.....	3	0	5	0 0	Flock, l.....	2	0	1	0 0
Wells, m.....	4	2	2	0 0	Heim, p.....	1	0	1	5 0
Tift, r, p.....	2	0	1	0 0	T. Jones, c.....	4	0	9	0 0
Jones, s.....	2	0	0	4 0	Kent, r.....	4	0	0	0 0
Smith, c.....	3	1	8	5 0	Harmon, l.....	1	0	5	0 1
Keen, l.....	2	0	1	0 0	Hamill, l.....	1	1	4	0 0
Elrod, 1.....	4	0	10	0 0	Anson, 3.....	4	0	2	0 1
Belding, p.....	2	0	0	0 1	Kemble, 2.....	3	1	2	1 0
Ostby, r.....	1	0	0	0 0	H. Jones, m.....	2	0	1	0 0
Totals.....	26	3	27	18 1	Totals.....	24	2	24	9 2
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—2

Runs—Hoye, Elrod. Two-base hit—Wells. Stolen bases—Flock, Jones. First base on balls—Off Belding, 7; off Helm, 3; off Tift, 2. Struck out—By Helm, 7; by Belding, 4; by Tift, 2. Wild pitch—Belding. Passed ball—Smith. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—1 h. 40 m.

BROWN, 5; PRINCETON, 15

Brown played a loose game at Princeton, May 25:

PRINCETON					BROWN				
	ab	r	ib	po a e		ab	r	ib	po a e
Reid, 3.....	4	1	0	1 0	Dickinson, 2.....	4	1	0	1 3 1
Cosgrave, m.....	5	1	2	1 0 0	Hoye, 3.....	4	1	1	0 2 2
Underhill, l.....	4	1	1	0 0 0	Wells, m.....	4	1	1	0 0
Purnell, s.....	4	2	3	2 1 1	Tift, p.....	4	0	1	2 1 0
Wells, 2.....	4	2	1	4 4 1	Jones, s.....	4	0	0	1 1 1
Davis, 1.....	3	4	2	12 1 1	Smith, c.....	3	1	1	6 2 1
Cooney, c.....	4	0	6	0 0 0	Paine, c.....	1	0	1	2 0 0
Forsythe, r.....	1	1	0	0 0 1	Keen, l.....	4	0	1	0 0 0
Byram, p.....	3	1	0	1 0 0	Elrod, 1.....	3	1	0	10 0 0
Stevens, p, r.....	3	1	1	1 3 0	Ostby, r.....	1	0	1	0 0 1
Totals.....	35	15	10	27 11 4	Belding, p.....	0	0	0	1 1 0
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brown.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Princeton.....	0	3	3	2	0	0	4	1	x—15

Home run—Davis. Two-base hit—Wells of Brown, Purnell. Struck out—By Byram, 6; by Tift, 4. Bases on balls—Off Tift, 2; off Belding, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Davis, Elrod. Left on bases—Princeton, 5; Brown, 3. Double play—Wells of Princeton unassisted. Stolen bases—Cosgrave 2, Davis 2, Stevens 2, Wells, Reid, Byram. Umpire—Van Cleef of Trenton. Time of game—2 hours.

BROWN, 0; GEORGETOWN, 11

Brown had a fatal balloon ascension at the Georgetown game at Providence, May 28:

GEORGETOWN					BROWN				
	ab	ib	po	a e		ab	ib	po	a e
Dowling, 1.....	5	1	10	0 0	Dickinson, 2.....	4	0	1	2 1
Dorman, s.....	5	1	1	1 1	Hoye, 3.....	4	1	1	0 1
Hart, c.....	4	0	8	1 0	Wells, m.....	4	1	2	0 0
Apperious, l.....	5	1	1	0 0	Tift, p. r.....	4	1	0	1 0
Morgan, 3.....	3	1	1	2 0	Jones, ss.....	4	1	1	2 2
McGettigan, 2.....	5	0	3	2 1	Smith, c.....	3	1	9	1 1
Keane, m.....	4	1	1	0 0	Paine, c.....	1	0	1	1 0
Burns, r.....	3	0	2	0 0	Keen, l.....	4	0	2	0 0
Titus, p.....	4	1	0	4 0	Elrod, l.....	3	0	8	1 3
Totals.....	38	6	27	10 2	Ostby, r, p.....	3	0	2	1 0
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Georgetown.....	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	2	0—11

Three-base hits—Tift, Morgan. Stolen bases—Apperious, 2; Morgan, McGettigan, Keane, 2; Burns. First base on balls—Off Tift, 7; off Ostby, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tift, 1. Struck out—By Tift, 9; by Titus, 9. Wild pitch—Tift. Passed ball—Smith. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—2 hours.

BROWN, 0; YALE, 3

Brown put in Ostby, a raw and practically untied pitcher, against Yale at Providence, May 30, and though he gave seven passes and allowed seven hits, including a three-bagger, and in spite of the fact that the team behind him made six errors, Yale could score only three runs. This was due to the spasmodically sensational fielding by the Brown team, which enabled it to catch six men on bases. The runs came in the second inning as the result of a wild pitch and a wild throw by Ostby, and hits by Wallace, Barnes and Mackay. With one out in the seventh Mackay filled the bases by allowing a hit and giving two passes, but the side was retired by sharp fielding. The score:

YALE					BROWN				
	ab	ib	po	a e		ab	ib	po	a e
Huiskamp, 3.....	5	1	1	2 0	Dickinson, 2.....	4	0	3	2 0
O'Brien, s.....	4	2	1	2 0	Hoye, 3.....	3	0	1	0 1
Bowman, r.....	5	0	9	0 0	Wells, m.....	4	1	2	0 0
Miller, m.....	5	0	5	0 0	Tift, r.....	4	1	2	0 0
Cole, l.....	2	1	3	0 0	Jones, s.....	3	1	5	3 1
Winslow, c.....	1	0	6	0 0	Smith, c.....	3	1	2	3 0
Wallace, 2.....	4	1	0	1 0	Keen, l.....	3	0	2	0 0
Barnes, r.....	2	1	2	0 0	Elrod, 1.....	3	0	9	0 2
Mackay, p.....	4	1	0	4 0	Ostby, p.....	3	0	1	6 2
Total.....	32	7	27	9 0	Totals.....	30	4	27	14 6
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yale.....	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs—Cole, Wallace, Barnes. Three-base hit—Cole. Stolen bases—Cole, Winslow. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Double play—Jones, Dickinson and Elrod. First base on balls—Off Ostby, 7; off Mackay, 3. Struck out—By Mackay, 3; by Ostby, 3. Wild pitch—Ostby. Passed ball—Smith. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—1 h. 55 m. Attendance—1,000.

Brown Wins from Wesleyan

In a closely fought contest Brown defeated Wesleyan in the dual track games at Middletown, on Saturday, May 7, scoring 66 1-2 points to 59 1-2 for the Connecticut college. Although no records were broken, the contest was sharp and the result undecided until the finish of the last event.

The summary :
100 yards dash—Won by Lamkie of Brown; 2d, Craft, Brown; 3d, McCormick, Wesleyan. Time 10 3-4.

One-mile run—Won by Tucker of Brown; 2d, Benson, Wesleyan; 3d, Perrin, Wesleyan. Time 4:44.

120-yard hurdle—Won by Martin of Wesleyan; 2d, Pope, Brown; 3d, Neild, Wesleyan. Time 17:45.

440 yards run—Won by Lamkie of Brown; 2d, Martin, Wesleyan; 3d, Shaw, Wesleyan. Time 51:45.

880 yards run—Won by Thurlow of Brown; 2d, Tucker, Brown; 3d, Shaw, Wesleyan. Time 2:05.

220 yards dash—Won by Lamkie of Brown; 2d, Craft, Brown; 3d, McCormick, Wesleyan. Time 23:25.

220 yards hurdles—Won by Martin of Wesleyan; 2d, Pope, Brown; 3d, Neild, Wesleyan. Time 27:45.

Two-mile run—Won by Tucker of Brown; 2d, Benson, Wesleyan; 3d, Perrin, Wesleyan. Time 10:35:25.

High jump—Won by Neild of Wesleyan; 2d, Gatch, Wesleyan, and Austin, Brown, tied. Distance 5 feet, 3 inches.

Shot-put—Won by Ehmke of Brown; 2d, MacGregor of Brown; 3d, Forbes, Wesleyan. Distance 38 feet 11 inches.

Broad jump—Won by Fletcher of Wesleyan; 2d, Phetteplace, Brown; 3d, Nixon, Wesleyan, and Lamkie, Brown, tied. Distance 20 feet 7 inches.

Hammer throw—Won by Ehmke of Brown; 2d, Colter, Brown; 3d, Agaid, Wesleyan. Distance 105 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Discus throw—Won by Ehmke of Brown; 2d, Agaid, Wesleyan; 3d, Fletcher, Wesleyan. Distance 110 feet 9 inches.

Score—Brown 66 1/2 points, Wesleyan 59 1/2.

To Meet Athletic Deficit

At a recent meeting of the athletic board a committee was appointed to raise funds to meet the expected deficit in the baseball and track seasons. The committee consists of: Dean Alexander Meiklejohn, '93, chairman; Z. Chafee, '80; E. T. Gross, '01; N. B. Judah, '04; E. T. Stevens, '04.

An Evening With Jefferson

The "Rivals" cast and staff of the Sock and Buskin, on Monday evening, May 2, had a delightful experience, the occasion being a theatre party and supper given to Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., at which Mr. Joseph Jefferson was present as the guest of honor.

The party, consisting of Professor Crosby, N. P. Hutchison, C. R. Way, E. Nickerson, F. W. Cook, W. G. Hoffman, J. M. Mackenzie, H. R. Heydon, J. H. McGough, C. D. McCann and L. W. Jutten, met at the Providence Opera House, where they saw Mr. Jefferson's interpretation of "The Rivals." After the performance the party was joined by Mr. Jefferson and proceeded to the Hotel Newman, where a small supper was served in one of the private dining rooms. Mr. Jefferson was the life of the party and told stories and anecdotes of his long career on the stage since he first played "The Rivals," forty-five years ago. He also gave the amateur players many valuable suggestions and technical details to aid them in their second presentation of the play on May 14. At the close of the supper Mr. Jefferson signed the telegram which he had sent, accepting the Sock and Buskin's invitation, and this will be framed and hung in the trophy room of the Union.

Debating Union Officers

A meeting of the Debating Union was held Tuesday, May 10. The treasurer reported a deficit of about twenty dollars, but said he had hopes of meeting this before the end of the year. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President—C. H. Kingman, '05; vice-president—L. W. Cronkhite, '05; secretary and treasurer—F. E. Hawkins, '05; executive committee—G. W. Woodin, '05, chairman; G. G. Shor, '06; L. L. Falk, '06.

Brown Ivy for Kansas

The students of Ottawa University, in Ottawa, Kansas, have requested Brown University to forward some slips of ivy from the Brown buildings that they may plant the slips on their own campus. Ivy from the Brown University Library, from Sayles Hall, Hope College and Slater Hall has been forwarded. Raymond A. Schwegler, Brown, '99, is professor of Greek at Ottawa University.

Brown Union Officers

At the annual meeting of the Brown Union, the following officers were elected: President—Fred Schwinn, '05, Newark, N. J.; Vice President—Paul Matteson, '06, Providence; Secretary—George B. Bullock, '05, Providence; House Committee—Graduate, William T. Hastings, '03, Feeding Hills, Mass.; Senior, William J. Lamkie, Walpole, N. H.; Junior, Alexander M. Burgess, Portland, Me.; Sophomore, Victor A. Schwartz, Newark, N. J.; Membership Committee—Samuel S. Bartlett, '05, West Somerville, Mass.; Harry F. Hatch, '06, St. Albans, Vt.; Richard S. Austin, '07, Providence; Library Committee—Guy B. Colburn, '04, Nashua, N. H.; Leonard N. Cronkhite, '05, Newton Centre, Mass.; Eliot G. Parkhurst, '06, Providence.

Chairman Asa L. Briggs, '04, reported the membership as follows: Total active undergraduates, 538; active graduates, 244; life members, 17; non-resident members, 163; associate members, 79; total of members in good standing, 1,041. Chairman Lester B. Shippee, '03, of the library committee, reported that periodicals were on file in the reading room as follows: Monthlies, 8; weeklies, 9; daily newspapers, 18.

Treasurer Wilbur A. Scott, '97, presented a brief report that showed the finances of the union to be in a satisfactory condition.

B. U. A. A. Elections

At the election of the Brown University Athletic Association, held May 24, the following men were elected for the ensuing year:

Manager of Baseball Team—I. L. Price.

Assistant Manager of Baseball Team—J. G. Walsh.

Manager of Track Team—C. H. Hull.

Assistant Manager of Track Team—F. J. H. Price.

Cammarian Club Elections

The following men will form the Cammarian Club next year: Lemuel W. Cronkhite, Newton Centre, Mass.; William G. Meader, Providence; Irving L. Price, Worcester, Mass.; Allyn L. Brown, Norwich, Conn.; Frederick W. Cook, Providence; Paul C. Dewolf, Newark, N. J.; George B. Bullock, Providence; Thomas A. Welch, Lynn, Mass.; Fred Schwinn, Newark, N. J.; Charles H. Hull, New London, Conn.; Harry S. Harding, Stoneham, Mass.; Ralph B. Woodsum, Exeter, N. H.; Wm.

liam A. Spicer, Jr., Providence; Newton P. Hutchison, Providence, and Colgate Hoyt, Jr., New York city.

Brief Notes

The open air evening concerts by the Symphony Orchestra on the steps of Manning Hall have been successfully held during May.

At a meeting of the board of editors of the *Brunonian* held last month the following men were elected to membership on the board: C. S. Mitchell, '05, G. A. Cooper, '06, W. L. Randall, '06. Irving L. Price was elected editor-in-chief, but other work prevented him from accepting and C. S. Mitchell was chosen in his place. It was decided that in the future only juniors and seniors shall be elected to membership on the board of editors.

A faculty tennis tournament has been in progress.

Professor Bronson's lectures on the Bible as literature have been well attended and profitable.

Professor Royce of Harvard addressed the Philosophical Club on "The Concept of Order," at Sayles Hall, Wednesday evening, May 12.

The election of members to the board of athletic directors took place Tuesday, May 10, the following men being elected to serve for the ensuing year: C. E. Otis, '05; P. P. Chase, '06; C. D. McCann, '07.

There were four contestants for the Gaston medal at the final debate in Manning Hall, Thursday evening, May 5, A. B. West, G. B. Francis, Jr., E. C. Mowry and E. M. Wilson. The oratory was

all excellent, but the committee awarded the prize to Mr. West, whose address was on "The Cant of Criticism."

H. A. Kenyon, J. A. Mattuck, II. Smalley and H. F. Hart have been appointed student teachers in the Providence high schools for next year; also from Pembroke: Miss F. B. Beitenman, Miss F. M. Cotton and Miss L. M. Lowell.

The Brown Daily *Herald* said editorially of its new board recently:

"It gives us pleasure to announce the election of the following men to the board of associate editors of the *Herald*: Frederic Webster Cook, '05, of Providence; Leonard Woolsey Cronkhite, '05, of Newton Centre, Mass.; Aylsworth Brown, '06, of Providence; Ray Brown, '06, of Wollaston, Mass.; Lester Leopold Falk, '06, of Chicago, Ill.; Claude Raymond Branch, '07, of Providence; Ralph Norton Denhett, '07, of North Adams, Mass., and John Courtland Knowles, '07, of Providence.

"We take the present opportunity of congratulating these men upon their election to the board and at the same time of announcing the executive staff for the coming year, which will consist of Allyn Larrabee Brown, '05, editor-in-chief; George Burroughs Bullock, '05, managing editor, and Albert Whitman Claflin, '06, business manager."

Hutchison and Porter, Brown's representatives at the New England championship tennis meet at Longwood, were beaten in singles early in the contest, but in doubles reached the finals, being defeated by the Williams men.

Chapel hour next year will be 9 A. M., instead of 8.40.

OBITUARIES

ALEXANDER MARTIN HIGGINS, 1854

Rev. Alexander M. Higgins died at his home in East Somerville, Massachusetts, on the 16th day of last February. Mr. Higgins was born in 1830 in the State of Vermont. He fitted for college partly in the public schools of Boston, partly at Worcester Academy. He first entered Amherst College, but soon changed to Brown, from which he graduated in 1854.

After graduating from the university he spent three years at Newton Theological Institution. In 1857 he was ordained as minister-at-large in the Baldwin Place Baptist Church of Boston. During his service of nearly fifty years as a Baptist minister he presided over many churches in eastern Massachusetts and in New Hampshire. He had had no regular pastorate for a few years before his death, but continued to work for the cause to which he had devoted all the years of his ministry, the building up of feeble churches. In 1894, when Mr. Higgins was so seriously ill that his life was in imminent danger, his work on *The Apostolic Method of Building up Feeble Churches* was published by his friends.

Mr. Higgins was married, in 1859, to Abbey Ann Morse, who survives him. He had no children.

AMOS ATWELL DE WITT, 1855

Amos A. DeWitt, for more than forty years connected with the public schools of Norwich Town, Connecticut, died at that place on the 18th of last April, after a very brief illness. Mr. DeWitt was born in Providence in 1832. His mother, who was

an Atwell before her marriage, belonged to the family from whom Atwell's Avenue received its name. He graduated from Brown with the degree of A. M., in 1855. After teaching for a few years in Franklin, Connecticut, and elsewhere, he went to Norwich Town as a teacher, and was soon after appointed principal. For nearly forty years, and until a day or two before his death, he served as principal in the same building, known as the Town Street School. There was only one interruption to his work, when he was absent for a brief period on account of ill health.

For two weeks before his death Mr. DeWitt had complained of not feeling well, but he continued his work, and was about the city as late as the afternoon of the Saturday preceding his death. In the evening he was taken seriously ill, and on Sunday was removed from his boarding place to Backus Hospital, where he died the following morning. The cause of his death was pneumonia and plury.

Mr. DeWitt was never married. He devoted his entire life to the welfare of his school and its pupils and was rewarded by the affection and respect of the pupils and the honor and esteem of the community in which he lived so long. On the day of his funeral the school house gates were barred and draped as an evidence of sorrow and of respect for his memory.

HENRY WILLIAMS COOKE, 1891

Henry W. Cooke died at his home in Providence, May 27, after a brief illness. An extended notice of his life is deferred until next month.

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Brown University, Providence, R. I.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. V

Providence, R. I., July, 1904

No. 2

IMPRESSIONS OF COMMENCEMENT

LOOKING back at the commencement season just passed, the impression that fixes itself most deeply is that it was a sentimental period—the much-abused word sentimental being used deliberately but discreetly.

It was not a time of great gifts to the college. No new buildings were announced, or large funds or anything else of the sort, though the new clock tower and the Robinson gate were dedicated. But it was a season of pleasant incidents full of gracious quality to Brown men. The Robinson gate, given by the class of 1884, was offered as a tribute to one of the most dignified and admired of Brown's presidents. The class gave the gate not as so much brick and iron, for the completion of an ornamental quadrangle; but as a memorial, wrought in love and honor, to the man who for seventeen years in the best portion of his career labored and produced for the university, and in so laboring and producing unconsciously created in the minds of thousands of undergraduates the indestructible image of a stalwart man.

It is needless to enlarge upon the sentimental quality of the ceremonies at the Carrie Tower. The structure was given, as Dr. Faunce said on a previous occasion, as a tribute to memory, imagination and faith; and if anything had been lacking to emphasize the tender character of the memorial, it would have been furnished by Mr. Bajnotti's cablegram from Liverpool, which was read at the alumni dinner on commencement day: "May the Carrie Tower strike many happy hours."

Two gifts were announced at the alumni dinner, namely a silver loving cup from the Boston alumni, to be competed for by the members of the interscholastic athletic association which is conducted under Brown auspices; and a new college pump, the gift of the class of 1894, to be erected

on the site of the ancient pump back of Hope. This pump is to be of bronze and may cost any desired sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. Whether so great a



COLONEL WILLIAM GODDARD
Chancellor of the University
(From a photograph by Koshiba)

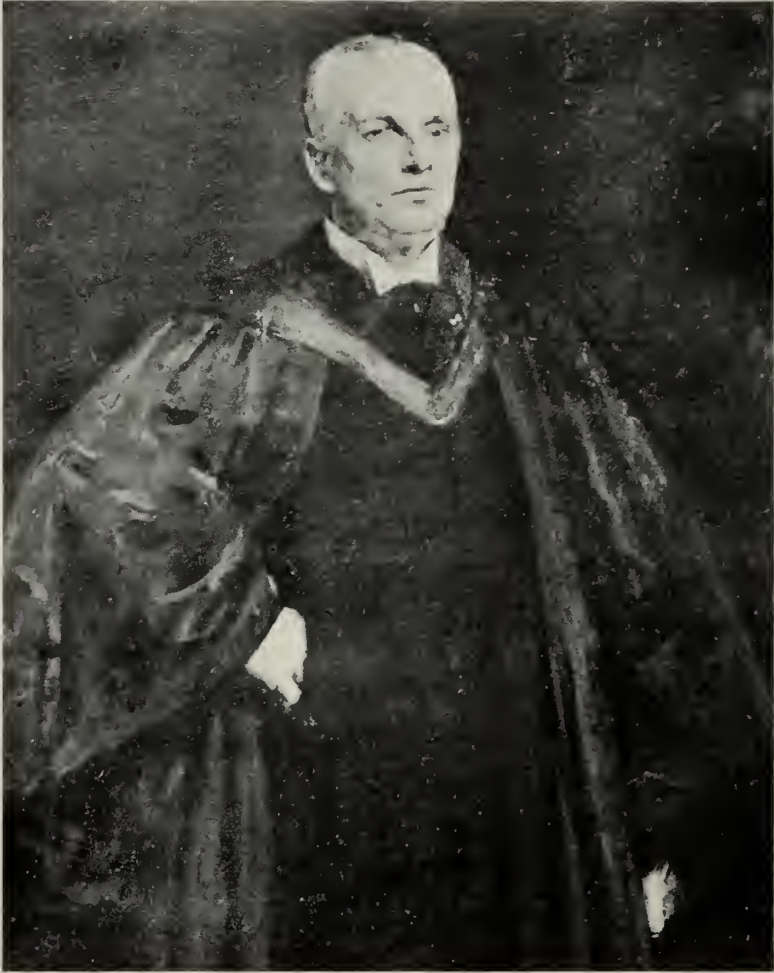
glory of tradition will ever gather around the new pump as now surrounds the old is an open question, but surely it was a sentimental prompting that led the class of 1894 to give this gift, and the college will

be the better for such a sentiment and such memorials.

The commencement season opened with the baccalaureate service on Sunday afternoon, June 12. President Faunce preached a forcible sermon to a congregation that crowded the meeting house. The weather was favorable and remained so during the remaining days of the commencement period. For the first time class day came

beautiful, as usual.

On Tuesday the Pembroke graduating class had its ivy day exercises. These proved attractive and were attended by a large company. On the same day the Robinson gate and Carrie Tower were dedicated and Professor Charles E. Bennett, '78, now a member of the Cornell University faculty, addressed the Associated Alumni in Sayles Hall on "The



EX-PRESIDENT ANDREWS. PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY BY THE CLASS OF 1893.
(Photographed by Koshiha, Providence, of whom prints can be obtained.)

on Monday and the general verdict was that the change was excellent. All the events of the week are now compressed into a small space of time, though without undue crowding. There were the usual class day exercises, with the attendant spreads and dances. A large throng was in attendance, though its numbers were not as great as that of the crowds of some other years. The evening illumination was

Present Status of College Education." It is unfortunate that no provision has yet been made for the publication of this thoughtful address in permanent form. The MONTHLY regrets that its space is not great enough to permit it to do so. There ought, indeed, to be some permanent repository for all the addresses and poems of the commencement season.

Commencement day, Wednesday, brought

out the largest gathering of alumni on record, over eight hundred sitting down at the one o'clock dinner in Sayles Hall and Lyman Gymnasium. The most recent class at the Sayles Hall tables (except that of 1904) was 1889, and in the gymnasium were gathered the alumni from 1890 to 1903 inclusive, with Col. H. Anthony Dyer, '94, of Providence as toastmaster. There were good short speeches from Theodore F. Green, '87; John Hope, '94; F. L. C. Keating, '95, and Clifford F. Anderson, '01; and Col. Dyer kept things lively with his intermediary remarks. After the dinner had been finished, the younger alumni adjourned to Sayles Hall, where their elders were at the moment singing "Alma Mater." Fine portraits of Chancellor Goddard and ex-President Andrews were unveiled. The former was the Chancellor's own gift, made at the request of President Faunce a year or two ago; and the latter was given by the class of 1893.

The exercises in Sayles Hall were presided over by President Faunce. The speakers were: Governor Garvin of Rhode Island, Chancellor Goddard of the university, Senator Aldrich, Captain Sperry, president of the Naval War College at Newport, and Bishop McVickar of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island.

At the conclusion of the exercises many alumni attended the Brown-Amherst baseball game at Andrews Field. A notable feature of this occasion was the presence,

in marching line, of the four classes of 1894, 1899, 1901 and 1904, with picturesque banners and impedimenta, the latter including a burro, appropriately brown in hue and surmounted by a member of the class of 1894, draped, prophet-fashion, in a big brown flag. Each class had its musicians and the entire procession, led by Chief Marshal Dyer, made a short tour of the campus before proceeding to the ball game. The class of 1899 carried American flags and blew with vigorous frequency on small horns; 1901 wore white duck caps and carried explosive canes, with which an ear-splitting volley was periodically produced. By all odds the class yell of 1899 was the best heard from any quarter during the day. It was lively and fetching, and it rang out with the precision of ardent practice. It is a pity that the regular university cheers, which sound so mournfully at ball games, have not been, ere this, submitted to the 1899 cheer-makers for amendment and resuscitation. The "long Brown" and the calliope cry are impressive if done well by a great company, but if they are ill done, and by a small number of undergraduates, they are melancholy and ineffective.

The number of graduates was 143: 110 men and 33 women. Several further items of interest regarding the commencement season will be found among the "Topics of the Month" on page 35 of this magazine.

SEVENTY-NINE AND FIFTY-FOUR

AT the recent commencement the class which celebrated the twenty-fifty anniversary of its graduation invited as its guests the members of the fifty year class. This joint reunion of the class of Seventy-Nine and Fifty-Four was a delightful occasion. Thirty-three Seventy-Nine men were present, and ten Fifty-Four men. This was the first reunion of the half-century class, class reunions being a somewhat recent development. The pleasures of the graduates of Seventy-Nine were greatly increased by the presence and speeches of their seniors, who took them back to the days of Wayland, Gammell and Dunn.

The class of 1879 was one of the smallest sent out from Brown in half a century, graduating only forty-seven members. Its rate of mortality for the first quarter-century after its graduation is remarkably low. During the four years in college, four members died, but of the forty-seven who received degrees in 1879 all but four are living and in good health. This is a record of almost 92 per cent. of survivals after twenty-five years. Of the forty-three survivors, thirty-eight had written their intention to be present, at the silver anniversary, but five of these failed to get here, so that of forty-three living thirty-three attended the reunion, or 77 per cent. One of those

who could not be present is Rev. Truman Johnson, a missionary in Assam, India. One member traveled nearly twice 2500 miles to be present, Charles P. Bennett of Colorado Springs.

The members of the class of 1879 have achieved a fair average of worldly success and prosperity. Their occupations are

thus summarized: Mercantile life, 13; teachers, 9; clergymen, 8; attorneys, 6; physicians, 4; journalists, 2; farm manager, 1. Of the forty-three, thirty-seven are married and six are single; the thirty-seven have sixty-five children, thirty-eight boys and twenty-seven girls.

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES

John R. Freeman, Sc. D.

John R. Freeman, upon whom the university conferred the honorary degree of doctor of science, is one of the most distinguished hydraulic and fire protection engineers in the country. He was born in West Bridgeton, Maine, July 27, 1855, and was graduated at the Massachusetts



JOHN R. FREEMAN

Institute of Technology in 1876. After graduation he joined the staff of the Water Power Company, in whose employ he had spent several summers as computer, draughtsman and assistant. He continued with this company for ten years, residing in Lawrence, Mass. Meanwhile he was called upon to make surveys and designs for water-power improvements in many

places. In 1886 he decided to open an office in Boston for the general practice in hydraulic engineering and mill work. While this project was under consideration he accepted a position with the Factory Mutual Fire Inspection Companies. Of this company he is now the president and in its field of work the leading authority. He has not, however, devoted himself exclusively to this phase of engineering work. From 1894 to 1896 he was a member of the Water Board of Winchester, Mass., and in the latter year he was appointed one of the original members of the Metropolitan Water Board. He had much to do with the organization of this board, but his change of residence from Boston to Providence, where he now lives, caused him to resign. In 1899 he was appointed to investigate the water supply of New York City. His report, made in the following year, is a book of about 600 pages which is generally acknowledged as the most elaborate work on water-works ever prepared by one engineer. Of great distinction is also his report as chief engineer of the committee appointed in 1901 to consider the advisability of constructing a dam across the tidal estuary of the Charles River between Boston and Cambridge for forming a large water-park. Many other works of note have come from his pen.

Mr. Freeman is a member of many engineering societies and is one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Charles Edwin Bennett, Litt. D.

Charles E. Bennett, upon whom the degree of doctor of letters was bestowed, is a Brown alumnus who is professor of Latin in Cornell University. He was graduated at Brown with the class of 1878. For nine years subsequent to his graduation

he was devoted to instruction in secondary schools and to advanced study in leading American and European universities. From 1889 to 1891 he was professor of Latin in the University of Wisconsin. In 1891 he became professor of classical philology at Brown and in 1892 was appointed to his present position at Cornell. Professor Bennett is the author of a number of books. He has written a Latin grammar, and a Latin composition book and has edited a number of Latin classics. He has also published treatises upon linguistic subjects, and books upon the teaching of Greek and Latin in secondary schools. He is editor of the Cornell Studies in Classical Philology. From 1895 to 1903 he was joint editor-in-chief of the Allyn and Bacon College Latin Series.

Frederick Lincoln Anderson, D. D.

Frederick L. Anderson, upon whom the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred at the recent commencement, is professor of New Testament interpretation in Newton



REV. FREDERICK L. ANDERSON

Theological Institution. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1862, the son of Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., LL. D., then pastor of the Second Baptist Church of that city. He received his preparatory education in private and public schools in Newton, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Chi-

cago, Ill. He attended the University of Chicago and was graduated as the valedictorian of his class with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1882. In 1885 he received the master's degree. From 1882 to 1885 he was professor of Latin in the university. He then studied theology at



REV. JOHN H. MASON

the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Morgan Park, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1888. Upon graduating from the seminary he accepted the call of the Second Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until 1900, when he was elected to the professorship in Newton which he now holds.

John Henry Mason, D. D.

John Henry Mason, upon whom the doctorate in divinity was conferred, is professor of the English Bible in the Rochester Theological Seminary. He is a Brown alumnus, having received the first degree in arts at Brown with the class of 1872. After graduation he became a member of the city staff of the *New York Tribune*. At the end of two years he relinquished journalistic work and entered upon the study of theology in the Rochester Theological Seminary. In 1877 he was graduated at the seminary and ordained to the ministry. He has had four pastorates; the first at Sennett, N. Y., from 1877

to 1881, the second at Brockport, N. Y., 1881-1889, the third at New Haven, where he was pastor of the First Baptist Church from 1889 until 1896. He resigned this charge for the purpose of spending some months in European travel and study. In 1897 he became the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Batavia, N. Y., in which position he continued until his election to the newly established Huntley professorship of the English Bible in the Rochester seminary.

William Neilson McVickar, LL. D.

William N. McVickar, upon whom the degree of doctor of laws was conferred, is bishop of the diocese of Rhode Island in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was elected bishop coadjutor October 19, 1897, was consecrated January 27, 1898, and succeeded to the bishopric upon the death



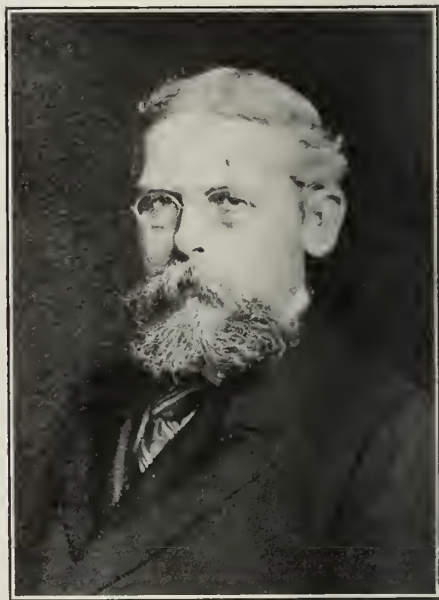
RT. REV. WILLIAM N. McVICKAR

of Bishop Clark last September. He was graduated at Columbia College with the class of 1865. He studied theology at the General Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1868. From 1868 to 1875 he was rector of Holy Trinity, Harlem, N. Y., and from 1875 to 1897 rector of Holy Trinity, Philadelphia. While in

Philadelphia he received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Kenyon College, and at the first commencement after his election as bishop coadjutor of Rhode Island he received the honorary degree of doctor of sacred theology from his Alma Mater, Columbia, and that of doctor of divinity from the University of Pennsylvania.

William Carey Poland, Litt. D.

Professor William Carey Poland was born in Goffstown, N. H., January 25, 1846, the



WILLIAM CAREY POLAND

son of Rev. James Willey Poland. He was prepared for college at the Melrose [Mass.] High School, and was graduated at Brown in 1868 with the degree of bachelor of arts and the honor of the philosophical oration. Immediately on graduation he accepted the office of principal of Worcester Academy, then a greatly depressed school. He remained in that position for a year and a half, having the satisfaction of seeing the removal of the academy to its present site during his administration. In 1870 he was called to Brown to have charge of the Greek department for one year during Professor Albert Harkness's absence in Europe. In 1871 he was reappointed instructor, this time of Greek and Latin, and continued to give instruction in these languages until 1875.

In this year he resigned and spent a year in study at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig and in travel in Italy. In 1876 he was appointed assistant professor of Greek and Latin. From 1888 to 1892 he was associate professor of Greek, and since 1892 he has been professor of the history of art. From 1878 to 1881 he had leave of absence to serve as private tutor of the brothers John Nicholas Brown and Harold Brown. He studied in Europe a part of this time. In 1891-92 he was at Athens as annual director of the American School of Classical Studies, conjointly with Dr. Waldstein, and he conducted excavations in Greece for a part of this time.

During the spring term in 1901 and again in 1902 he gave a course of lectures on the history of art at Boston University. Professor Poland has been secretary of the Commission of Colleges in New England on Admission Examinations since its foundation in 1886, a member of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens since 1892, and president of the Rhode Island School of Design since 1896.

Irving Berdine Richman, Litt. D.

Irving B. Richman, upon whom the degree of doctor of letters was conferred, is the author of several works on American history. He was born in Muscatine, Ia., in 1861. He attended the Iowa State University and was graduated in 1883. He served in the Iowa legislature in 1889 and was appointed by President Cleveland in 1893 as consul general for Switzerland. At the expiration of his consulate, in 1898, he returned to his home in Iowa and soon afterwards devoted his attention to the writing of the history of Rhode Island. After having made a careful study of all the important sources that the Wisconsin Historical Society could furnish he came east during the summer of 1900 and again in the following summer to examine the uncommon and documentary material to be found here and to gain further knowledge of local conditions. His *History of Rhode Island* appeared in 1903 and has taken first rank for its historical and literary excellence. He has also written "John Brown among the Quakers," 1894, and "Appenzell, a Swiss Study," 1895.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT FAUNCE

AT the recent commencement Dr. Faunce completed five years of service as president of the university. It is therefore pertinent at this time and in this place to note the most important changes which have taken place during this period.

When Dr. Faunce came to the presidency, in 1899, there were thirteen college buildings, exclusive of the two dwelling houses on George street, recently demolished, which the university had acquired and was then using as dormitories. At the present time the buildings of Brown University number twenty-one, not including the Carrie Tower. The new buildings are as follows:—the president's house, the Slater Memorial (dormitory for women), the administration building, the Colgate Hoyt swimming pool, the engineering building, Rockefeller Hall, Caswell Hall (dormitory for men), and the John Carter Brown library building. The chemistry building, now known as Rogers Hall, has

been enlarged by the addition of a story to the rear portion. The president's house, the engineering building, and Caswell Hall were built by the corporation. The others were gifts from alumni and friends of the university.

Mention should also be made of the new fence and ornamental gates which have come as a natural consequence of the initial gift of Mr. Van Wickle, of the memorial organ presented to the university by Mr. Lucian Sharpe of the class of 1893, of the clock tower presented by Mr. Paul Bajnotti, of Turin, Italy, as a memorial to his wife, Carrie Mathilde (Brown) Bajnotti, and of the portraits and busts presented by alumni and friends of the university.

The movement to increase the endowment of the university, inaugurated by the Boston alumni at their reunion in January, 1898, was brought to a successful conclusion in a little more than three years, at commencement, 1901. Only a part of the \$2,000,000 secured, however, is available

for the general uses of the university, as a considerable portion of it was given for particular purposes specified by the donors, as in the case of the \$650,000 gift for the John Carter Brown library building and endowment. The treasurer's report of April 15, 1899, showed funds in the hands of the treasurer amounting to \$1,158,676.66. The total productive funds available for general expenses of the university were on April 15, 1904, \$1,936,995.17. In addition to the above there are aid, scholarship, prize, special, and other funds not available for the general expenses, making the total funds of the university \$2,275,677.53.

In the last five years an unusually large number of changes has taken place in the constitution of the faculty. One professor has died and six have resigned, and there have been fourteen appointments to professorial rank. Of the recently appointed professors five were promoted from instructorships. In the academic year 1899-1900 there were seventy-two on the teaching force; twenty-seven professors, eight associate professors, nine assistant professors, twenty-five instructors and three assistants. In the academic year 1903-4 there were seventy-four on the staff of instruction; twenty-six professors, eleven associate professors, thirteen assistant professors, sixteen instructors and nine assistants. Of the seventy-two on the teaching force five years ago forty-four are still in the service of the college. The increase in the number of professors has been in the departments of English (2 additional), astronomy, Latin, chemistry, civil engineering, and romance languages. In the academic year 1899-1900 there was temporarily one additional professor in the department of Greek. Changes have also been made in the academic administration of the college by the appointment of a dean of the university and a dean of the graduate department. The former position was created in 1899, the latter in 1903. Both of these positions are filled by professors. In 1900 a system of faculty advisers was established. Each freshman is placed in charge of some member of the faculty to whom he is invited to go for advice whenever he may have occasion.

The courses of study have been extended in the period under review. In 1899 the number of term courses—there are three terms a year—was 546; in 1904 it was 684. Not all of these, however, have three meetings a week. Of the courses listed

last year 64 were one hour courses, 27 two hour courses, 6 four hour courses, 1 five hour course and 11 six hour courses. In the case of graduate courses it frequently happens that no number of hours is specified. There has been a tendency to make courses more uniformly three hour courses. In 1899 there were 73 one hour courses against 64 last year, 42 two hour courses against 27 last year, 13 four hour courses against 6 last year, and 3 five hour courses against 1 last year. Not all the courses mentioned above are given in any one year. Of the 546 courses listed in 1899, 82 were not offered in that year; of the 684 listed last year 107 were not offered.

The academic advantages which Brown offers to its students have been increased through two agreements which it has entered into with outside bodies. In 1901 the university signed an agreement with the school committee of the city of Providence by which a number of graduate students are to be annually appointed student teachers in the high schools of the city, each one to receive from the city four hundred dollars per year. They are to teach a certain number of hours per week under the direction of an experienced supervising teacher. Provision is also made for the appointment of student teachers not graduates, who shall have opportunities for observation and practice in the city schools, but shall receive no compensation. In 1902 the university entered into an arrangement with the Rhode Island School of Design by which certain courses of the latter school are open to Brown students, in return for similar favors shown to students of the School of Design by the university. This arrangement materially increases the number of courses in art open to Brown students.

In 1901 the system of visiting committees for the various departments was introduced. To each department is assigned a special committee, with a member of the corporation as chairman. These committees visit the various departments and confer with the instructors, and report on the equipment and needs of the work.

During the past five years the library has been greatly enriched along certain lines. Most conspicuous, of course, is the gift of the John Carter Brown library, the notable collection of Americana with its beautiful building and its ample maintenance fund. The Sidney S. Ryder collec-

tion of manuscripts and printed material relative to the history of Rhode Island, valued at \$15,000, has been presented to the university by Marsden J. Perry of Providence. The Harris Collection of American Poetry has been enlarged through the gift of \$1,000 by Chancellor Goddard and an endowment fund of \$1,000 from Samuel C. Eastman of the class of 1857. The Wheaton Collection of Books on International Law, now numbering over a thousand volumes, has been established by William V. Kellen of the class of 1872. The Hamm Collection of Newspaper Clippings, 1883-1903, carefully collected by Walter C. Hamm, formerly of the *Philadelphia Press*, a graduate in the class of 1870, has been added by gift to the university library. Mention should also be made of the establishment of a fund of \$5,000 for the purchase of books for the biological department by Dr. W. W. Keen of the class of 1859, of the gift of 1,200 volumes, many of them on the history and antiquities of Egypt, presented by the late Rev. Lysander Dickerson of the class of 1851, of the 125 valuable works on botany presented by Hon. Royal C. Taft, and the Bailey Herbarium, containing some 6,000 sheets of plants, purchased from Professor Bailey and presented to the university.

Important changes have been made relative to the conditions of admission and courses of study, and the period of study required for degrees. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts are allowed to offer for admission in place of one of the ancient languages an increased amount in modern languages with work in history, mathematics or science. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of philosophy or of science must offer about a year's more work than formerly. The degrees of civil engineer and mechanical engineer will not be given after next year. In their place will be given the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering and in mechanical engineering. The degree of bachelor of science in electrical engineering has been added. For candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts the amount of required courses has been increased from 27-63 to 34-62 of the entire course, and the amount of elective courses correspondingly decreased. Another change has been introduced through the provision that a student of sufficient ability may, by carrying more than the required number of hours of work each year, complete his course in three years

instead of four. Credit is also given for work done at an approved summer school or under supervision of the department. If the student does not complete his course by the end of the third year but completes it before the end of the fourth year, any additional work that he may have done may be counted towards the master's degree. It is thus made possible for a student to do four years' work in three, and obtain the bachelor's degree at the end of the third year, or five years work in four, and obtain both the bachelor's and the master's degree at the end of the fourth year.

In connection with ten other New England colleges Brown has recently established the New England College Entrance Certificate Board which is designed to improve the efficiency of the certificate system of admission. This board, of which Professor Davis is secretary, passes on the qualifications of New England schools applying for the certificate privilege.

The opportunities for the physical development of the students are greatly increased by the facilities afforded by the swimming pool, built through the gift of Mr. Colgate Hoyt. The interest of students in general athletics has been promoted by the improvements at the new athletic ground, known as Andrews Field, where an excellent cinder track has recently been constructed.

The opening of Rockefeller Hall has put the social life of the students on a new and better footing. The opportunities for informal social intercourse afforded by its large cheerful rooms and its broad balcony will do much to develop the spirit of fellowship among the students.

Rockefeller Hall ministers to the religious life of the students no less than to their social life. It provides suitable rooms for prayer meetings and bible classes and the other work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been greatly enlarged since the appointment of a paid secretary in 1900. In the winter of 1900-01 the first series of mid-week vesper services was held in Sayles Hall, conducted by eminent clergymen from various parts of the country. The services were largely attended and similar series have been held in succeeding years.

Much has been done in recent years by way of enlisting the interest and co-operation of the large body of alumni in the university. Among the influences brought to

bear in developing among the alumni a feeling of loyalty to their *alma mater* has been the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY. The first number of the MONTHLY was issued in June, 1900. Its object, as stated in its first number, is "to bring the university and its graduates into closer touch and sympathy."

Largely through the influence of the MONTHLY the secretaries of 28 classes graduating between 1857 and 1902 met at the University Club in December, 1902, and organized the Association of Class Secretaries, to secure uniformity of action in matters in which the alumni were interested. One of the first objects to which they devoted their attention was the holding of a mid-winter banquet of the "graduates and friends of Brown," an enjoyable festival which has already become an established feature of the life of the university. A similar organization of the class secretaries of the Women's College was effected early in 1903 on the initiative of the MONTHLY.

The number of alumni associations has been largely increased during the past five years through the efforts of President Faunce, who has devoted much time and attention to the encouragement of these societies.

Two other alumni organizations having special features must be mentioned. In 1900 a committee for the registration of graduates of Brown University who are teachers was appointed by the faculty, and the first of a series of conferences of such alumni was held in June of that year. In 1903 the Brown University Teachers' Association was formed. In 1900 there was established at Brown a new honorary society, Sigma Xi, for the purpose of recognizing and binding together men in the university who have shown superior ability in scientific study. It aims to do for the scientific students what Phi Beta Kappa does for the candidates for the degrees of bachelor of arts and philosophy.

It has seemed best to reserve for separate treatment the development of the Women's College during the present administration. Through the generosity of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater, the college came into possession of the Slater homestead on Benefit street to be used as a dormitory for the Students of the college and to be known as the Slater Memorial Homestead. An endowment fund of \$60,000 has been raised among the friends of the college.

The most important single contribution was one of \$25,000 from the estate of Andrew Comstock. In the spring of 1900 Dean Snow resigned the position which he had held since the organization of the college, and in September Miss Annie Crosby Emery became dean of the college. In 1903 the corporation of Brown University voted to assume full responsibility for and control of the Women's College, and provided for the appointment of a special executive committee of the Women's College. At the same time it provided for the establishment of a "distinct faculty, a part of the general university faculty, with the various committees, rules, etc., necessary to its work." These two changes put the Women's College on a much firmer foundation, and at the same time provide for a more careful supervision of the academic work of the institution.

In the course of the last five years the number of students in the Women's College has increased from 165 to 195. Of special interest is the establishment, in 1903, for four years, through the generosity of a friend of the college, of a course in household economics, to be devoted to scientific instruction in sanitation, hygiene, food values, and similar subjects. The chief addition to the equipment of the college has come from the growth of the library, to which many contributions have been made.

A marked change in the regulation of matters pertaining to the social life of the students, and of certain academic matters involving conduct, was introduced in 1900, when student self-government was established through the organization of the Association for Student Government. The success of the association has been noteworthy. The literary activity of the students has found expression through the establishment of a magazine called *The Sepiad*. Chapel services were first introduced in the fall of 1899.

The athletic affairs of the Women's College were, in 1902, put under the control of an athletic association, whose executive committee includes the dean and the instructor in physical culture.

The interest of the alumnae in the development of the Women's College has been stimulated by the organization, in 1901, of a society known as the Andrews Association, the object of which is to aid the college by contributing to its material and educational resources. Its efforts at

the present time are largely directed towards securing funds for a much-needed gymnasium.

In 1900, the Phi Beta Kappa Society voted to admit women to its membership. The women form a separate section of the chapter, and elect members from the junior and senior classes of the Women's College in accordance with the rules governing the election of men to the Alpha chapter.

The period in the history of Brown University extending from 1890 to 1900 was one of remarkable growth in numbers, both of faculty and of students. The reputation

of the members of the faculty and the good work they did, in spite of insufficient equipment, drew students to its doors in ever increasing numbers. During the five years of the present administration considerable progress has been made towards providing adequate equipment, but much remains to be done. It is the hope of the MONTHLY that this brief record of the achievements of the last few years may spur on the alumni and friends of the university to provide it with an endowment sufficient to enable it to fulfil its duty as an institution of sound learning and broad culture.

THANATOS ATHANATOS

AT eve when the brief wintry day is sped,
 I muse beside my fire's faint-flickering glare—
 Conscious of wrinkling face and whitening hair—
 Of those who, dying young, inherited
 The immortal youthfulness of the early dead.
 I think of Raphael's grand-seigneurial air;
 Of Shelley and Keats, with laurels fresh and fair
 Shining unwithered on each sacred head;
 And soldier boys who snatched death's starry prize,
 With sweet life radiant in their fearless eyes,
 The dreams of love upon their beardless lips,
 Bartering dull age for immortality;
 Their memories hold in death's unyielding fee
 The youth that thrilled them to the finger-tips.

—John Hay, '58, in the *Century Magazine*

ARCHÆOLOGY

THE crumbled city stifles in the sand;
 Its turrets with the breeze-blown dust are blent.
 Gone is the pride of every monument;
 Gone is the spicy bloom of Samarkand.
 A hush is on the devastated land.
 Thebes from her ruins beckons drowsy Ghent;
 Rome steals along the road that Athens went.
 Yet ne'er in vain was raised the builder's hand;
 Never in vain the sculptor shaped his cast:
 The kind earth gives us back again his art;
 Life throbs once more in every desert mart;
 And the new city shall forever fold
 Close to its heart the vision of the Past,
 The undying joy and splendor of the Old.

—H. R. P.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the graduates of Brown University

BY THE

Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

ROBERT P. BROWN, Treasurer, Providence, R. I.

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JULY, 1904

OUR FIFTH VOLUME

The fact escaped comment in last month's issue of this magazine that we have passed our fourth birthday and are prosperously entered upon our fifth year. The number of paid subscribers is now about 2200, and the tendency, year by year, is toward a healthy increase in the list, because each graduating class adds a hundred or so while the number of withdrawals is gratifyingly small. Not all our subscribers agreed with us in our exposition of a certain recent controversy, but practically nobody has "stopped his paper" because of his dislike of our statement of the case. We have refrained from perpetuating the controversy in our pages and have endeavored not to take any unfair advantage of those who disagreed with us.

In the future, if a question of large university interest arises, we shall speak our mind; but if any alumnus of Brown has a contrary opinion to express we shall give him and his friends the opportunity for an effective presentation of their views. The MONTHLY would not be true to itself if it failed to state its convictions, at least where such expression appears to it to be necessary or desirable; but it stands ready to give equal space and prominence to those who do not endorse its sentiments. We believe the alumni of Brown will approve our standing policy in this respect.

PROFESSOR ASHTON

It is with sincere regret that we announce the retirement of Professor Joseph N. Ashton from the editorial board of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY. He has been with the magazine from the beginning, a loyal and competent worker, always ready to sacrifice his time in its behalf and to give it his best abilities as writer and adviser. His withdrawal is especially regrettable to the editor, because of the intimate association of interests that has grown up between them since the initial number of the magazine, a scanty issue of eight pages, was printed in June, 1900. Professor Ashton's retirement leaves the latter as the only remaining member of the original editorial board, although, as everybody acquainted with the enterprise well knows, Colonel Brown, who is still at the helm as treasurer, has occupied that important and difficult post from the first.

Professor Ashton's conspicuous qualities, as shown in his labors for the magazine, have been carefulness and conservatism. He has been a guiding influence of very great value and it is pleasant to announce his continued service for the MONTHLY as a member of the advisory board. We are sure he will not regard this as a perfunctory position.

Of his withdrawal from the university it is less incumbent upon us to speak, but

those who have followed his work know that it has been done conscientiously and enthusiastically. He has kept the highest musical and intellectual ideals in close view, and the university, as well as the young men and women he has taught, is better for his service in Providence.

To the undivided station of associate editor, we welcome Professor Allan H. Willett, who for some months has occupied the post in conjunction with Professor Ashton. He has heretofore had in charge the Obituary and Brunonians Near and Far departments, and in the future will add to these the Topics of the Month, besides sharing in the general conduct of the magazine.

LITERARY BRUNONIANS

Only a few months ago reference was made in these columns to the literary excellence of the public utterances of Secretary Hay and ex-Secretary Olney. Further evidence to the same effect may be found in the elaborate oration delivered at Jackson, Michigan, by Mr. Hay, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Republican party; and in the thoughtful address given by Mr. Olney before the Harvard Law School alumni touching our Philippine policy. There is force and grace in these important utterances.

And if another example should be desired it may be found in the interesting article

in the July number of *Munsey's Magazine* by Isaac N. Ford of the class of 1870, who writes of the rising statesmen of Great Britain. Mr. Ford is more than a practiced writer; he has an incisive and confident style that carries conviction with it; and added to this quality of strength is that of literary sensitiveness. Among his fine characterizations of the younger British publicists may be cited that of Lord Hugh Cecil, son of the late Marquis of Salisbury.

In these days of divergent university interests, it cannot fail to be pleasing to the "old guard," and in some measure to every university graduate, to note the real literary productivity of Brown men.

SHORTER COMMENCEMENT PERIOD

It is safe to say that the arrangement of the commencement period which went into effect this year will continue indefinitely. The entire period is now compressed into the space of four days, so that a busy alumnus can attend all the exercises of class day and commencement day without sacrificing a large amount of time. One apparent effect of the new arrangement was a larger alumni attendance than ever before, at least at the commencement day lunch. Those who are responsible for the substitution of Monday for Friday as class day have every reason to congratulate themselves and the university on the innovation.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

ONE hundred and seventy-four degrees were conferred by the university at the recent commencement, seven honorary degrees and one hundred and sixty-seven degrees in course. The degrees in course were awarded as follows: bachelor of arts on seventy-one (fifty-five men and sixteen women), bachelor of philosophy on sixty-one (forty-four men and seventeen women), civil engineer on five, mechanical engineer on six, master of arts on twenty-four (thirteen men and eleven women). Three (two

men and one woman) received both the bachelor's and the master's degree, having completed five years of college work in four years of college residence. The degree of doctor of philosophy was not conferred on any candidate.



Brown Men Honored At its recent commencement Harvard University conferred the honorary degree of doctor of divinity upon William Herbert Perry Faunce, "liberal thinker, eloquent preacher

and efficient pastor, since 1899 president of Brown University."

At the semi-centennial of the University of Wisconsin the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on James Burrill Angell, '49, president of the University of Michigan, and upon Benjamin Ide Wheeler, '75, president of the University of California. President Angell received the doctorate in laws this year also from the University of Vermont.



Professor Ashton Leaves Brown. Professor Joseph N. Ashton has resigned the professorship in the university which he has held for sev-



PROFESSOR JOSEPH N. ASHTON

eral years. He was appointed instructor in musical theory and history under President Andrews in 1895, being the first to teach this subject at Brown. In 1898 he was promoted to become associate professor of musical history and theory. Since 1900 he has also been director of chapel music. Last year the large organ which was installed in Sayles Hall was put in mainly under his direction, and during the past academic year, in addition to his regular work, he conducted two series of recitals on the organ. The last recital was given by himself. Professor Ashton has taken a large interest in the development of the university as a whole, has been for

a series of years a member of several of the standing committees of the faculty and has served on a number of special committees. He has been the associate editor of this magazine since its establishment in 1900.

Professor Ashton was graduated at Brown with the class of 1891. From the time of his graduation until his appointment to the faculty, in 1895, he studied at Harvard and under private teachers in Boston. While at Harvard he took all the courses in music offered there and also courses in the history of art, in the psychology of art, and in mediaeval and modern literatures. In 1893 he received the degree of master of arts from Harvard. He is a member of a number of musical organizations and a fellow in the American College of Musicians.

Next year Professor Ashton will devote himself to composition and research in musical history in Boston and Cambridge. He will also be the organist and choir-master of the First Baptist Church of Newton Centre, Mass.



Honorary Degrees The university conferred seven honorary degrees this year: one degree of doctor of science, two degrees of doctor of divinity, three degrees of doctor of letters, and one degree of doctor of laws. They were bestowed as follows:

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

John R. Freeman, leader in applied science, specialist in hydraulics, expert in insurance, consulting engineer, trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, honored in many cities, not without honor in his own country and among his own kin.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

Frederick L. Anderson, minister of the Christian faith, helper of the poor in great cities, student of the sacred Scriptures, professor of New Testament interpretation in Newton Theological Institution, inspirer and guide of young men.

John H. Mason of the class of 1872, preacher of a sane and wholesome gospel, wise in counsel, persuasive in speech, professor in Rochester Theological Seminary, wisely dividing the word of truth.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Charles E. Bennett of the class of 1878, student of classic tongues and authors,

sometime teacher in Brown University, professor of Latin in Cornell University, interpreting to the new age great writers the world will not let die.

Irving B. Richman, author, publicist, and historian, formerly representing the United States in Switzerland, author of "The Making and Meaning of Rhode Island," achieving a name by expounding the name and fame of this state.

William Carey Poland of the class of 1868, student and teacher of classic languages and classic and modern art, lecturer and author, professor of the history of art in Brown University, teaching by word and example the beauty of truth and the truth of beauty.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

William N. McVickar, bishop of the diocese of Rhode Island, faithful shepherd, loyal friend, lover of humanity, wise administrator, preacher of personal, social, and civic righteousness.



Professor Crowell Leave of absence for the academic year 1904-5 has been granted to Professor

A. Clinton Crowell, associate professor of the Germanic languages and literatures. Professor Crowell will spend the entire year in Europe, the greater portion of it in Germany. He expects to attend lectures at the University of Leipzig or of Berlin. In the coldest season he will go south, probably as far as Rome, and before returning home will visit Denmark and possibly Norway and Sweden. During his absence the advanced courses of the department will be carried by Professor Jonas and Morton C. Stewart, A. M., '94, at present a candidate for the doctor's degree at the University of Leipzig. With the exception of one term (the first of the academic year 1900-1, the term immediately following Professor Williams's return from Europe after a year of absence and preceding his illness) Professor Crowell has been the acting head of the German department since 1899.



Faculty Notes Professor E. B. Delabarre has been elected a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Geographical Society.

Notable Investigation in Charge of Professor Gardner

The Financial History of the United States, which is to constitute a portion of the general Economic History of the United States to be undertaken by the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution, has been placed in charge of Professor Henry B. Gardner of Brown University. The Carnegie Institution has made a liberal grant for this work, which is expected to



PROFESSOR HENRY B. GARDNER

occupy about five years and which is to be carried on under the general direction of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor and president of Clark College.

The department is at present organized in eleven divisions, as follows:—

Population and Immigration—Prof. Walter F. Willcox, Cornell University.

Agriculture and Forestry, including Public Domain and Irrigation—President Kenyon L. Butterfield, Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Mining—Mr. Edward W. Parker, United States Geological Survey.

Manufactures—Hon. S. N. D. North, Director of the Census.

Transportation—Prof. W. Z. Ripley, Harvard University.
Domestic and Foreign Commerce—Prof. Emory R. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania.
Money and Banking—Prof. Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
The Labor Movement—Hon. Carroll D. Wright.
Industrial Organization—Prof. J. W. Jenks, Cornell University.
Social Legislation, including Provident Institutions, Insurance, Poor Laws, etc.—Prof. Henry W. Farnam, Yale University.
Federal and State Finance, including Taxation—Prof. Henry B. Gardner, Brown University.

Alumni Vote for Trustee The official ballot for trustee of the university, to fill a Congregational vacancy (sent out by the university to all graduates as part of its newly-established *Bulletin*), contained the names of six persons who had been nominated for the vacancy by fifteen or more alumni in response to the invitation of the Associated Alumni previously extended. On commencement day President Faunce announced the result of the balloting as follows:

Robert P. Brown, '71.....	211
Charles Matteson, '61.....	148
Henry D. Sharpe, '94.....	124
Edward C. Moore, '91.....	82
Louis F. Snow, '87.....	55
William P. Sheffield, '77.....	51

At a subsequent meeting of the university corporation, Henry D. Sharpe, '94, was elected trustee to fill the existing vacancy.

Corporation Meeting At the meeting of the corporation, June 16, Professor Albert Harkness, Ph. D., LL.D., '42, and Hon. Francis A. Gaskill, LL.D., '66, were elected members of the board of fellows, and Henry D. Sharpe, A. B., '94, as noted above was elected to the board of trustees.

At the School of Design On May 25, at the graduating exercises of the Rhode Island School of Design, Professor William Carey Poland presided as president of the corporation of the school, made an address, presented the diplomas to the graduates, and announced the scholarships bestowed as rewards of merit.

The Rhode Island School of Design has recently received from Mr. C. L. Pendleton (since deceased) the valuable gift of his rare collection of old English and Colonial

furniture, porcelain and china, a collection unrivalled in this country, at least. There are some fine old pictures in the collection also. It will ultimately be placed in a house built expressly for it on Benefit Street, near the Memorial Hall of the School by Stephen O. Metcalf, of the class of '78 at Brown, and his sister, Mrs. Gustav Radeke.

Letter from Goldwin Smith The following interesting letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, which was read at the formal transfer of the John Carter Brown Library to the university, is self-explanatory:

THE GRANGE, TORONTO,
May 11, 1904.

THE PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.
Dear Mr. President:

I wish very much that I could avail myself of your invitation to be present at the dedication of the John Carter Brown Library. But old age has made me a valetudinarian and I now seldom leave home.

Nearly forty years have passed since, with my friend Mr. Bancroft, I was the guest of your university at an academical celebration. It was a memorable time. The Civil War was still raging though victory had inclined to the North. I had brought with me from England the assurance of the earnest sympathy of all my political friends with the defenders of the Union, to which Brown University responded by conferring on the envoy an honorary degree. I always think with pleasure and pride of that day when my memory ranges over the incidents of a life now near its end.

Accept my congratulations on this occasion and my hearty good wishes for the prosperity and honour of Brown University.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) GOLDWIN SMITH.

Commencement Breakfast Following the initiative of last year the class of 1886 enjoyed a class breakfast at the University Club on the morning of commencement day. The breakfast this year was given by Professor A. K. Potter.

Brown Verse, 1894-1904

A volume of verse representing the poetic output of Brown students for the past ten years has recently been issued. The book was compiled and arranged by Ilsley Boone, '04, and bears the imprint of Preston & Rounds Company. It embraces all the class poems for the decade and many poems which have appeared in the *Brunonian*, *The Brown Magazine*, *The Sepiad* and the *Libre*. The class poems are the most extended works included in the collection. Besides these somewhat elaborate works, a large variety of short poems is to be found:—parodies, love songs, humorous lines, didactic stanzas and bright scintillations of college wit. The publication of such a volume is a capital

thing for the college and its alumni, and let us hope it will prove so for the publishers. The price of the book is \$1.50.

John Carter Brown Library Staff

The organization of the John Carter Brown Library for the coming year is as follows: George Parker Winship, the librarian, will have an assistant librarian, Miss Maude E. Clarke, now of the state library. The janitor of the building will be Edward D. Morris. A bindery will be established in the basement, and F. P. Hathaway, one of the most skillful and experienced binders in the country, will be placed in charge.

BASEBALL RECORD FOR 1904

AS might have been expected, the "absolutely amateur" university baseball team had a season of alternating victories and defeats. Following is the record:

BASEBALL RECORD TO DATE

Brown,	4;	Trinity,	6
"	2;	Tufts,	1
"	1;	Holy Cross,	7
"	1;	Yale,	19
"	7;	Princeton,	3
"	0;	Dartmouth,	10
"	1;	Yale,	10
"	0;	Pennsylvania,	7
"	1;	Dartmouth,	0
"	2;	Exeter,	0
"	5;	Princeton,	15
"	0;	Georgetown,	11
"	0;	Yale,	3

Brown,	9;	Bowdoin,	6
"	2;	Holy Cross,	0
"	0;	Williams,	8
"	0;	Pennsylvania,	2
"	3;	Amherst,	8

Games won by Brown, 6; lost, 12.

Runs scored by Brown, 38; by opponents, 118.

After the Amherst game at Providence on commencement day, Raymond Frank Tift, '07, of Somerville, Massachusetts, was elected captain of the nine for next season. He has been the most successful pitcher of the team during the season recently closed, and at his best has shown a most skilful and puzzling delivery. Next year the team should be considerably stronger than it has been this season and well up toward the high level of the best Brown nines.

OBITUARIES

MARK BAILEY, 1848

Mark Bailey, of the class of 1848, died suddenly at Tacoma, Washington, May 12, 1904, aged 81 years, 11 months and 25 days. He was the son of Mark and Abigail (Moore) Bailey, and was born at Sterling, Mass., May 17, 1822. He was prepared for college at the Worcester County Manual Labor High School (now Worcester Academy), of which his brother, Silas Bailey (B. U. 1834), was then principal. Dr. Silas Bailey had a marked career as pastor and educator, being president of two colleges, Granville (now Denison University) and Franklin, and professor at Kalamazoo College. There were twelve children in the family, of whom Mark Bailey was the last survivor.

After graduation, with the degree of bachelor of arts, he was principal of the preparatory department

of Acadia College at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, in 1848-49. From 1849 to 1852 he was tutor in Granville College; in 1852 he lived at Portsmouth, O.; from 1853 to 1859 he was professor of mathematics at Franklin College; from 1859 to 1862, principal of Ladoga Seminary, Indiana; from 1863 to 1866, professor in the old Chicago University; from 1866 to 1873, president of Petaluma College, California; from 1873 to 1876 (being ordained as a Baptist minister in 1873), president of McMinnville College, Oregon; from 1876 to 1895, professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Oregon. In 1895 he retired as professor emeritus, retaining his residence at Eugene, the seat of the university. In September, 1903, he went to Tacoma, where he made his home with his son, Professor Mark Bailey Jr., of Whitworth College. His sudden death came in the late afternoon, as he sat

with his wife reading the Greek New Testament. Mrs. Bailey saw him suddenly gasp, sprang to his side, but found him already dead. He had spent the morning in the town and was apparently in the best of health and spirits.

He was a broad scholar, a man who had read widely and deeply. In his work as a teacher he had success as a builder of character as well as in formal instruction. He was a sincere, earnest, and practical Christian. He influenced for good a host of men and women who were his pupils. He received the degree of master of arts in course from Brown, and in 1881 the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Oregon.

He married at Franklin, Indiana, July 5, 1854, Lizette L. Perkins, who survives him with her two sons, Edward Bailey, M. D., an army surgeon, now stationed at Manila, P. I., and Mark Bailey, professor of ancient languages at Whitworth College.

LEWIS EVERETT SMITH, 1853

Lewis Everett Smith died suddenly at his home in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on May 30, 1904. Mr. Smith was born at Lincoln, Massachusetts, January 2, 1831. He was the son of Cyrus and Tryphena (Brooks) Smith. His early education was received in the schools of Lincoln and Concord. He prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts. Upon graduating from Brown he began his life work as an educator. After teaching in a number of other places he was called to the Portsmouth High School in 1859. He remained at the school until 1873, serving as principal for the last ten years of that time. In 1873 he established Smith's Academy and Commercial College, of which he remained the head until his retirement in 1897. He was a prominent member of the Middle Street Baptist Church of Portsmouth, having served as deacon for nearly forty years, and was deeply interested in the work of the parish.

Mr. Smith was married July 17, 1856, to Miss Eliza Abbott, daughter of the late Oliver R. Abbott of Bedford. His widow and one son, Howard Revere (Brown, 1896) survive him.

The Portsmouth *Herald*, in commenting on Mr. Smith's death, uses the following words:

"Mr. Smith was a gentleman of firm convictions, of a most courteous nature, and bore with him all through life the heartiest esteem of those who knew him."

CHARLES DEARBORN WIGGIN, 1868

Charles Dearborn Wiggin died at Mystic, Connecticut, on the afternoon of Saturday, May 21, after an illness of one week. His illness declared itself as pneumonia, but the immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

Dr. Wiggin was born at Meredith, New Hampshire, December 7, 1840. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1871 Brown gave him the degree of A. M. and in 1875 he obtained the degree of M. D. from Yale college and began the practice of medicine. He made his home in Providence from the time he entered college in 1864 until 1887. During a part of that time he was consulting physician to the Providence Lying-in hospital and a member of the school committee of Providence.

In 1887 Dr. Wiggin went to Nebraska with his brother, Dr. Oliver C. Wiggin, and engaged in a cattle-raising venture. In 1890 he returned East, and settled at Mystic, Connecticut, where he practised medicine until a short time before his death.

Dr. Wiggin was twice married and two children survive him, Mrs. Hope Bucklin of Mystic, Connecticut, and Mrs. Marion Dolan, who lives in western Massachusetts.

ANDREW NEWALL, 1884

Andrew Newall died of syncope, induced by malarial fever, at Thirty-five Mile Camp, Sekondi, Gold Coast, West Africa, March 9, 1902. He was born at Dalbeattie, Scotland, December 30, 1860. When he was ten years old the family migrated to the United States, and in 1873 came to Westerly, Rhode Island, to live. Mr. Newall prepared for college in the Westerly High School. After graduating from college he returned to Scotland and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. In 1892 he received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and in 1899 that of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in Forrest Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. In 1901 the miners of Backworth Colliery, Northumberland, asked him to accept the position of medical officer for the district. This appointment was the first of its kind, the result of a movement among the miners of Northumberland and Durham to appoint and pay their own physicians on the co-operative system. The Northumberland Medical Association, of which Dr. Newall was a member, decided that this movement tended to lower the status of the medical profession. He therefore relinquished the appointment and accepted a government position in the West African Railways. He went to Africa in November, 1901, and died after only four months' service.

In 1901 Dr. Newall married Mrs. Jane Murton of Percymain, Northumberland, who survives him.

HERBERT CARPENTER BROWNELL, 1892

Herbert C. Brownell was the victim of a fatal accident which occurred on the afternoon of May 26. He was running the separator in his dairy for the purpose of preparing cream for the morning delivery. The machine consists of an iron bowl which is revolved at a very high rate of speed, centrifugal force separating the cream from the milk. The weight of the bowl is about thirty-five pounds. While it was turning at the rate of 9,000 revolutions a minute it suddenly flew out of its socket and struck Mr. Brownell in the forehead, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly.

Mr. Brownell was born in Providence, March 14, 1872. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School. Soon after graduation he started the Brightbridge dairy, located on Brightbridge avenue, East Providence, and built it up from a small beginning until it was the largest dairy farm in the state.

Mr. Brownell was soon to have married Miss Mary W. Horton, daughter of Councilman Horton of East Providence. Miss Horton was by his side when the fatal accident occurred. Mr. Brownell had already hired a house in East Providence and it had been completely furnished for the young couple.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Inquiry concerning a Civil War Veteran

Some time ago the dean of the faculty received a letter from Mr. E. E. Baldwin of Norrell, Mississippi, of which a portion is here quoted:

"On the 2d of July, 1862, I was wounded and taken prisoner by McClellan's forces in the charge on Malvern Hill. I was carried to headquarters at the Malvern House. The next morning I was having my wound dressed at the barn which was being used as a hospital, when it was found that there were no bandages, the supplies having been lost in the retreat. A young Federal soldier, who was lying on the floor near by, wounded with a musket-ball through his leg, spoke up, saying that he had a linen handkerchief which he would tear in two, and give me one half for a bandage. When my arm was bandaged with this, I went over and sat down by him and we commenced talking. Directly, he noticed that I had a little book in the pocket of my jacket, and asked me what it was. I told him that it was a pocket edition of Cicero's *De Officiis*, which I had got two or three days before out of a brick house up the line, which we had used as a fort, and that I had been carrying it along, and reading it as I had leisure. 'Why,' said he, 'you must be a college man.' I told him that I was a University of Michigan man. 'I am a Brown University man,' said he. So we got out the book and lay there and read it all the evening until the Federal army retreated and the skirmish line of the Confederates came up."

Mr. Baldwin desires to learn the name of the Brown University man and his subsequent history. He described him as follows: "He was a young man of about 20 years of age, dark complexion, black eyes and hair, and slim build, about 5 feet



GEORGE P. UPTON, '54

10 inches in height. I think he was a private, or possibly a non-commissioned officer." The letter is published with the hope that it may fall under the eyes of the man in question, or of some one else who can furnish the desired information.

1847

On the 27th of May resolutions on the death of Elijah B. Stoddard, who died last September, were presented to Judge Francis A. Gaskill (Brown, 1866) in the Superior Court of Worcester by a committee of the bar of Worcester county. The last part of the resolutions was as follows:

"In 1848 he began his professional career in Worcester. For more than fifty years he received those manifestations which prove the confidence and respect which the community has for him. Our records will not furnish a single example of a man who held more private and public positions of importance and trust.

"With patience and judgment he filled alike the positions which added to his wealth and reputation and the positions which contributed nothing but the satisfaction of work well done.

"The city of Worcester, the educational interests of the commonwealth, will long benefit from the faithful work of the public officer and the adviser.

"The many people who, when in trouble, found in him a Samaritan, will remember the neighbor and the friend.

"He died at Alfred, Maine, on the 25th day of September, 1903."

Senator George F. Hoar spoke words of high appreciation of the life and character of Col. Stoddard, saying among other things that with full understanding of what words meant he believed Mr. Stoddard to be, on the whole, the most perfect

REV. ALEXANDER M. HIGGINS, '54
Who Died Recently

example of the character of a Christian gentleman has been known in that community for years.

Judge Gaskill closed his reply with the following words:

"It is a sweet pleasure to think of our friend in his unvarying courtesy of true manliness; in his sturdy and abiding loyalty to worthy friend and noble cause; in the inevitable charm of his greeting; in the enthusiasm of his advocacy and in the safe reliance upon his true and generous heart. Rare friend and sweet companion he was."

1854

Two portraits of members of the class of 1854 are herewith printed, having been received too late for publication with the account of the class last month. Mr. Higgins has recently died.

1856

C. H. Alden, M. D., colonel U. S. army, retired, in May was promoted brigadier general on the retired list under act of Congress passed at its last session. After graduating from Brown, in 1856, with the degree of A. M., General Alden spent two years at the Pennsylvania Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1858. He became a medical officer in the U. S. army in 1859, and continued in active service until 1900; when he retired, on account of age, as colonel and assistant surgeon general. During the Civil War he held the rank of Brevet major and lieutenant colonel. From 1888 to 1893 he was medical director of the department of Dakota, and from 1893 to 1900 president of the Army Medical School at Washington. He is the author of numerous articles in medical journals, in publications of the war department, and in transactions of medical and medico-military societies. His present address is Newtonville, Massachusetts.

General Alden received an honorary M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. His father, Rev. C. H. Alden, chaplain in the U. S. navy, received an honorary A. M. from Brown in 1825.

1858

Secretary of State John Hay, representing the President, delivered the principal address at the celebration at Jackson, Michigan, on July 6, of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Republican party. Dr. James B. Angell (1849), president of the University of Michigan, described the growth and development of the party in Michigan.

The *June Century Magazine* contains an excellent reproduction of Sargent's portrait of John Hay, faced by a sonnet from that lettered statesman entitled *Thanatos Athanatos*, which we print elsewhere.

1861

Rev. E. O. Stevens, D. D., has just edited for the Baptist Mission Press of Rangoon *Brief Histories of Some of the Burmese Baptist Churches in Lower Burma*. The volume is written in the Burmese language, and gives an account of the landing and work of Judson (Brown, 1807), and of the origin and history of the Rangoon, Promé, Henzada, Bassein, Thongzai, Letpadan, Sanyuay, and Zigou churches. The printing of the work was provided for by the Russell fund.

The article by Amasa M. Eaton on "Proposed Reforms in Marriage and Divorce Laws" which appeared in the *Columbia Law Review*, April, 1904, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. Another recent monograph by Mr. Eaton has also been reprinted in pamphlet form, "The Negotiable

Instruments Law: Its History and its Practical Operation," taken from the *Michigan Law Review* of January, 1904.

1870

Under the head: "Can Platt defeat Bishop?" the *Waterbury American* says: "It is no wonder that Senator Platt of New York is protesting vigorously against the reported appointment of Joseph B. Bishop to be secretary of the Panama Canal Commission. There are probably few men in the State of New York whose selection would be more personally galling to Senator Platt than that of Mr. Bishop. Yet, probably, few people even in New York State know who Mr. Bishop is.

"For 17 years, from 1883 to 1900, Mr. Bishop was the leading editorial writer on the New York *Evening Post* next to Mr. Godkin. He possessed in a peculiar degree those facilities or infelicities of style, according to one's point of view, which made Mr. Godkin so effective. . . . Making Tom Platt writhe was a favorite amusement with Mr. Bishop for 17 years. So it is not at all strange that Mr. Platt, now chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, should be using his strongest 'pull' to prevent Mr. Bishop from securing so distinguished and lucrative a place. . . .

"All this is aside from the question of Mr. Bishop's fitness for the place, something, we should say, that no well posted newspaper man would gainsay. Mr. Bishop is a Brown man of 1870. He entered journalism immediately on leaving college and was a member of the editorial staff of the *Tribune* until he joined that of the *Evening Post*. He has done not a little first-class magazine writing, and has contributed anonymously in other leading publications to determining public opinion on important questions. Mr. Bishop is in the best sense of the word a publicist, and the place of secretary to the Panama Canal Commission is evidently one that a trained publicist is best fitted to fill."

1870 and 1880

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, 1870, and President W. H. P. Faunce, 1880, spoke at the closing general meeting of the National Educational Association at St. Louis, both of them discussing "Present Tendencies of College Athletics."

1874

Professor Frank E. Rockwood has been called upon to suffer the loss of his wife, who died on May 25, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Rockwood was a woman of unostentatious and refined life, and a large circle of friends regret her death.

1876

Walter H. Barney, who has been since 1889 a member of the Providence School Committee, tendered his resignation to that body on April 29. His withdrawal had been expected for some time, since he had frequently expressed himself as unable to carry on the work together with his practice as an attorney. R. B. Comstock, '76, makes the declaration that "Mr. Barney has done more for the schools of Providence than any other man could do." Frederick Rueckert, '77, has been elected as his successor.

1878

Rev. Charles H. Pendleton, who had been located at Mount Holly, New Jersey, for a number of years, recently accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Youngstown, Ohio.

1881

On the 4th of May Frederick R. Hazard was chosen president of the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, New York. The comments upon his election in the newspapers of that city reflect the esteem felt for Mr. Hazard by his fellow-townsmen. The *Post-Standard* says that his success in business has been won by methods which fit him for distinguished service in this new capacity. The *Herald* says that his time, his money, and his talents have always been at the command of the city, whenever a good cause has invited his co-operation. The *Telegram* hopes that he will take up the project of a Chamber of Commerce building with his characteristic energy, and push the enterprise to a speedy conclusion.

1882

W. B. Jacobs was elected a member of the board of directors of the National Educational Association at the recent meeting of that organization in St. Louis.

1883

Frederic E. Whittemore, principal of the high school at Reading, Massachusetts, from 1891 to 1903, has been elected superintendent of public schools of South Hadley and Granby, Massachusetts.

1884

Rev. E. P. Tuller has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Detroit, and accepted a call to the Memorial Baptist Church in Chicago, one of the leading churches of the denomination in that city. Mr. Fuller is regarded as one of the strong men of the Baptist denomination, and in the three years of his pastorate at Detroit has put the First Church on a firmer basis than it ever had before in its history. He has been a member of the board of managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union since 1887 and recording secretary of that body since 1901. He is a trustee of Kalamazoo College, and President of the Detroit Baptist Union.

Leonidas Raymond Higgins is head of the classical department at Grand Island College, Grand Island, Nebraska.

1885

Charles T. Eaton, for nearly ten years principal of schools of the ninth school district of Stonington, Connecticut, was recently appointed supervising principal of schools in that place.

1887

Rev. William W. Wakeman gave up his pastorate at Reading, Massachusetts, at the end of 1903 and is now acting pastor at New Braintree, Massachusetts.

1890

Walter A. Presbrey is chairman of the executive committee of the Rhode Island Young People's Christian Union. The committee displayed a great deal of energy in making preparation for the annual national convention of the Union, to be held in Providence the week of July 6-13.

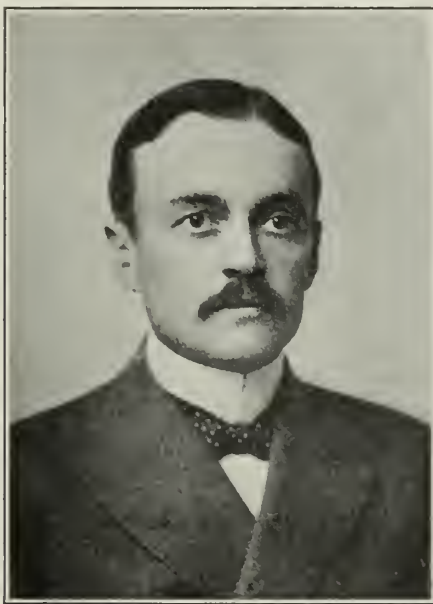
Edwin Collins Frost is in charge of the cataloguing of Marsden J. Perry's Shakespearean library on Power street. It is said to be the finest library of the kind in the United States and the finest owned by any private collector in the world. Mr. Frost has now been engaged upon the library for more than three years.

1891

Stephen S. Colvin, Ph. D., who has been assistant professor of philosophy and natural theology at Brown during the academic year just closing, has been appointed professor of philosophy and education for the summer session of 1904 in the University of Iowa. Elmer A. Wilcox, '91, holds a professorship in law in the same institution. Next year Dr. Colvin will resume his work at the University of Illinois, where for several years he has been assistant professor of psychology. Edwin G. Dexter, '91, is professor of education in that university.

Professor Joseph N. Ashton has been appointed organist and choirmaster of the First Baptist church of Newton Center, Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. Maurice Hauptman Emery, who has been appointed dean of a conservatory in New York.

Edward O. Bartlett, Jr., is acting this year as instructor in English at the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York.



COL. ROBERT W. TAFT, '91

Robert W. Taft was recently elected director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in place of his father, Hon. Royal C. Taft, who had resigned.

1892.

H. H. Rice left Providence May 3 to become manager of the Waverly department of the Pope Motor Car Company. This is a promotion of importance to Mr. Rice, who as manager of the Providence branch of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford made a reputation for good service in the bicycle and automobile fields of Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts. After his graduation from Brown he went to Hartford, where he had three years' training in the sales department.

George Frederick Andrews is a manufacturer in London. His address is care of Brown, Shipley and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London.

Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island, sent in his resignation some time ago. At a meeting of the vestry held early in May it was unanimously voted that the resignation be not accepted and that an extension of six months be made to Mr. Stone's leave of absence. This action has been communicated to Mr. Stone, who is now at Colorado Springs, and it is hoped that he will not insist on having his resignation accepted.

1893

Arthur W. Rowell is treasurer of the Philadelphia & New England Coal Company, with head office at 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., and branch offices in thirteen smaller cities of eastern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, including Manchester, New Hampshire, where Mr. Rowell resides. He received his early training as ticket-seller at the little hole in the high board fence at the north east corner of Lincoln Field as it used to be in "other days at Brown."

Charles E. Adams, the last of the lost Ninety-three men, has been located in St. Louis. Thus is shown the value of a search of the registration lists. Adams had not been heard from, as far as is known, by any Brown man since he left college in freshman year; but he had registered as the son of R. D. Adams of Alhambra, California, who now lives in Monrovia, Los Angeles County, of the same state.

Gilbert C. Carpenter with two other Providence citizens early in May incorporated the Providence Musical Association under Rhode Island laws. The object of the association is the advancement of the interests of "the higher music."

1894

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Field are visiting at the home of Mrs. Field's parents on Brown street, Providence. They hope to be able to make the city their permanent home.

A son was born recently to superintendent J. B. Stanton of the Norwich public schools.

M. M. Fogg, instructor at Brown from 1895 to 1900 under Professor Lamont, instructor in English at the University of Nebraska in 1901-1902, was recently made associate professor of English. Though he gives courses in literature his work is mainly in rhetoric, argumentation and debate. Under his training Nebraska students have won every interstate debate in which they have engaged in the three years—six with Colorado, Kansas and Missouri. These victories brought Nebraska the debate championship of the Trans-Mississippi West in 1902 and 1903. The sixth debate, which was on the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, with Kansas as opponent, was held at Lincoln, April 29. Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews presided.

1895

William G. Tarbox, who for three years has been principal of West Town school of Norwich, Connecticut, has been promoted to the position of principal of the Town Street School of the same city. During July Mr. Tarbox will conduct a party of tourists on a twenty-three day excursion through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Catholic Summer School of America has completed arrangements for a session of nine weeks, from July 5 to September 2, at Cliff Haven, New York, on Lake Champlain. From the 22d to the 26th of August Prof. Monaghan of the Department

of Commerce and Labor will lecture upon *The American Consular Service and Trade Relations with Foreign Countries*.

Frederick L. C. Keating has been selected by Mayor McClellan to fill the position of Commissioner of Licenses of New York city. This is a new office, created by a recent act of the legislature, which is to have control of the city employment bureaus and to look after the issuing of licenses in those occupations where licenses are required. Mr. Keating will organize the bureau. The law allows him two deputies. It will be remembered that Mr. Keating was democratic candidate for state senator in the fifteenth senatorial district of New York in 1902, but was defeated by Senator Elsberg. He is a governor of the Osceola club, the chief democratic organization in his district.

William Henry Millington has been teacher of English in the schools of Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands. He is now on his way home to Providence.

Mrs. Isabel Warwick (Bliss) Wood and her husband leave shortly for a six months' trip in Europe. Mr. Wood has received leave of absence from the Baptist church at West Medford, of which he is pastor.

1896

H. L. Thompson has severed his connection with the Suffield Academy, formerly the Connecticut Literary Institution, of Suffield, Connecticut, of which he has been principal for eight years. At the recent commencement of the school Mr. Thompson was the recipient of many tokens of affection and esteem. The graduating class gave him a handsome loving cup, and the board of trustees presented him with an engrossed copy of the following resolutions:

Whereas, Principal H. L. Thompson has tendered his resignation of the principalship of the Suffield Academy in terms that call for our acceptance of the same,

Resolved, That we record our full recognition of his tireless devotion to the highest interests of the academy during the entire time of his principalship, and that we express our deep appreciation of the splendid service that he has rendered as a constructive leader, an aggressive and efficient organizer, a wisely economical manager, a thorough and enthusiastic teacher and a cool and conscientious disciplinarian.

Resolved, That we also record our appreciative recognition of the fact that these high qualities of leadership have borne most gratifying fruitage, which is abundantly manifested in the rank which this institution takes among academies, in the marked confidence placed in its credentials by the faculties of higher institutions, and in the commendable standing maintained by its graduates in the various pursuits of broader culture.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and presented to Principal Thompson on behalf of the trustees.

Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling, rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa, preached the sermon before the diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church of Iowa which met in Des Moines May 24 to 26. The subject selected was *The Influence of Christianity on Social Development*. Mr. Dowling has been elected one of the trustees of St. Luke's Hospital of Davenport.

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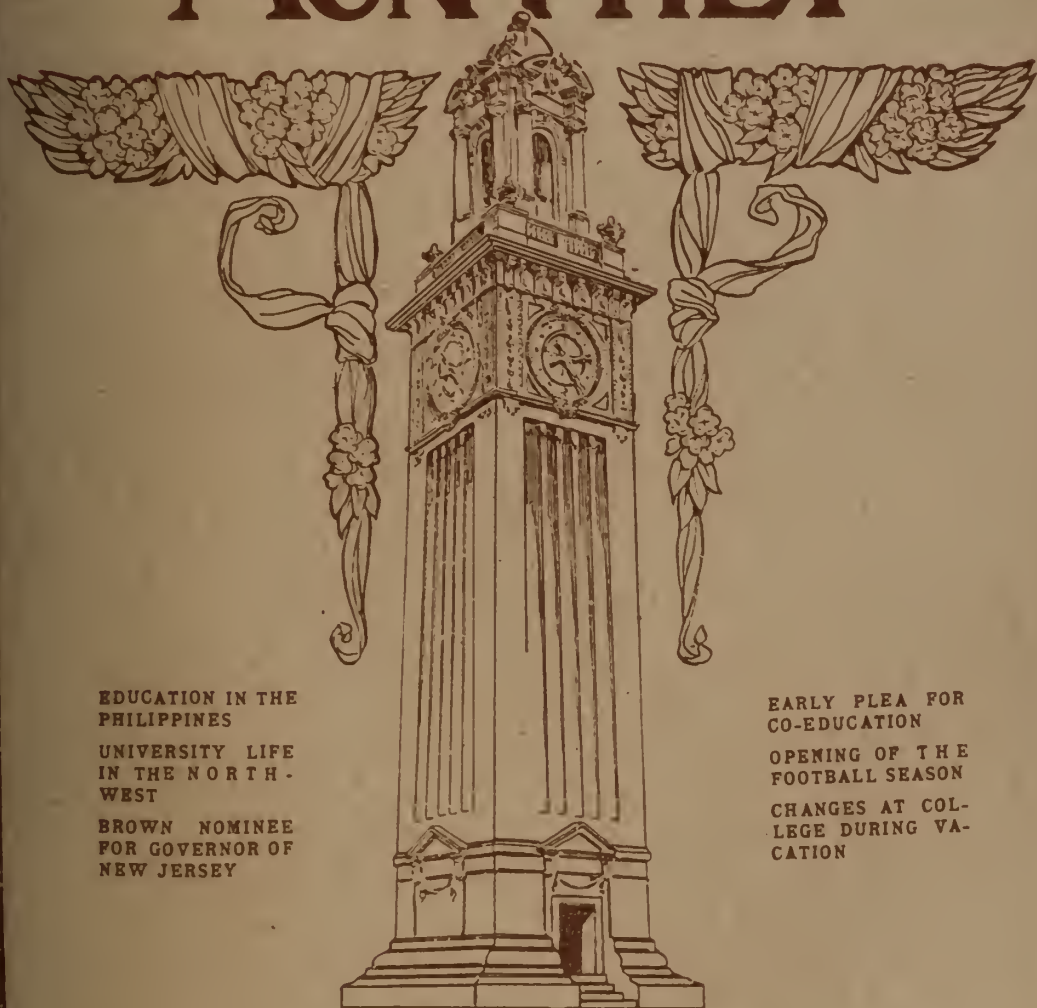
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NO. 3

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

By William H. Millington, '95

EVERY great experiment has had its critics, generally adverse ones. It is natural, therefore, that the invasion of the Philippines by the American Army of Education, in many respects the most remarkable movement of this age or any other, should have given rise to great differences of opinion. What the final summing up will be is, perhaps, still doubtful; but it is safe to say that up to the present time the heads of the educational department of the Philippines have been looking at one side of the shield and the teachers at the other. It is little to be wondered at if the lonely teacher, struggling along miles from another white man, in a place where previous to his coming no man of his race had ever dared to reside without a number of armed companions to guarantee his safety, without adequate supplies either for himself or his school, failed to share the optimism of men hundreds of miles away in a city containing thousands of Americans, surrounded with every appliance of civilization and with incomes many times greater than that earned by the isolated pioneer on the frontier.

It is probable that few of those who joined the first great expedition of teachers fully realized the nature of the task before them or its purpose. Indeed, this ignorance was not characteristic of the teachers alone. While we were in Honolulu, one of the newspapers there expressed great doubts as to our success, pointing to the comparatively little that had been accomplished in seventy-five years towards americanizing the Hawaiian and supplanting his language with English.

The writer believes he is correct in

asserting that it was never the intention of the educational department to americanize the Filipinos,—that could not be done in several hundred years; nor was it the intention to substitute another language for their own. What was attempted was to furnish them with a common official language, and by means of this to inculcate some of the commonly accepted ideas of civilization and self-government. To this end English, which is already becoming the world language and is destined to be more and more used, was the only logical one to adopt. In a tour of the world I found no difficulty in getting along with English alone, whether in settling a difficulty with a jinrikisha man in Hongkong or an obstinate boatman at Aden, or in administering moral suasion to an impertinent guide on the slopes of Vesuvius.

In the eyes of the teachers the mistakes of the educational department have been many. They may be summed up in the one word "unprepared." The general superintendent, in a letter to me in regard to a certain matter, said that it was "not yet definitely decided." That one phrase epitomized the whole situation and might have been applied to almost any part of the work. Upon our arrival in the Islands we found it almost impossible to get any definite information as to conditions of life anywhere outside of Manila. Each man had to experiment for himself. Instead of two or three teachers being sent to a town, where they might have been of mutual benefit, one was sent to each place, usually a day's journey from any other. After his arrival the teacher, generally without the knowledge of a single word of either Spanish or the na-

tive dialect, had to rustle for himself. Often he found no school house, or, when he did, speedily discovered that the patent American desks, on which the government was paying heavy storage charges in Manila, while vainly endeavoring to induce the town officials to pay half the original cost, could not be used on a bamboo floor, and that Spanish translations of advanced text-books, or books in English suitable for eighth grade work, were not a happy medium for instructing children whose mental darkness could only be faintly imagined. Instead of the savages whom he had expected to meet, he found a courteous set of officials, who were in many cases speedily antagonized by the natural irritation caused by the teacher's efforts to induce, without a common language, these men to exhibit in school matters a diligence entirely foreign to their nature. For the first six months the teacher had usually to depend upon his own exertions to collect scholars and then to find work for them. In most cases there was one ray of light in the gloom,—he was not often troubled by visits from his division superintendent. In a school year of forty-six weeks my school received but two such visits, although situated only about three miles from the superintendent's office.

The greatest mistake of the department was its method of treating the teachers. The American teachers were obliged to endure almost every form of annoyance, ranging from loss of salary, owing to payment in depreciated currency, to the reception of insulting circulars warning them among other things not to sell school supplies (presumably for their own profit), and to be careful not to write home anything derogatory to the department, on pain of instant dismissal if discovered. The right is now claimed to demand a teacher's services at any time or place, whether during vacation or otherwise. Some of these things are perhaps not to be wondered at when it is known that the secretary of public instruction is not primarily an educator, but an ex-army officer.

In view of these facts, one would naturally suppose that the educational movement in the Philippines is a failure. On the contrary, it is a great success,

though not so great as it might have been if conducted on a business basis. There are two great reasons why the natives are being educated in spite of the way that the department has acted rather than because of it; one of these is American; the other Filipino. When the American teacher saw that he was "up against it," he set his teeth together and went to work, owing partly to the inborn hope that the situation would improve, and partly to his dislike to let the other fellow know how he had been fooled, whether the "other fellow" were the people at home or those in other lands. He knew that other nations as well as the United States were watching the great experiment in which he was taking part, and he determined to do as bravely as possible his share, realizing that it was useless to strike back at the time, but hoarding up in his own soul the memory of his wrongs and the bitter resolve to let the world know of them when he should be back in what he fondly called to himself "God's Country."

On the other hand, the Filipino, never having been used to any decent school facilities, and comprehending in a dim way the immeasurable superiority of those presented to him over any he had ever had before, did not realize their deficiencies, but gladly availed himself of them. Vast numbers at first flocked to the schools, rejoicing the hearts of superintendents, who soon learned one more trait of the native, his fickleness. This lesson does not seem to have been fully learned yet by the secretary of public instruction, who only a year ago informed the teachers, in one of his numerous circulars, that his opinion of their work would be largely based on the number of scholars enrolled. Evidently numbers and not quality are what count. The Filipino is like a child with a new toy,—eager to grasp at just as ready to drop it. After the first enthusiasm had passed, many children failed to attend, and the teacher had no means of compelling their attendance except such as he might by tact and persuasion induce the native officials to adopt. After the careless ones had departed there was usually a fair-sized residue, with which the faithful teacher could obtain good results.

In place of the chaos of three years ago order is gradually appearing. The difficulty of payment of salaries in depreciated currency has been met by the adoption of the Conant money. Supplies are at present about on a par with those in use here, many textbooks having been adapted to use in the Islands, so that the children may now be taught about mangoes and volcanoes instead of apples and snow-storms. The native teachers are gradually adopting the new methods, and the normal schools, which are now such only in name, will soon be such in reality, and cease robbing the teachers of the interior towns of their best pupils in order to fill up schools which are doing no better work than their own. The American teachers are gradually being concentrated at or near the centres of population, and native teachers, who have passed the civil service examination, are taking their places. The children are as respectful as can be found anywhere, intensely loving and loyal to a teacher whom they like, and capable of rapid improvement up to the limit of their capacities. Conditions of living are improving, and there is little or no danger to be apprehended by one who keeps well on guard when travelling.

If those high in authority would only steel their hearts against petitions, the beneficial effects would be perceived in all branches of the government. When a native wants to avoid or evade any unpleasantness, whether being hung for cold-blooded murder or paying his taxes, he gets up a petition and can always find the requisite number of signers, even among the very ones who will be most injured if he succeeds. Just as I was leaving the Islands the superintendent of Iloilo Province had decided that it would be necessary to discharge the native teachers, thus closing most of the schools. This was because the people had been granted their petition to defer, from June to November, the payment of land taxes, out of which local school expenses, including salaries of native teachers, are paid. No one was really benefited by granting the petition, since

the new rice crop will not be gathered by November and the old one will be about used up; but "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is the Filipino's favorite text.

The natives are beginning to complain of the expense of running the school department, and perhaps not without reason, when the estimated appropriation necessary for the payment of superintendents and their office expenses, before a single teacher is paid, is between eighty and eighty-five thousand dollars. In consequence, those in authority have decided to retrench, especially as they must pay for the new park which they have just voted to give to the city of Manila, and the retrenchment is to be along the line of lower salaries—for the teachers. Naturally, the college graduates or experienced teachers who will accept seventy-five dollars per month and run the risk of having to pay their own travelling expenses, are not very numerous, so a poorer class of teachers will fill up the vacancies. When the writer left, out of sixty-three teachers in the provinces of Iloilo and Antique, thirty-one had either left since the end of the school year, or expressed their intention of doing so by the last of August. A very few of these had requested to be transferred to other provinces, but most of them were returning to the United States.

To one endowed with the missionary spirit, or with a thirst for travel, the Philippines offer an attractive field; but there is slight chance of the rapid advancement so glowingly set forth in the advertisements of the commission. It is pleasant to be the most important man in your town and to be engaged in work where progress is so plainly and rapidly apparent. The natives usually like the teachers and always treat them with the greatest deference. Whether the advantages of the work outweigh the disadvantages is for each one to decide for himself; but in spite of discouragements the educational work in the Philippines is destined to advance so long as the stars and stripes wave over the most distant of our possessions.

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE NORTHWEST

By Vernon P. Squires, '89

Professor in the University of North Dakota

UNIVERSITY LIFE, in many of its essential phases, is much the same the world over. An institution of higher learning is an assemblage of the choice youth of the land, and youth is always characterized by robust energy, ardent aspirations and buoyant optimism. Yet between college and college there is ample room for considerable difference in spirit. This "local color" is due to environment and tradition, or to the constituency on which the institution depends for its students. It is easily observable in colleges so closely linked together as those of New England. Accordingly, it is not strange that between the life of a venerable seat of learning like old Brown, situated in a staid and wealthy eastern city, and that of a young institution like the University of North Dakota, which has grown up in a few years on the western prairies, amid a shifting population gathered from almost every state in the Union and from almost every country of Europe, there should be some marked differences in tone and general flavor.

These differences appear in the faculty, in the student body and in the attitude of the public.

At Brown, as in most New England colleges, the faculty is chosen almost entirely from the alumni, from men accustomed to the traditional methods of the place, and satisfied in most instances to have things jog along in the well-worn grooves. Not so it is in the Northwest. Only three of our faculty of thirty at the University of North Dakota are alumni, and these are all young instructors. The remaining twenty-seven represent seven eastern colleges and universities, eight institutions of the middle west and four European universities. They have come together with widely different ideas as to university methods and ideals. The effect is very marked. There is no such thing as running in the

ruts; indeed, there are no ruts to run in. New ideas are always welcome and always receive respectful consideration. I once taught in an eastern institution where every suggestion of change was met with the quiet but crushing argument, "*We don't do it in that way.*" Such a policy, of course, simply withers enthusiasm and destroys all spirit of individual initiative. The opposite tendency, the eager, progressive spirit of the Northwest, is correspondingly stimulating. As a result of this spirit, our courses of study are, I believe, unexcelled in any institution of our size in the country. The simple facts that we have no theories to defend, and no past to be consistent with, and that our only guiding principle is the attainment of the best that can be devised, necessarily make for continual betterment. Our faculty is composed almost entirely of young men, fresh from their own university work, and brimful of enthusiasm. There are no inherited jealousies or long-standing feuds; there are no factions or cabals; there is no strife between the conservatives and the progressives, because all are progressive. We have our contests, to be sure, but there is never any bitterness. On the contrary, there is a degree of friendship and comradeship which I have never seen equalled in any other institution with which I have been connected.

The students are drawn almost entirely from our own state. Nearly half of them are of foreign birth or parentage. We have many Norwegians, Icelanders and Danes, a large number of Scotch and Irish, and some Germans, Bohemians and Finns. These are all good races, and the young people make excellent students. Our boys and girls are, almost without exception, remarkably sturdy in body and in mind, free from all enervating habits, and eager for education. They come to us not because

it is fashionable, but because they want a chance to study. A day or two ago, after receiving the request of the editor of the ALUMNI MONTHLY to prepare these notes, I asked a Harvard man who lives in the city what he would name as the distinguishing characteristic of our students. He at once replied, "Their earnestness." I put the question to the dean of our College of Law, himself a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He said, "Their seriousness of purpose." I asked our librarian, a graduate of Wesleyan. He said, "Their willingness to work." This thirst for knowledge is, from the point of view of an instructor, a very satisfactory characteristic. It perhaps interferes with various activities which find enthusiastic support in eastern colleges, and which no doubt add somewhat to the charm of college life; but it is certainly a pleasure to a teacher to know that by the great majority of his students study is regarded as the concern of prime importance.

There are some other phases of our university life which are not so entirely satisfactory. Our students come mainly from small towns and cities, and know very little of the world. A smart eastern college man, prepared for the university in one of the great New England fitting schools, would doubtless call many of them "green." They certainly do lack somewhat in urbanity and social grace. They do not quite know how to conduct themselves or how to treat others. New members of the faculty frequently charge them with a serious lack of courtesy. If the president of the university happens to be strolling along the bicycle path, a freshman "scorching" by on his wheel no doubt thinks nothing of whistling or shouting for him to step aside. I dare say that in my time at Brown any student would have thought as soon of jumping off the top of Sayles Hall as of so treating Dr. Robinson. On the other hand, no members of the faculty are ever treated with such rank discourtesy in the class room as fell to the lot of some instructors at Brown in my day. None are ever "ground" so maliciously in the college annual or in the class plays as many used to be in the Libers of fifteen years ago.

The truth is that there exists here

what seems to me a much better spirit between faculty and students than is, or at least used to be, common in most eastern colleges. It is a spirit of comradeship and mutual good will. The Northwest is very democratic. "Cloth" and "chairs" count for very little. All men stand on a level, and the freshman, instead of feeling very humble in the presence of an upper class man or a member of the faculty, in the good natured simplicity of his heart greets him as a friend and equal. He carries out the golden rule to the letter; he does exactly as he would be done by. When the point of view is once understood, it is possible to utilize it very effectively. University life invariably smooths off a good many of a freshman's sharp angles, and develops manners that are more formal and decorous; but in no case is it possible for an instructor to be so completely insulated from his students as were many of the college dons of my time at Brown.

The lack of traditions and of general sophistication on the part of the students not infrequently leads to a state of affairs that would strike an eastern college man as almost pathetic. It really seems sometimes as if our boys and girls did not know how to have a good time. It has been only within very recent years that there has been anything like united and inspiring cheering at football games and other contests. There would probably have been nothing of the sort even yet if some of us of the faculty had not addressed mass meetings on the subject and led in the practice. Never until this year has class day amounted to much, a fact which seems very strange to a Brown man. Few of the under class men remained; the seniors and a few of their friends quietly gathered and had some unpretentious exercises; that was all there was of it. But this year the class was more ambitious, and at the suggestion of some of their instructors planned a more elaborate program. A mass meeting was called and I was invited to tell the entire student body how class-day is observed at Brown. As a result, nearly all the students remained to participate; the exercises went off most successfully; and a lasting tradition was no doubt established.

This incident well illustrates the spirit

of friendliness and comradeship which links faculty and students together. Some instructors do not enjoy this democratic, co-operative phase of university life, and, as a result, make a failure of work in the Northwest; but it seems to me to afford opportunities for exerting personal influence and for doing work that really counts that are unsurpassed.

I have omitted any mention of co-education, because in these days it is found almost everywhere, in one form or another. One point, however, remains to be considered, viz., the attitude of the public. The people of North Dakota have not yet come to feel the pride in their university that the people of Providence feel in old Brown. Our alumni are not yet the leading citizens of the state in every walk of life. All this lies in the future. Meanwhile, the university is vitally affecting the educational life of the entire commonwealth,—affecting it in a way in which Brown with all her prestige and power can never affect Rhode Island. The university practically shapes the work of the high schools in the state. It sets the final examinations in all subjects, and by these and by a system of inspection practically decides as to the work of each school

and the fitness of the teachers employed. The result is that we are developing in this state a very fine high school system, in the growth and perfection of which every university man has an active share. This privilege of having a part in the shaping of the educational life of a great and growing state is very inspiring, and I deem it one of the most interesting phases of our university life.

North Dakota is, in the minds of a great many people, very close to the "jumping-off place," if not actually beyond it. The very name is suggestive of blizzards and desolation. As a matter of fact, however, it is a very delightful part of the country in which to live, and its university, though only twenty years old, is an institution which would attract students in any eastern state. Its life, as I have tried to show, is somewhat different from that of eastern colleges; it lacks much that age and noble achievements alone can bring. But it has all the buoyant enthusiasm and optimism of youth; it affords unique opportunities for exerting personal influence outside the narrow limits of the class room, and it illustrates in a striking way the spirit of freedom, co-operation and true scholastic comradeship.

AN EARLY APPEAL FOR CO-EDUCATION

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

While looking over some early files of the *Newburyport Herald*, I chanced across an entertaining letter on Brown University, written in 1877, by a Mrs. Apphia Howard. It contained an early appeal for co-education which I thought might be of interest to your readers:

"One relic of the dark ages, however, still clings to this grand old university. I hope and wish that President Robinson, who seems to be one of the ablest and most fearless of men, would inaugurate a reform in this direction, but I confess I wish and hope for it in the same dreary way that we look for the Millennium. We know it must come, but not till our bones are dust, we fear. Imagine the dead or dormant sense of honor in a corporation that can accept eleven scholarships from women and yet refuse to admit women to any of the privileges resulting from them. Hope

College is named for a woman who, according to the highest authority at Brown, the great Wayland, was 'venerated by the public, beloved by the good and mourned by the widow and orphan.' Yet no woman enters it as a student. It is stated that in the Friends' School of Providence, which has always been open to both sexes, 'a number of boys are annually fitted for Brown University and other colleges.' Why not fit girls, and receive them at Brown? Brown, alas, free from sectarian and color bondage, stands meekly shackled by the caste prejudice of sex."

This stirring appeal for university co-education was written at a time when few New England colleges had embarked on the new venture, and fourteen years before Brown University took any decisive action in the matter.

B. S. C.

Newburyport, Mass.

CHANGES DURING VACATION

COLLEGE opened on Wednesday, September twenty-first, quietly and prosperously. There have not been many physical changes since the end of the academic year, the era of great building activity having come, for a time at least, to a close. A few improvements,

stretch is erected, the middle and front campuses will be entirely enclosed. The new fence lends an air of dignity to the university grounds and the red brick of the posts adds a touch of color.

The rounded top of the Carrie Tower has been newly gilded and now shines



THE NEW FENCE ALONG GEORGE STREET

however, are noticeable, among them the addition of a two-story wing to Rhode Island Hall for the use of the biological laboratory, whose quarters had become much restricted. The addition is at the southeast corner of the building, next to George street, and is 16x14 feet in area.

From Rhode Island Hall eastward to the John Carter Brown Memorial Library, posts of limestone and brick have been erected and several sections of the proposed iron fence have been put in place. Near Rhode Island Hall is a handsome new gateway, with large spheres of limestone on top of either gatepost. When the fence along this

brightly on the horizon. The tower is discernible from many points throughout the city, including Exchange Place park, where the time of day can be told by travellers to and from the railway station.

On Lincoln Field—or what remains of that famous athletic arena—a new flight of granite steps has been built at the south side, corresponding to those on the north side near the gymnasium. Between these two flights of steps is a curved embankment of turf, directly in the rear of Sayles Hall. Lincoln Field has been newly sowed and turfed.

At the Brown Union there have been

several important additions to the equipment, thanks to a generous gift contributed by Mr. Rockefeller to complete the furnishings of the building. As the first fruits of this benefaction may be seen two new pianos, one in the smoking room and the other in the large hall up-stairs; and two handsome clocks, one in the smoking room and the other in the reading room. A large number of photographs of art subjects will be hung on the walls, new electric

graduated class. In a circular the officers say:

The first year—or rather half year—of its (the Union's) existence has justified the expectations of those who looked for great things in the way of stimulation of the social and religious life of the students and the fostering of good fellowship between them and the alumni. The Union is an assured success, but it should be made more successful. The present members are urged to use their influence in enlarging the membership. The running expenses are very large, and a membership larger than the present is needed. Al-



ROCKEFELLER HALL FROM WATERMAN STREET
Home of the Brown Union

fixtures will be put in, electricity will supplant the calcium light at stereopticon lectures in the hall, and in the reading room there will be two comfortable corner seats and several large stuffed chairs for lounging about the big fireplace. There is a new caterer in the dining room, or rather an old one, no other than Arthur Jefferson, better known as Jumbo. He has charge of the lunch room also, and there is hope of an improved service under his administration of both places. The Union now has about 1100 members, and is gaining more than it is losing through resignations from the recently

umni are reminded that life membership with all the privileges of active membership can be procured by one payment of \$40. The donor of the building has generously added a substantial sum for additional equipment and furnishings. These are being installed now. May this gift induce others! Many alumni can give, for permanent preservation in our trophy cases and on our walls, souvenirs of their college days—athletic trophies, cups, medals, baseballs, footballs, etc., old photographs of buildings, groups, etc., old programs, posters and souvenirs generally. Books for the reading rooms will also be welcome—either books of reference such as are useful in any club—or other books primarily for entertainment rather than for instruction. All gifts become legally the property of the university although committed to the custody of the Union.

New membership cards for 1904-05 will be issued upon receipt of dues. Holders of the old cards for 1903-04 will be admitted, however, till October 1st, but not afterwards.

Shortly after the opening of college the Alpha Delta Phi society will occupy the three-story house at 54 College street, which is being extensively renovated for this purpose. The brick barn on the premises is also being put in condition for the uses of the society. The third society to have dormitory quarters of its own, away from the cam-

pus, is Delta Upsilon, which will occupy the eastern half of the large double house at 100 Waterman street. It is understood that at least two other fraternities have chapter-house funds, so that the number of separate society establishments is likely to be increased before many years are past.

On the middle campus several new trees have been planted and the five elms that were set out some two years ago in the immediate rear of Hope, Manning and University Halls are thriving.

THE CRIMSON ROSE

O crimson rose, you share
The bloom of sunset skies,
And all the odorous East
Within your petals lies.
About your fair domain
Hangs beauty's tender spell:
The workman years have wrought
Unweariedly and well.
I marvel much to think
That in a world of woe
A spirit so serene
Should dare to bud and blow;
Should clamber unafraid,
Forgetful of decay,
Invoke the sunny air
And dream its doubts away.
Deep and glad in the dark
The rose tree winds and clings;
Glad and high it lifts
Its pink ethereal wings.
In stalk and twig there runs
A passion to be free,
Of earth it is and yet
Of earth it cannot be.
The dull of sight may sigh,
The faint of heart may weep,
But still their sturdy faith
The simplest blossoms keep.
A prophecy of peace
In leaf and tendril flows,
And all that love could wish
Is pictured in the rose.

H. R. P.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AMENITIES

By Francis W. Shepardson, '83

In the October number of "*The World To-Day*"

WHEN President Jackson made a tour through New England in the summer of 1832, among the places visited was Attleborough, Massachusetts, famous for its jewelry manufactories. As he was being shown through one of the establishments, the manager said to him: "You have been interfering with our business, Mr. President, and should feel bound in honor to take these buttons off our hands," at the same time producing cards of buttons, each of which was stamped with a palmetto tree. These had been ordered by the Nullifiers of South Carolina as distinguishing badges but had been rendered worthless by the president's proclamation of 1832. Josiah Quincy, who tells the incident, describes the amusement of Jackson in finding that treason in Carolina had commercial value in Massachusetts.

The story has its interest even now in showing how early the button was in use as an emblem, and in suggesting how much Americans have always been given to displaying symbols of such sort in times of political activity. The black cockade of the Federalist and the tricolor of the Democratic-Republican, worn before the Second War with England, were forerunners of the great profusion of emblematic insignia which now marks a spirited political campaign. When the war was over, and zeal for American development succeeded the old-time sympathy with England or France, the same love of display was indicated by the appearance of red and white roses worn together to bear testimony that the "war of the roses" was past and the "era of good feeling" was at hand.

There were lively times in politics when Thomas Jefferson's election to the presidency was assured. All the combined bitterness of the fiercest modern struggle can not compare with the ma-

lignant vindictiveness of that day. Dickey Strop advertised that he was obliged to put up the price of shaving, since Federalist faces had grown so long after the result of the election was known. The Washington *Federalist* changed its motto from "*E pluribus unum*" to "*Plura in uno*." "The price of whiskey and gin has gone up fifty per cent. since the election" declared another Federalist organ. A fine thing, indeed, that an atheist has been chosen chief magistrate of a Christian nation! What a beautiful combination—Jefferson and Burr—the free thinker and the libertine! Such were some of the pleasantries of the time. In mountain regions it was said that there were rumblings and quakings. Even the earth was shocked by the defeat of Adams. The church bell in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was broken by enthusiastic Republicans celebrating the victory of their party. Never mind! Jefferson will pay for it with one of his slaves. The other side had its expressions, too. The War Department building burns. It is "Federal bonfire number one." The Treasury building takes fire. It is "Federal bonfire number two." The rascals are trying to cover up their defalcations and steals. And President Adams, angry and dissatisfied, drives away for his Quincy home in the midnight darkness, refusing to grace with his presence the inauguration of his hated rival.

But after all of the bitter personalities of the early days, so long as the management of affairs remained in the hands of a few; when state legislatures often chose the presidential electors; and when three Virginia neighbors could parcel out the presidency among them for terms of eight years each, there was little occasion for special excitement and

small chance for the display of enthusiasm.

. . .

The campaign of 1860, despite the tremendous results which depended upon it, was not so spirited as that of 1856, although Douglas established the precedent of a candidate taking the stump in his own behalf, and, according to the *New York Tribune*, there were as many speeches made by the representatives of the four parties in the field as were made in all the previous campaigns from 1789 to 1856, inclusive. At the same time the circulation of speeches, campaign lies and pamphlets was not large. In Boston a rail-splitter's battalion made a hit in a procession, the men in it averaging six feet two inches in height.

The emblems having a personal significance have been largely laid aside in recent years, the bandanna handkerchief of the "Old Roman," Allen G. Thurman, and the Rough Rider campaign uniform being exceptions; and the familiar emblems are those of party. These are largely due to the facile pencil of Thomas Nast, whose work in caricature for *Harper's Weekly* during the seventies made his name a household word. To him we owe the elephant of the Republican, the donkey of the Democrat and the Tammany tiger. The ringing phrase "the grand old party," used with loving inflection by the Republican orators for a time, became ridiculous when reduced to G. O. P. and displayed on the howdah of a lumbering elephant. The donkey was used on a copper token, issued in the first year of Van Buren's term, the penny showing the patient animal with extended feet ambling along, the accompanying legend reading: "I follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor." It was Nast, however, who used the donkey, first as a representation of the copperhead press and later as the emblem of democracy which is now the common property of political caricaturists. The tiger's head was the emblem of the "Big Six" fire company of New York, of which Boss Tweed was the foreman. Nast added a body and fixed it for all time as the symbol of Tammany. Outside of these three creations of Nast, the Democratic rooster is the most familiar. This originated in 1842

with the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. His Whig rival having used a heading, "Crow, Chapman, Crow," to an article claiming the returns did not justify the assertion of Democratic success, when the result was finally known to be a victory for that party, Mr. Chapman printed his paper with a cut of a big rooster upon it, with the words underneath, "We Crow." Since that time no well-regulated Democratic newspaper office, especially in the country, has been complete without a whole coopful of rooster cuts for campaign use.

To describe the various organizations of voters which have had place in American politics would bring to light many an interesting tale, the very names being suggestive, such as Albany Regency, Locofocos, Barnburners, Hunkers, Bucktails, Half-breeds, Stalwarts, Mossbacks, Kids, Hards, Softs, Mugwumps, Silver Grays, and the better-known party terminology, Whig, Democrat, Republican, Know Nothing.

A like attractiveness attaches to the language of politics, which has drawn upon many a profession and craft for its expressive words. Such terms as log-rolling, pipelaying, wirepulling, ring, pull, primary, platform, plank, machine, boom, caucus, still hunt, straddle, stump, war horse, run, spoils, barrel, boodle, boss and wigwam have a political meaning far different from their original import, and in almost every instance their transfer to the field of politics has been accompanied by some incident well worth recalling.

Mr. Defrees, long the public printer, once took occasion to suggest to President Lincoln that the phrase "sugar-coated" was all right for a stump speech or a campaign document, but was not becoming or dignified in an important state paper that would be part of the history of the nation. "Well, Defrees," said Mr. Lincoln, "if you think the time will ever come when the people will not understand what 'sugar-coated' means, I'll alter it; otherwise I think I'll let it go." Such an idea is behind all the campaign emblems, mottoes and cries. The people can understand their meaning without much study, and the people are best reached and most easily moved by those things which appeal to their instant perception.

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END OF THE BUILDING ERA

As President Faunce pointed out in his address at the opening of the college year, Brown University has come, for a time at least, to a period of what for want of a better term may be called constructional tranquillity. The carpenters and masons have had a busy time of it on the campus for several years, and as a result we are in possession of the new clock tower, the administration building, the Brown Union, the John Carter Brown library, the heating plant, the swimming pool, the engineering building, Caswell Hall, additions and improvements to several of the older structures, the brick and metal fence and a group of ornamental gateways.

The university is thus better equipped than ever before to perform the functions of an ambitious and enterprising institution of learning. But the material expansion could not go on indefinitely, nor would it be desirable that it should do so. The college really needs some more buildings, a new library and a new chapel, for instance; but we believe that President Faunce and the other official governors of Brown will endorse us when we say that it needs most of all money for the endowment of existing departments and the strengthening of existing work. The next five years ought to be an era of intensive rather than extensive development.

Naturally a benefactor prefers to put his gifts in tangible and visible form. It is a very proper kind of benevolence that takes the form of buildings and gateways, and a very beautiful kind oftentimes, as we of Brown have grateful reason to know; but the inconspicuous endowment, the quiet creation of or addition to a helpful fund, the big or little contribution to the general fund of the university—these are benefactions that the financial directors of Brown welcome with exceeding joy.

We all want to see our professors and instructors better paid. We want to make it practicable for the brightest Brown graduates of the younger generation of teachers to stay in Providence instead of harking off to greener fields and more succulent pasturage. We want to see standards raised and facilities enlarged, emphasis put on the university spirit in something more than an athletic or sentimental sense. And we all know that to bring these things to pass, to make Brown the flowering garden of our fondest dreams, requires more money.

That is not all that is needed, however. A good deal can be done by making the most of our present equipment and going

quietly and bravely ahead, with faith in ourselves and the future. There is no college that might not do better work if it had more facilities, but there are colleges in this country whose financial resources are out of all proportion to their influence and reputation in the community. We can have at Brown, even without supplying all our money wants, that intellectual activity, thoroughness of scholarship and gentleness of spirit which in the individual are the inalienable proofs of the genuine university man.

A QUESTION IN RHETORIC

A certain—or rather in this instance an uncertain—member of the faculty asks us to be more explicit in using the phrase “in charge of.” He says that in the July number of the MONTHLY we resorted to it for two purposes, once to show that somebody was in charge of somebody else—perhaps a freshman in charge of a professor—by which was meant of course that the youth had been put under the care of the latter, and again that somebody, perhaps a professor this time, was in charge of somebody or something, meaning that he, the professor, was the one in command.

It seems to us that the phrase is good English in both cases, but certainly there is danger of ambiguity, and the member of the faculty who calls our attention to the fact suggests that this danger might be avoided if the word “the” were inserted before the word “charge,” when it is desired to be understood that one person has been

placed under the care of another. Thus, “The freshman is in the charge of Professor Smith.”

This is a neat rhetorical problem to which we feel free to give space as a question of minor educational interest. Professor Bancroft used to teach us that the first rhetorical canon is perspicuity, and it is a pretty good canon.

PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

It is an interesting and enlightening article on the educational problem in the Philippine Islands which Mr. Millington, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1895, contributes to this number of the ALUMNI MONTHLY. Mr. Millington knows whereof he speaks, for he has been a teacher in the Islands for the last three years, and during that time he has kept his ears and his eyes open. His comments on the disadvantages of the system or lack of system that hinder the efficiency of the earnest instructor deserve general attention; and while he does not mince his words in this respect, it is noticeable that he finds much to praise and believes thoroughly in the future progress of the Islands, educational and political, under the American flag.

Several Brown graduates have given largely of their time and enthusiasm in the last few years to the enlightenment of the Filipino youth, and every friend of the university ought to be glad that through them Brown has been helping to bear the white man's burden and to make the lot of our Oriental wards better and brighter.



TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE FIGURES of registration to date are given below, and for purposes of comparison the figures given for last year in the ALUMNI MONTHLY of a year ago are added. The total registration for the year, as it will appear in the catalogue, will doubtless show a considerable increase over these figures. The increase last year was 62; this year it will probably be larger, since the lateness of the opening of college on the one hand, and the promptness of the appearance of the magazine on the other, have reduced very materially the time of registration covered by this report.

	September, 1904	September, 1903
Graduates,	90	50
Seniors,	123	110
Juniors,	140	127
Sophomores,	128	150
Freshmen,	208	198
Specials,	53	47
Total,	742	682

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

	September, 1904	September, 1903
Seniors,	39	32
Juniors,	40	38
Sophomores,	38	38
Freshmen,	48	55
Specials,	30	28
Total,	195	191
Total in University,	937	873



BROWN S CHRISTENING It was at the meeting of the "Honorable Corporation of Rhode Island College" one hundred years ago that a vote was passed "that this College be called and known in all future time by the name of Brown University in Providence in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." This action was taken in recognition of the generosity of Nicholas Brown in making to the college a gift of five thousand dollars as a fund for the establishment of a professorship of oratory and belles lettres. It seems unfortunate that the anniversary should be allowed to pass without some formal observance of the occasion.

BROWN AND LEGISLATION Last January the general assembly of Rhode Island appointed a commission to report on changes in the laws of the state made necessary by the amendment to the constitution adopted last November. This amendment provided for the reconstruction of the judicial system of the state, and involves many changes in the provisions of statutes relating to court procedure. The commission has been holding meetings all summer and will soon be ready to report. Three honored graduates of Brown have taken a prominent part in the work of the commission, viz: Chief Justice John Henry Stiness, '61, Edward Dean Bassett, '73, and Stephen O. Edwards, '79.

In the same connection mention should be made of a similar honor bestowed upon another distinguished son of Brown. Commissioners representing fifteen states of the Union, appointed for the purpose of codifying the laws of the states represented and securing some degree of uniformity of legislation, at their first meeting, held on September 22, elected as their president Hon. Amasa M. Eaton, '61



BROWN MEN HONORED The MONTHLY is glad of the opportunity of making an addition to the list of names given under this caption in its last issue. Professor Walter Cochrane Bronson, '87, received the honorary degree of doctor of letters from Colby College at its commencement on June 29 last. Professor Bronson's colleagues on the faculty, and his many friends outside the university, will feel that he has well earned this distinction by his devotion to the cause of good literature and sound culture.



A NEW DEPARTMENT The United States Weather Bureau is installing a local (Providence) station under the sheltering roof of old Brown. The large hall on the fourth floor of University Hall has been given over to the use of

the local station, and is being fitted out with the necessary apparatus and equipment as rapidly as possible. A more extended account of this new departure is reserved for the next issue.



STUDENT TEACHERS In accordance with the agreement entered into between Brown University and the school committee of the city of Providence, student teachers of two types are appointed from the ranks of the graduates and seniors of Brown. They are to have a certain amount of practice work in the public schools of the city, and at the same time to take certain work under the department of education at Brown. The list of student teachers for the current year is as follows:

Student Teachers in High Schools:

FIRST TYPE, CLASS of 1904

Guy Blandin Colburn
Jacob Alexander Mattuck
Harry Smalley
Florence Butler Beitenman
Flora Melville Cotton
Linda May Lowell

SECOND TYPE, CLASS OF 1904

Howard Farnum Hart
Edith Marion Tillinghast

Student Teachers in Grammar Schools:

FIRST TYPE, CLASS OF 1904

Hannah Heaton
Theresa Rachel McKenna
Mary Ellen Oslin
Inez Vernon Sayer
Marjorie Wadsworth Shaw

SECOND TYPE, CLASS OF 1905

William Horton Albrecht
Arthur Palmer May
Josephine Stedman Armstrong
Cora Horton Whittaker



COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES On September 29 Union College celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the accession of Eliphalet Nott to the presidency of that institution.

President Faunce represented Brown at the celebration, and delivered one of the formal addresses. The selection of Dr. Faunce was peculiarly appropriate in view of the fact that President Nott acquired his college education at Brown, and was an intimate friend of President Wayland. President Nott presided over

the destinies of Union for more than sixty years.

On September 21-23 Illinois College celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its establishment. Brown was invited to send representatives, and in response to that invitation requested Prof. Edwin G. Dexter, '91, at the head of the department of education in the University of Illinois, to act as its delegate.



ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF NEW ENGLAND

Brown is to have the honor of entertaining the Association of Colleges of New England at its annual meeting this year. The exact date of the meeting has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be held some time in October. Preparations are already under way to insure the delegates from other colleges a cordial reception and fitting entertainment. The convention is composed of the president and one delegate from each college in the association. Brown's representative is selected from the faculty in order of seniority. This year the honor falls to Professor George G. Wilson, '86.



MEETING OF THE ANDREWS ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Andrews Association was held in the library of Pembroke Hall, on Saturday evening, June 11, 1904. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Martha Clarke Williams, '95, the vice-president, Emma B. Stanton, '96, presided. After the reading of the reports of the various officers and committees of the association Marguerite M. Reid, '02, was elected as fifth member of the Andrews Committee and Grace F. Leonard, '03, as auditor for the ensuing year. The corresponding secretary, Eda M. Rounds, '97, next presented reports on invitations to membership sent by the association to non-graduates holding advanced degrees from Brown. Of these the following were elected to membership: Louise Prosser Bates, Sarah E. Doyle, E. Helena Gregory, C. Evelien Hathaway, Elizabeth W. Kenyon, Katherine G. Lynch, Dr. Ellen A. Stone, Bessie S. Warner and Emma C. Watt.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

Football Prospects

ON THE first day of practice at Andrews Field only 14 men came out, but the next day brought 20, and since that time the number has largely increased. The practice is in charge of the new coach, Edward N. Robinson, '96, who for some seasons past has had charge of the eleven at Phillips Exeter Academy.

There are several very promising new men. Conklin, a line man from Salem High School, weighs 195, and is expected to make a good bid for tackle or guard. Hazard, from Westerly High School, is five pounds lighter and will try for a line position.

Winslow, who played for a short time last fall, and who made an excellent showing in practice and on his class team, weighs 205, and will be a valuable man if he plays, as it is expected he will. Ehmke of Friends School is another line man, weighing 185 pounds. Ryder, who was one of the most promising of all the new line men, was taken to the hospital on September 20 with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He may be able to practice shortly.

There are also several promising candidates for the backfield. Whalen is a halfback who is also said to be good at the kicking game. He comes from Williston Academy. Pryor and Homiss are both from Orange, N. J., and are said to be fast men.

There are also two valuable men neither of whom was eligible last year. Cobb, '06, formerly tackle on the Wesleyan University team, will try for half or fullback. Baker, '06, who made a most creditable showing on the team of two seasons ago, is again eligible and will work for the fullback's position.

Among the old men who are or will be back are: Colter, the "iron man" at centre; ex-Captain Webb, and MacGregor, who will again be in his position at end. Captain Schwinn will play at the other end position.

Other old players available are: Chase, Wells, Schwartz, Keen, Curtis, Pearsall, Walsh, Graham, Weikert, Rackle.

Manager Spicer is planning to have a training table not only for the first team but also for the second eleven.

Football practice will be continued every afternoon at 3 o'clock and a large student attendance is desired to encourage the men in the work.

A Cheerful Athletic Outlook

The Brown Daily Herald says editorially: "In baseball Brown will have all of her last year's team in the field besides the promising

new men of the entering class. The football prospects are fairly bright, for in addition to the major part of last year's team there is considerable promising material in the freshman class. The basketball prospects are excellent. In fact the prospects of every one of our athletic teams may be said to be good. After examining every department of our college life, then, we look forward to a successful year of prosperity and growth."

Football Schedule

Oct. 1, Maine at Providence.
Oct. 8, Mass. State College at Providence.
Oct. 12, Wesleyan at Providence.
Oct. 15, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
Oct. 22, Amherst at Providence.
Oct. 26, Bowdoin at Providence.
Oct. 29, Vermont at Providence.
Nov. 2, Tufts at Providence.
Nov. 5, Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 12, Colby at Providence.
Nov. 19, Dartmouth at Boston.

Brief Notes

Professors Barus and Wilson presented papers at the scientific congress at St. Louis city last month.

The first Rhodes Scholarship from Rhode Island has been awarded to R. H. Bevan, '04.

At the time of the MONTHLY's going to press the largest number of football candidates on the field for practice on any one day was about forty. It was expected that the squad would soon number fifty or sixty.

A "college battalion" of the Republican Brigade is being formed.

A branch of the United States Weather Bureau is to be established at the college with an observation station on the roof of University Hall.

There is said to be much promising material for sprints and relay team races in the freshman class.

In response to the first call for track candidates, 16 men responded at Andrews Field on Sept. 26. There will be an inter-class meet on Oct. 19.

There is much good tennis material in the college, including Hutchison, '05, Brown, '05, Porter, '06, Chandler, '07 and Jones, '07.

Nineteen men have been taken on at the football training table.

The sophomores and freshmen have issued the usual hostile autumn broadsides. If we had to take these things literally,——!

OBITUARIES

RUFUS WATERMAN, 1863

On August 19 Rufus Waterman died at Dublin, Ireland, where he had been United States Consul for the last two years. Death was due to heart failure, and came at the end of an illness of about two months.

Rufus Waterman was a member of one of the oldest Rhode Island families and was born in Providence, October 29, 1844. He entered Brown, but did not graduate, leaving college in order to enter the Naval Academy in 1861. During the Civil War he saw much active service, being commissioned a midshipman in June, 1866. Promotion in the navy followed rapidly. He was commissioned ensign, March 12, 1868; master on March 21, 1869, and lieutenant March 21, 1870. He tendered his resignation December 8, 1871. He also saw active service in the late Spanish-American War. At Santiago he was executive officer of the collier *Southery*.

Lieut. Waterman married Miss Helen Morris Slater, daughter of William S. Slater of Providence and Slatersville. Up to the time of his appointment to the consularship at Dublin, in April, 1902, he lived at his residence in Potowomut, Warwick. He had six children.

FREDERICK ALVIN DURHAM, 1892

Frederick A. Durham died at Mercy Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, early on the morning of Sunday, August 14. He had undergone an operation for appendicitis, but death was due to an abscess on the liver, which was not discovered until the operation revealed it.

Mr. Durham was born at Epworth, Iowa, August 4, 1865. He prepared for college at a seminary in his native town, and entered Brown in 1885. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Immediately after graduation in 1892, he went to Des Moines, and took a position on the *Des Moines Daily News*. In 1893, in partnership with another young man, he founded the *Underwriters' Review*. The two young men made a success of the periodical, and in 1897 Mr. Durham bought his partner's interest and managed it alone for a year and a half. He then sold the paper and took a position as assistant secretary of the National Life and Trust Company of Des Moines, where he remained until a year and a half ago, when he left the insurance business. At the time of his death he was interested in the development of large slate quarries in Arkansas, being the treasurer and general manager of the Consolidated Slate Manufacturing Company.

In March, 1895, Mr. Durham married Miss Cora Miller of Topeka, Kansas. His widow and a daughter three years of age survive him.

Mr. Durham was a man of influence in the community in which he lived. The *Des Moines papers* spoke of him as "one of the most successful and promising young business

men of Des Moines." He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and active and prominent in the work of the church.

HORACE SUMNER TARBELL, LL. D., 1896

Dr. Horace S. Tarbell, who received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1896, died at San Francisco, California, Friday, September 16. The immediate cause of death was pernicious anemia. He had been in ill health for two years, and was unconscious most of the time for two weeks before his death.

Horace S. Tarbell was born in a little village in Vermont, 66 years ago. He was the son of fairly well-to-do parents, and after spending the usual time at one of the Vermont Methodist seminaries he went to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1859. A short time after his graduation he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he became a grammar master and one of the youngest in the school department of that city. While he was teaching in the Michigan city he organized a system of evening schools in the penal institutions, which was the first of its kind in the United States. By virtue of his success in Michigan he was called to Rhode Island to become superintendent at the Sockanosset reformatory. This invitation he declined, however, and soon afterward went to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he had been elected superintendent of schools.

Seven years later he was chosen state superintendent of schools for Michigan, and he served two years in that capacity. While occupying this important position Mr. Tarbell accomplished a great deal in the way of improvements in school laws and did much for education in general throughout the state. During this time he was also president of the Teachers' Association of Michigan.

In 1879 he was chosen superintendent of schools in Indianapolis, Indiana, and after five years there he accepted a call to Providence, where in 1884 he commenced his long term of 18 years as superintendent of the city schools. He gave up that position in 1902 and about two months later, his health failing appreciably, he went to California with his family, and took up his residence in Pasadena.

Dr. Tarbell's reputation as an educator was a wide one, and he was well-known in several states. With the assistance of his daughter, Miss Martha Tarbell, he had written several text-books on grammar, English and geography, which have been widely used both in public and private schools. Dr. Tarbell had been president of the Teachers' Associations in Rhode Island, Michigan and Indiana, and he was a member of the famous committee of 15 in the National Council of Education. He wrote the report regarding the training of teachers, which was one of the results of that council.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

1860

Howard M. Rice, for many years a teacher of boys in Providence, has been appointed a member of the faculty of the Nautical Preparatory School, which started last month from Providence on a nine months' cruise to Europe and the West Indies. Mr. Rice will teach English and history.

Hon. H. Kirke Porter of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is one of the trustees of the reorganized Columbian University, recently renamed George Washington University.

1864

Dr. W. Whitman Bailey with his daughter spent a part of his vacation at "The Rocks," Highland Falls, New York, a village near West Point, his old home. His *Reminiscences of Old West Point* will ultimately appear in the record of the association of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.

1870

Walter C. Hamm, United States consul at Hull, England, where the street car system has been municipalized, has sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor a report on the operation of the street railway system in that city. The report emphasizes the advantages of doubledeck cars.

1873

Rev. A. H. Fuller has changed his address from Easton Centre, Massachusetts, to 10 Wilbur Street, Everett, Mass.

1875

Rev. Nelson B. Jones, who has been located in Boston for nearly fifteen years, has gone to Cambridge, Massachusetts, as pastor of the 2nd Baptist Church.

1883

Edward C. Stokes has been nominated for governor of New Jersey by the Republicans. Mr. Stokes entered the banking business after graduating from Brown and in 1889, when he was 29 years old, was elected to the superintendency of the Millville (New Jersey) schools. In 1891 he was elected to the New Jersey assembly from the Second Cumberland district, and the next year, when just over the required age of 30, he was sent to the senate and kept there three years, an honor never before conferred by Cumberland county on any citizen. In 1895 he was elected president of the senate. His tact and impartiality won him such favor that when in 1901 Gov. Voorhees nominated him clerk in chancery there was not a dissenting vote to his confirmation. He had the year before been made vice chairman of the Republican state committee, of which there was for a long time no proper chairman, so that he was the practical working head of the body. Two years ago Mr. Stokes came within four votes of the caucus nomination for United States senator to succeed Gen. Sewall. He is a bachelor, a successful and popular



HON. EDWARD C. STOKES

Republican Candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

public speaker, and holds in addition to the office of clerk in chancery and vice chairman of the Republican state committee the position of president of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton.

He is a sharp debater as well as a strong orator. In his legislative career he was enlisted in the promotion of a primary reform law, the contest against the rump senate, a fight against bills in favor of a race track clique of lobbyists, an investigation of state house frauds, the revision and codification of the school law, a series of bills which have given New Jersey better roads than any other state in the Union has; the franchise tax act for a higher rate on trolley, gas, water and electric light companies; a reform in the method of spending state money by an annual appropriation bill and the establishment of a business-like system; the organization of state institutions on a bi-partisan basis and the removal of penal and charitable institutions from political control; the creation of a non-political state board of education on a basis of one Republican and one Democrat from each congressional district, and the provision of an appropriation for the State school tax, under which 35 per cent. of that tax is paid by the state, saving the people in three years \$2,599,839. Of eight of these measures Mr. Stokes is regarded as the originator, while he was active in the promotion of all.

1885

William C. Burwell was recently elected president of the trustees of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, the school at which Mr. Burwell and many other Brown men obtained their preparation for college.

1886

Professor Asa Clinton Crowell and Miss Carrie Ethel Provan were married in the South Baptist Church, Boston, on the afternoon of the Ninth of August. On account of the somewhat recent death of the groom's mother, the wedding was simple and only a few relatives and intimate friends were present. Rev. Frederick M. Gardner was the officiating clergyman. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Grace Warren Simpson, Wellesley, '04, of Newton, Mass., and the groom by William Overton, Brown, '87, of Pawtucket. The guests from a distance were received by Adolf C. Ely, Brown, '94, of Worcester. The organist was Thomas M. Proctor, Amherst, '01, of the Harvard Medical School. The bride is a graduate of Boston University, class of 1903, and received the master's degree from Brown University at the last commencement. She is a member of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity and also of Phi Beta Kappa.

1889

Rev. William Howatt Gardner has resigned his pastorate at Livingston, New Jersey. He is now editor and proprietor of the Staten Island *Transcript*, and is also a member of the staff of the Newark *Evening Times*. His present address is 336 George street, New Haven, Connecticut.

George Porter, son of Dr. G. L. Porter of the class of 1859, has produced an adaptation of an old French play, dealing with stirring events of the Huguenot epoch, and entitled "The Favor of the King," which was presented for the first time on the evening of Monday, the 4th of July, at Poli's Theatre, Bridgeport, Connecticut. The play was continued through the week and was received with enthusiastic appreciation. Mr. Porter for several years has been engaged in dramatic writing. "The Favor of the King" is his most serious production.

1891

Edward Bailey Birge received the degree of bachelor of music from Yale at its last commencement.

1892 and 1899

William R. Dorman, '92, and Charles Bates Dana, '99, announce that they have formed a partnership under the firm name of Dorman & Dana for the practice of law, with offices in the Bank of New York Building, 48 Wall street, New York City.

1893

Daniel C. Snow and Miss Lois Jane Blackford were married June twenty-fifth at Lowell, Massachusetts. They will reside at 5 Dartmouth Street, Taunton, Mass.

J. D. E. Jones added a handsome solid silver three-handled tankard to his collection of tennis trophies on September 20 by defeating E. Tudor Gross, '01, in the finals of the open tennis tournament of the Wannamoisett Golf Club.

1894

Rev. Willard Samuel Richardson, who has been pastor's assistant at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, for the last ten years, is now also headworker at the West Side Neighborhood House. His address is 501 West 50th street, New York City.

1895

At the recent election in Vermont Collins M. Graves was elected to represent the city of Bennington in the general assembly of that state. Mr. Graves is now studying law.

Rev. George Andrew Gordon, for several years pastor's assistant at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, has become the pastor of the Congregational Church of Southbridge, Massachusetts. Address, 5 Park street.

John C. Swift has changed his address to 54 Moore street, Elmwood, Providence, Rhode Island.

George A. Anthony, now expert marine engineer of the United States War Department at Washington, has been appointed an adjunct professor of mechanical engineering in George Washington University.

Francis W. Wamsley, who had been for three years principal of the grammar school at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, is teaching this year in the Freehold (New Jersey) Military School.

1896

Henry Metcalf, professor in Clemson College, South Carolina, has published a pamphlet on the methods of teaching botany with reference to agriculture.

Jesse F. Smith, professor in the Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma, has been appointed librarian in the same institution. He is making for the library a collection of books relating to the history of missions, especially in Burma.

Howard Day Kenyon and Miss Cora V. Barton were married on the 30th of June. Mr. Kenyon is sub-principal of the Classical High School, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Frederick A. Jones, who has been principal of the Evening High School for the past six years, has resigned his position. He is a practicing attorney and his professional duties prevent his continuing the evening school work. Mr. Jones has been an evening school principal for nine years, having been appointed to the evening high school principalship after three years service in other schools. During the time of his principalship at the high school the registration has gained by several hundreds, having now reached 1200. A course was established by him leading to an evening high school diploma, an innovation that has resulted in more effective work and in leading pupils toward the professional schools.

Alvan A. Kempton has resigned his position as principal of the high school of Warren, Rhode Island, and is serving this year as principal of Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, Vermont.

Dr. Theo. C. Merrill is practicing medicine in Colorado, Texas.

James Helme Rickard, Jr., a lawyer in Woonsocket, is serving a two years' term as coroner of that city.

1896 A. M.

John Barlow is professor of zoology in the Rhode Island Agricultural and Mechanical College, Kingston, Rhode Island.

1897

Gregory Dexter Wolcott received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University at its recent commencement. His thesis, entitled *The Kantian and Lutheran Elements in Ritschl's Conception of God*, has recently been published. He has received an appointment as professor in Blackburn University, Corbinville, Illinois. For some time past Mr. Wolcott has been the pulpit supply of the Saylesville Memorial Congregational Church. The members of the church recently gave him a farewell reception, on which occasion he was presented with a substantial purse of gold.

The wife of Rev. Eben Creighton died at her home in Newburgh, New York, early in June. At her funeral there were many manifestations of affection and esteem on the part of those who had known her during her life.

Principal Frank O. Jones of New Haven spoke on *Beginnings, with Special Reference to Reading and Arithmetic*, before the recent convention of the teachers' association in New London, Connecticut.

Dr. Guy M. Whipple, for the past two years lecturer in the department of the science and art of education at Cornell University, has been promoted to an assistant professorship in the same department.

Ralph B. Harris, 1897, and Miss Rose Loring Lee were married at the home of the bride in Dorchester, Massachusetts, Wednesday, June 1, 1904. They will reside at 26 Andrew street, Salem, Mass.

Frank Oscar Jones, while retaining his position as supervising principal of Dwight District model schools for the state normal school at New Haven, is also acting as superintendent of schools and state attendance agent for the towns of Prospect and North Canaan, Connecticut.

Joseph Chandler Robbins is a Baptist missionary stationed at Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands.

Miss Winifred Manatt, daughter of Professor Manatt of the University, is head of the department of modern languages at Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan.

Marcus W. Lyon, Jr., is the author of an illustrated article on *The Classification of the Hares and their Allies* published in volume XLV of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

William Allen Scott is town solicitor of the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Clarence R. Budlong of the Metacomet Golf Club successfully defended his title as state champion in the tennis meet at Bristol, defeating J. D. E. Jones (1893) of the Wannamoisett Golf Club, the challenger, by the score of 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

John Harrington Cox, now professor of English Philology in West Virginia University at Morgantown, West Virginia, was married on June 28th, 1904, to Mrs. Annie Bush Long, preceptress of the University of North Dakota. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Langton in St. Paul. Mr. Cox is now beginning his third year in West Virginia University, where he holds a full professorship.

1898

Rev. Walter Roy Tourtellot graduated from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge last June, and soon afterwards was ordained deacon in St. John's Church, Providence. He is now serving as minister of St. Thomas' Church in the same city. Address, 59 Longmont street.

David L. Fultz, who served Brown as head coach of the football team last year, has engaged to coach the team of the College of the City of New York this fall.

1899

Nels Johnson has gone abroad with the Nautical Preparatory School as a teacher of languages.

Caleb Allen Fuller, Ph. D., has been appointed assistant bacteriologist at the State Hygienic Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

Carlos Grout Hilliard received the degree of M. D. from Yale University last June.

Charles A. Walsh has been appointed to the principalship of the Evening High School of Providence. He has been principal of an evening school in the city for the past seven years. In 1902 he received the degree LL. B. at the Harvard Law School, and he has practiced in Providence since January, 1903.

Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, won the championship of the Edgewood Tennis Club early in September.

Rev. Walter Boardman Bullen and Miss Evelyn Olive Johnson were married on the 16th of August. Mr. Bullen graduated from Newton last June, and is under appointment to go as a missionary to Kobe, Japan.

Charles Howard Dow, Jr., who has been connected with the engineering department of various railroads since his graduation, is now in the engineering department of the Griffin Wheel Company, Sacramento Square, Chicago.

Frank Otis Woodruff has resigned his position in the Nebraska Experiment Station, and is now assistant chemist and instructor in the

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Thomas J. Griffin, Jr., was married, Sept. 12, 1904, to Miss Edith Howland Manchester, at the home of the bride's parents, 132 Irving avenue, Providence. Among the ushers were A. L. Philbrick, 1900. Mrs. Griffin was a member of the class of 1899 at the New England Conservatory of Music, and of the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are now living at 63 Appleton Street, West Arlington, R. I.

Lieutenant Harrison Swain recently sailed from San Francisco on the transport Buford, bound for Chinese waters, in command of a company of marines. Lieutenant Swain returned to this country from the Philippines by way of Europe, in February, 1903; and shortly after his arrival entered the marine corps service from civil life on competitive examination, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in February, 1904.

Wilfred B. Morris was married to Miss Edith M. Lewis on the 2nd of June. Miss Lewis is a graduate of the English High School of Providence and of the Rhode Island State Normal School.

George A. Goulding recently left the Union Trust Company of Providence, and is now working for Edward P. Sheldon & Co., stock and bond brokers, 42 Westminster Street, Providence. Mr. Goulding still occupies the position of organist and director of music at the Church of the Unity in Worcester, which he first obtained while teaching at Worcester Academy.

Bernard C. Ewer received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard at its last commencement.

Gordon Dyer Hale graduated last June from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and received an appointment after an open competitive examination on the house staff of the Hudson Street Hospital of New York City.

Born on April 13 to Charles I. Gates and Mary (Randall) Gates, both of the class of 1899, a son, Douglass Randall Gates.

1899 and 1900.

We are authorized to announce the engagement of Miss Harriet Irving Brooks, '99, of Providence, and Norman A. Moss, 1900. Mr. Moss's address is 42 Barry Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

1898 and 1900

Charles Pickett Roundy (1900) and Miss Phoebe Rushmore Gifford (1898) were married on the 1st of last June. Mr. Roundy is overseer at the plant of the Hope Webbing Company, Providence.

1900

The engagement has been announced of Gilbert N. Batchelder of Kohala, Hawaii, and Miss Florence S. Fream, Montevideo, Minnesota.

Francis Henry Hammill has graduated from the Harvard Law School, and is just beginning the practice of law in Providence and Bristol, R. I.

Charles G. Richardson has been appointed instructor in mechanical drawing in the Providence Y. M. C. A. Evening School.

Nellie May Potter is teaching French and German this year, at the Woonsocket High School. Her address is 53 Blackstone Street.

Five 1900 men graduated last year from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and each of them received an appointment on the house staff of a hospital as the result of an open competition. The five men with their appointments were the following: Herbert H. Armington, at the Rhode Island hospital, Providence; Frederic V. Hussey, at St. Luke's hospital, New York; Howard H. Mason, at the Presbyterian hospital, New York; Robert C. Robinson, at the Rhode Island hospital, Providence; Charles K. Stillman, at Bellevue hospital, New York. Mr. Hale (1899) mentioned above, graduated from the medical college in the same class.

Miss Inez Luanna Whipple has completed her second year's work as teacher in the zoological department of Smith College. In the July number of the *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie* appeared an article by her entitled "The Ventral Surface of the Mammalian Chiridium."

George Edwin Marble was married on the 13th of May to Miss A. Irene Logan of Worcester. One of the ushers was Ernest Angell Parkis of the class of 1899. Mr. Marble's new home will be at 5 Lowell street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Herbert E. B. Case has been graduated at the Hartford Theological Seminary and has left for Guam as a missionary, under the auspices of the American Board.

1901

Miss Grace J. Jones is about to sail for Europe. She expects to spend the winter studying in Germany.

Frank Hiram Westlake (1901) and Miss Mathilde Gunnison O'Neill, University of Michigan (1901) were married at Chicago, on June 30. They are residing at 1024 East 59th Street, Chicago.

The engagement of Miss Katherine E. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Roy E. Clark, '01, was recently announced. Mr. Clark is with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York at their Fifth Avenue branch.

On June 1, Miss Adelaide Kimball Burton (1901) was married to Robert Wileox Sayles, Harvard (1901). Among the bridesmaids were the following Brown graduates: Miss Ruth Appleton (1901), Miss Sadie Hallett (1901) and Miss Mary Wilbur (1899).

At the triennial of the class of 1901, Miss Alice Louise Ward announced her engagement to Byron Lee Smith (1901).

Charles Sherman Hoyt is studying naval architecture at Glasgow University, Scotland.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Jennie Bowe to C. Irving Bodurtha, of Agawam, Massachusetts, has been announced.

Charles B. Fernald is a member of the Pennsylvania bar, and is located in the law department of the Pennsylvania lines at Pittsburgh. His address is Room 920, Union Station.

David Connolly Hall is physical director and instructor in physiology at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Reuben F. Friedel, for two years a teacher in one of the public schools of Battanga Province, Philippine Islands, is this year principal of the same school.

B. L. Smith is office engineer for the chief engineer of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad. He is located at Mobile, Alabama.

1902

William P. Bates will coach the football team at Franklin and Marshall this season.

T. H. Guild has a position in the English department of the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Ruth Stiles Allen (1902) was married to Mr. George Francis Gilmore on the 15th of June. Mrs. Gilmore's address is 104 West 76th Street, New York city.

Joseph Waite Ince has severed his connection with Brown and gone to Denison University, Granville, Ohio, as instructor in chemistry.

Announcement is made of the engagement of three men of the class of 1902: Williston W. Barker to Miss Gertrude Sherman of Dorchester, Massachusetts; Halbert E. Pierce to Miss Alice Plympton of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; and Charles A. Powers to Miss Harriet R. Wilson of Fitchburg. Mr. Powers is connected with the P. Derby Chair Company, acting as assistant superintendent of their Boston factory.

Edward Pittman Corey is salesman for the Dennison Manufacturing Company of 26 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

1903

Nathaniel O. Howard has been appointed assistant principal of the high school, at Rutland, Vermont.

W. Lewis Roberts is Instructor in Mathematics in the high school at Niagara Falls, New York. His address is 626 Chilton Ave.

Azide Pirazzini received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Temple College at its 18th annual commencement in June.

Elmer E. Butler is employed as a reporter on the *Springfield Union*, Springfield, Massachusetts.

1904

The following '04 men are studying law at the Harvard Law School this year: L. E. Feingold, Geo. B. Francis, Jr., L. W. Jutton, E. L. McIntyre, R. G. Martin, A. W. Milliken, F. W. O'Connell and A. B. West.



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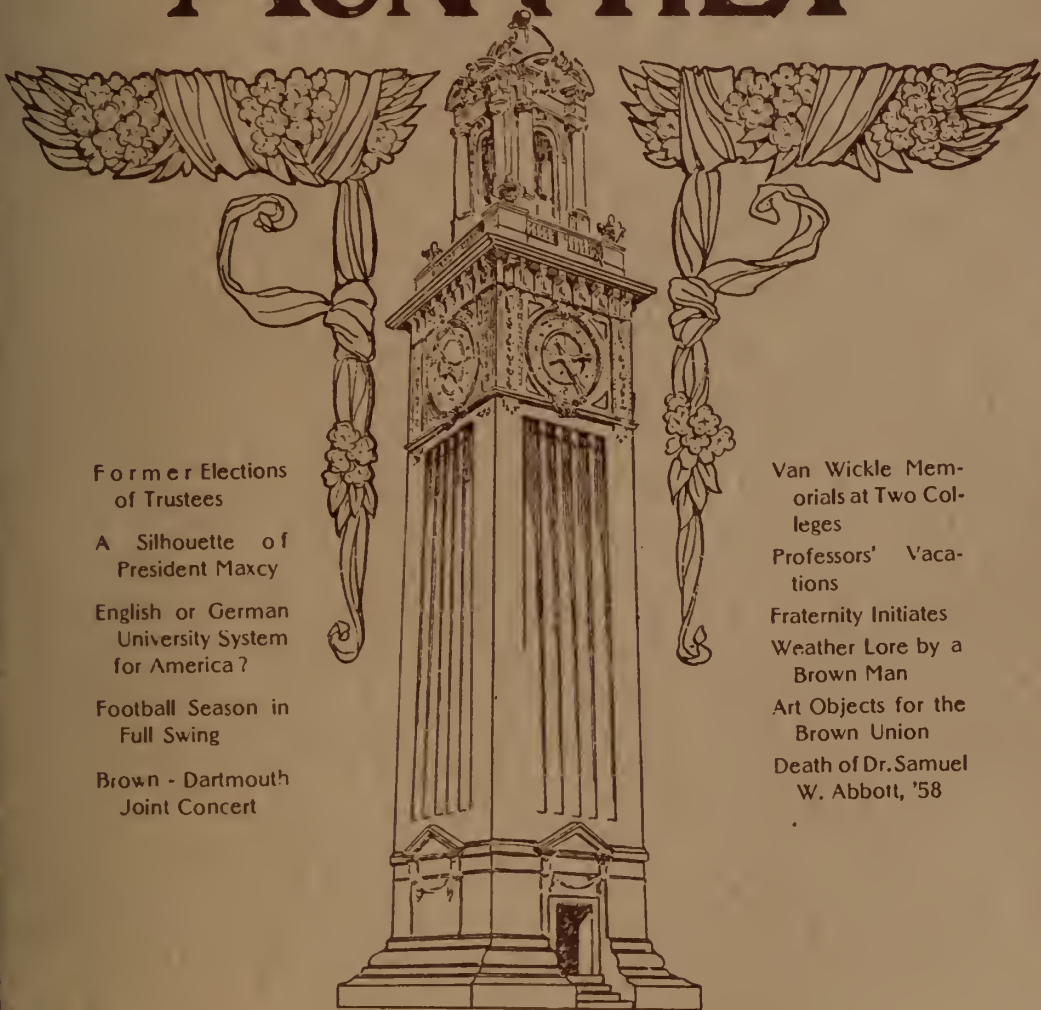
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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President Maxcy

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for America?

Football Season in
Full Swing

Brown - Dartmouth
Joint Concert

Van Wickle Mem-
orials at Two Col-
leges

Professors' Vac-
ations

Fraternity Initiates

Weather Lore by a
Brown Man

Art Objects for the
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Death of Dr. Samuel
W. Abbott, '58

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1904

NO. 4

THE VAN WICKLE MEMORIALS

FOR THE FIRST time a photograph has been taken with the idea in view of showing the two Van Wickles similar memorial at Princeton is now in process of erection. Mr. Van Wickle was a loyal son of Brown, but he was an



THE VAN WICKLE MEMORIALS AT BROWN

memorials in a single picture. The gates in the foreground and the administration building beyond them are both a monument to the generous loyalty of Augustus Stout Van Wickle of the class of 1876.

The usefulness of the administration building is being proved every day, and the beauty of the shrub-bordered gateway is plain to every one who passes through or near the front campus. It seems a good time to print a picture of these Van Wickle memorials because a

admirer and friend of Princeton also, and with the money he bequeathed to that university a gateway and a fence, the latter 278 feet long, are to be built.

An extended description of this Van Wickle memorial at Princeton will be found in an editorial article on a later page of this magazine. Surely, money is not spent in vain that is thus given to the embellishment of two American universities. Our American colleges are not likely to become too beautiful or too picturesque.

ARE GERMAN IDEAS OR ENGLISH TO PREVAIL IN AMERICAN COLLEGES?

By Edward Fuller, Harvard, '82

ENGLISH ideas of education have hitherto exercised comparatively little influence in this country; and it will be interesting to see if the associations promoted by the Rhodes scholarships will work any change in this direction. The American students who have re-

ture learned educators. Nevertheless most of us who have been out of college as long as twenty years go back with wondering disapproval of the doubled or tripled numbers of undergraduates. Harvard, for example, is well-nigh terra incognita to the men of the seventies



KINGS COLLEGE CHAPEL AND CLARE,
Cambridge



HIGH STREET WITH COLLEGES,
Oxford

cently gone to Oxford will not, it is safe to say, be able to resist the imperial sway which those venerable halls and towers hold over the imagination. Their habits of thought will be moulded to their environment; their aspirations will suffer a sea change into something rich and strange. This does not necessarily mean that they will become denationalized; but it does mean that they will bring home with them such keen perception of the advantages of the English university system that they will be less disposed to endure forever the tyranny of the German.

Perhaps the somewhat hasty adoption of German ideas was a forward step at the moment; but surely the time has come when, by the very growth of our larger colleges, reconsideration of methods is inevitable. A layman in such matters can hardly presume to lec-

ture learned educators. It is customary at alumni dinners to record this fact with swelling pride; more buildings and larger classes are held to be the triumphant justification of the long administration of President Eliot; but a few laudatores temporis acti still remain to cast backward glances and to suggest that not everything may be for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

Without entering upon a detailed explanation of facts which all college men may be assumed to know, it may be said, roughly, that the distinction between the English and the German ideas of education is that between the personal and the impersonal. While there are university professorships and courses at Oxford (it is needless to extend the comparison by bringing in Cambridge and other universities) the division into various colleges makes it

still possible for small bodies of students to come into the closest companionship with one another as well as to enjoy personal acquaintance with their instructors. Moreover, as like draws to like, every college has acquired in the process of the years its own character. Balliol is not Merton nor Christchurch Oriel. The German idea, on the other hand, is that of instruction pure and simple. The professor delivers his lectures; the student goes and takes notes or stays away; the responsibility is his, for he must pass his examinations to get his degree. Student life in Ger-

college they form close friendships and are stimulated by a keen "class feeling." Their need of the former is shown by the increasing influence of the societies; their lack of the latter, when classes begin to reach into the hundreds, requires no demonstration. More important still for youth in the formative period is the intimate contact with older men. At Harvard, as elsewhere, various attempts have been made to provide for this; but it may be said in general that for at least two years of the course the relations between teacher and taught are necessarily more or less



ON THE CAM, CAMBRIDGE



MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

many is homogeneous enough, but it is the life of grown men rather than of those who have hardly passed beyond the limits of boyhood.

Now the whole trouble with the introduction of German ideas at Harvard is—and no doubt the same thing is true is a less measure of Brown—that freshmen eighteen years old ought not to be thrown helter-skelter into university freedom. That is what neither their age nor their training has prepared them for. They come from the day schools near their own homes, or from the academies like Exeter or Andover, where close personal supervision has been exercised, and they find themselves at liberty to study pretty much what they choose and to do pretty much what they choose. Arguments in favor of this suddenly increased responsibility may be put forward with some degree of plausibility; and probably in most cases the young fellows work out their own salvation and are materially none the worse for the process. But in a small

impersonal and formal, and that no official efforts to establish confidence can take the place of that natural and inevitable affection which daily personal intercourse should, and in most cases does, evoke. We can all look back to at least one or two instructors who gave us out of themselves what we could not have got from books. But with the present large classes there can be nothing of this sort, as a rule, much before the junior year.

The turning of colleges into universities is in large part the consequence of the adoption of the elective system. Possibly one who questions the value of this system, as applied wholesale to the instruction of American youth, is regarded as an ignoramus. President Eliot, who knows everything so fully that no one can tell him anything, has always been a vehement upholder of the principle of free will in education; and his undeniable success in enlarging the ancient bounds of Harvard will perhaps be deemed answer enough to criticism.

But the doubt remains in mediaeval minds whether the men of to-day, turned loose in what was once the grove of Academe, are obtaining a liberal education, judged by the old ideals. A college training, like other things, is getting to be a business proposition. It is not culture that is sought but "practical" preparation for making money. Thus the professional schools are crowding the college; the scientific courses are taking the place of the humanities; and one may be graduated in these days with "small Latin and less Greek." Speaking from personal ex-

perience, it has been occasionally vague and formless, it has nevertheless done this—it has cherished an ideal of culture. And it will occur to some persons that the young man who leaves college with a general equipment of knowledge, who knows the classics as a gentleman ought to know them, may be quite as well fitted for the game of life as he who remorselessly cuts out everything that does not seem to be to his immediate advantage, and "to 'digging' gives up what was meant for mankind."

Education is a term of various meaning; but it is hard to think that true education can deprive us of the humanities. The college men of an older generation at least had the tastes that the word then implied. They come forth now very keen after their specialty, but knowing very little of literature or of art. It is surprising how few of them can speak or write their own language. To ascribe all this to false ideals of education would of course be an exaggeration. To say that smaller colleges grouped together on the English system would bring about the millenium would be equally absurd. The real question is, has the German system proved to be completely adapted to American use? Class feeling may seem a small matter. But it is at the base of that personal enthusiasm which stimulates men in the classroom as well as outside of it. The freshman class of five hundred sounds well on paper. The point is whether the freshman class of fifty would not do more for its members. If Harvard continues to abuse the German system and teach its students in bulk rather than individually, then, if a reaction towards the classical education ever comes, the smaller colleges which have held to the older method will reap the benefit.



CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, OXFORD

perience and from the experience of others, I may say truly that in my day more than one man pursued special studies, chosen through some temporary enthusiasm, at the expense of his general intellectual development. Specialization there must be; but let us be sure in the first place that we are born specialists.

If Oxford has lagged a little behind some other institutions in applying modern systems, if it has too often permitted idleness, if its golden dreams



ALUMNI NOMINATIONS OF TRUSTEES

SINCE THERE has been considerable discussion regarding the alumni ballot for trustees and since many Brown graduates have expressed a desire to know what their prerogatives in the matter really are, the MONTHLY presents the following statement of the facts:—

At the annual meeting of the alumni on June 28, 1870, a committee appointed to inquire into the "condition and welfare of the university" reported that since it had been often suggested that a more active interest in the welfare of the university could be created among the alumni by giving them some participation in its government, a majority of the committee were of the opinion that the usefulness, welfare and progress of the college would be increased and promoted by allowing the graduates to have a voice in the election of a certain number of trustees. They recommended the passage of the following resolution: "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring this matter to the attention of the corporation and respectfully to ask from them a consideration of the subject." After an animated discussion on the report a majority of the alumni voted not to take any action that would require an alteration of the university charter and the report was laid on the table.

At their meeting of the following year the alumni voted to appoint a committee "to confer with the corporation of the university, or with any committee thereof, upon the relations of the alumni to the government of the university." The corporation at its annual meeting of June, 1871, voted to continue a committee which had been appointed in the previous year "to mature a plan for the co-operation of the alumni with the corporation."

The alumni committee reported at the annual meeting on June 25, 1872, that it had conferred with a committee of the corporation and had come to the conclusion that since the charter vested the corporation with the power to fill vacancies in its body, the alumni could not have any legal share in the election of

trustees. The alumni could, however, suggest names to fill vacancies and the committee believed that "one of the nominees thus presented would be invariably chosen, and thus by a sort of unwritten law the alumni would gradually acquire real power in the government of the college."

At the meeting of the following year there was considerable discussion of the subject and on June 23, 1874, a committee of the alumni submitted a plan whereby the alumni could exercise their advisory prerogative. It was provided "that in each year after 1874, when there is a vacancy in the board of trustees, the secretary shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May, cause to be sent to each person having the right to vote, whose address is known, a notice stating from what sect or sects such vacancy or vacancies are to be filled, and inviting nominations therefor;" and "that on the tenth day of June a circular be addressed as above, containing a blank ballot, and giving the names of all such persons as have been suggested for such vacancy or vacancies by fifteen electors in pursuance of the notice sent as before provided, but the voting shall not be restricted to those whose names appear in the circular." This plan was adopted and is the same as is used to-day, with the exception of a slight change made in the following year in the dates of sending out the circulars, May 15 being changed to May 1 and June 10 to June 1.

In the year 1875 the nominations for trustees were made by the alumni and were read at the commencement dinner. The results and consequent votes on the nominations may be tabulated as follows:

1875—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 4 and 6 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 2 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1876—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 2 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1877—One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1878—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1879—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 3 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1880—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1881—No vacancy.

1882—One Episcopal vacancy, No. 2 elected.

1883—No vacancy.

1884—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 2 elected.

1885—No vacancy.

1886—No vacancy.

1887—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1888—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1889—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1 and 5 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1890—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 2 and 5 elected. Two Episcopal vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1891—No vacancy.

1892—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected. One Quaker vacancy, No. 3 elected. One Episcopal vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1893—One Quaker vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1894—Two Congregational vacancies, Nos. 1 and 2 elected.

1895—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1896—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 elected. One Congregational vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1897—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1898—No vacancy.

1899—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 2 and 3 elected. Two Congregational vacancies, Nos. 1 and 4 elected.

1900—Two Baptist vacancies, Nos. 2 and 4 elected.

1901—One Baptist vacancy, No. 1 elected.

1902—Three Baptist vacancies, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 elected.

1903—One Baptist vacancy, No. 2 elected.

1904—One Congregational vacancy, No. 3 elected.

Some confusion has occasionally been created in the minds of the alumni by the use of the word "official ballot," and by the fact that the ballot has been sent out as part of a university publication. In the circular to the alumni of 1890, however, the corporation made clear its position in the following explanation:

"In May of each year, the secretary of the Alumni Association calls upon the alumni for *informal* nominations. In June, he issues a circular giving the names of those persons who have received fifteen nominations and upwards. Next the alumni are requested to make from this list their *formal* nominations, either sending their ballots by mail or depositing them with the tellers in the College library building, on the morning of commencement day. At the commencement dinner the results of the *formal* nominations are announced. The Corporation gives careful consideration to these nominations, but does not agree to elect the person having the largest number of formal nominations."



A LIKENESS OF PRESIDENT MAXCY

AMONG the paintings in Sayles Hall are hung portraits of all the former presidents of the university, with a single exception. In 1867 the historian of the university, Dr. Reuben A. Guild, lamented the fact that no likeness was known to exist of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, the second president of Rhode

"In his person Dr. Maxcy was rather small of stature, of a fine form and well proportioned. All his movements were graceful and dignified. His features were regular and manly, indicating intelligence and benevolence; and especially when exercised in conversation or public speaking, they were strongly ex-



PRESIDENT MAXCY

Island College. Search had already been made for the missing portrait, and it has been continued since that time, but without success, until, in the present year, Miss Mary D. Vaughan, the keeper of our graduate records, obtained from the librarian of South Carolina College a silhouette that is supposed to represent the features of this early president of both institutions. The letter which accompanied the portrait is given below, and sets forth the degree of uncertainty which still surrounds the likeness. The personal appearance of President Maxcy is described by his biographer, Dr. Romeo Elton, in these words, and we leave it for each reader to judge how far they are applicable to the profile here reproduced:

pressive, and exhibited the energy of the soul that animated them."

The letter reads as follows:

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE
LIBRARIAN AND TREASURER
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 3, 1904

MARY D. VAUGHAN,
Brown University, Providence
Dear Madam—

I am sending you a photograph of a silhouette, which is said to be of Dr. Jonathan Maxcy. I have tried to establish the fact, but there is nobody in these parts to verify the resemblance to Dr. Maxcy. However, as it cannot be proven a picture of any other of our worthies, we accept it as a likeness of Dr. Maxcy. Should it ever turn out to the contrary, either to your or my knowledge, we must not forget our mutual interest in proving the truth about the picture.

Very truly yours,
MARGARET H. RION

WEATHER LORE BY A BROWN MAN

FROM time immemorial it has been admitted that the weather has a close connection with health and spirits. Many of us are apt to be depressed on gloomy days and some people seem to need a sunny climate to keep them well. Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, professor of education at the University of Illinois and a graduate of Brown in the class of 1891, has just issued a book, which the Macmillan Company publishes, in which he describes at length the results of his inquiries into the whole broad subject of "Weather Influences." That is the name he gives to the book, which is handsomely printed and contains 286 large size pages.

It is impossible in a small space to summarize Professor Dexter's conclusions with any degree of satisfaction, but it may be said he shows a universal belief in the influence of meteorological conditions on us poor human beings. The philosophers tell us that we can rise superior to our environment, but it takes "nerve" and "grit" to get the better of the weather.

The state of the weather has all sorts of effects on different classes of people. For instance, Professor Dexter says:

"During the London fogs and on days when the weather is particularly depressing, in the Bank of England certain sets of books an error in which would be cumulative and produce disastrous results further on are locked up, and the clerks set to tasks less intricate and important in character. Experience has taught those in charge that the percentage of error increases manifold during such climatic conditions, and that it is money in pocket to yield to them. The same necessity for cessation of certain lines of work during 'bad spells' of weather is recognized by the larger banking institutions in New York and other Eastern cities, and a rotation of work in conformity to them is rigidly observed. It has been the universal reply, too, by the superintendents of prisons and asylums for the insane, to whom I have appealed for their opinion upon the subject, that the persons in their charge varied so markedly with the meteorological conditions that no man who ever had their experience could for a moment doubt that the relation between the weather and the emotional states was any other than cause and effect. When asked, however, what definite conditions of the weather tended to the most productive of emotional abnormalities, no satisfactory an-

swer could be made, and we were as much at sea as ever."

Again, describing conditions in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, Professor Dexter says:

"The effects (of a certain moist north wind) produced in the human body are in general lassitude and relaxation, opening the pores of the skin, and inducing great liability to colds, sore throat, and all consequences of check of perspiration. The damp wind of La Plata seems to affect the temper and disposition of the inhabitants. The irritability and ill humor it excites in them amount to little less than a temporary derangement of their former faculties. It is a common thing for men among the better classes to shut themselves up in their houses during its continuation and lay aside all business till it has passed; while among the lower classes it is always remarked that cases of quarrelling and bloodshed are more frequent during the north winds than at any other time. Even murderers are said to lay to it the blame of their foul deeds. No sooner, however, does the southwest wind, blowing from the dry and snowy summits of the Andes, set in than health and comfort and peace are restored."

The author's conclusions are briefly stated by himself as follows:

First: Varying meteorological conditions affect directly, though in different ways, the metabolism of life. By "metabolism of life" I mean those processes of oxidation, either within the lungs or other tissues of the body, which are the chemical basis of life as we know it.

Second: The "reserve energy" capable of being utilized for intellectual processes and activities other than those of the vital organs is affected most by meteorological changes.

Third: The quality of the emotional state is plainly influenced by the weather states.

Fourth: Although meteorological conditions affect the emotional states, which without doubt have weight in the determination of conduct in its broadest sense, it would seem that their effects upon that portion of the reserve energy which is available for action are of the greatest import.

Fifth: Those meteorological conditions which are productive of misconduct in a broad sense of the word are also productive of health and mental alert-

ness; as a corollary misconduct is the result of an excess of reserve energy, not directed to some useful purpose.

These are suggestive conclusions, to the detailed study of which many readers

may be glad to give some attention. Professor Dexter discusses them thoughtfully in his book, which ought to pave the way for a more elaborate inquiry into the subject in the coming years.

THEIR WANDERJAHRE

THE THREE Brown professors who were travelling last year in foreign lands spent their time in ways sufficiently unlike, but fundamentally alike in that all were adopted in the pursuit of culture and learning. A brief account of their wanderings is given below.

PROF. WILFRED H. MUNRO, 1870

Professor Munro spent the months of November, December and January in England, working in the reading-room of the British Museum and in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The work was largely in the perfection of the new edition of Prescott's writings which Professor Munro is editing. After spending a short time in France, devoted chiefly to a study of the French cathedrals, he passed over into Spain, where a month was occupied in visiting its most interesting historical spots. From Spain he went to India, stopping a fortnight in Egypt on the way. After visiting many interesting places in India he passed over into Ceylon, where he remained a fortnight travelling into the interior of the island and taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities offered for seeing the elephant. He then went on to China, and from Hong Kong made a side trip to the Philippine Islands. Then came a month in Japan, a sail of seventeen days across the Pacific with a short stay at Honolulu, and the journey across the American continent by the Southern Pacific railway.

PROFESSOR WALTER G. EVERETT, 1885

Professor Everett spent the summer of 1903 in Germany renewing acquaintances made during a previous residence abroad, and revisiting the universities

of Berlin and Strassburg, where he had studied in 1895-6. He spent the winter in Geneva, chiefly engaged in work upon a projected book. At the same time he had an opportunity to observe the workings of the University of Geneva. In March, Professor Everett went to southern France, and thence to Italy, visiting a number of important Italian cities. He returned to Switzerland by the Italian lakes and the St Gothard tunnel, and made Geneva his headquarters for the summer, taking numerous excursions among the mountains. From Geneva he returned to Hamburg, and sailed for home in the latter part of August.

PROF. JOHN F. GREENE, 1891

Professor Greene sailed direct to Naples, where he arrived early in August. After traveling somewhat rapidly about Italy and Switzerland for a month, he went to southern France, where he spent some time examining the interesting Roman remains, particularly in Provence. He spent the winter in study at the American School at Rome, making frequent excursions into the surrounding country. February was devoted to a rather complete tour of the more famous Greek and Roman sites in Sicily. March and April Professor Greene spent in Greece in company with the members of the American School at Rome. Under the guidance of Professor DeCon the school ranged over nearly the whole of Greece from Olympia to Thermopylae. After returning from Greece Naples and Pompeii were visited, and some time was spent along the coast made famous by Vergil. The time from June 1 until July 28, the day of sailing, was spent in Bavaria, the Rhine-lands and Paris.

PICTURES AND SCULPTURE AT THE BROWN UNION

By Theodore Francis Green, '87

In compliance with the MONTHLY's request for a list of the pictures and casts recently provided for the Brown Union, I have compiled such a list, giving in each case the title, artist, and location of the original, and a copy of this list is enclosed.

To forestall criticism, it may be prudent to add that the pictures and casts were not chosen to illustrate the history of art, since Rockefeller Hall is neither a hall of instruction nor a museum. They were chosen primarily for the decoration of the various rooms to give pleasure rather than instruction. It should also be borne in mind by critics of omissions or commissions that questions as to appropriateness of subject, carrying quality, harmony with other pictures in the same room, shape, size and procurability affected the selection.

List of pictures and Sculpture in the Brown Union:

In each case the name of artist, the title of the work and the location of the original are given. The order of the rooms is from the basement up. The order on the walls is from left to right, beginning with the north. All the photographs were taken directly from the originals. "Photo" signifies photograph, "gravure" signifies photogravure.

BILLIARD ROOM

Group photographs of Brown musical and dramatic clubs.

ROOM B. (College Publications.)

Group photographs of Brown editorial boards.

RESTAURANT

North Wall—Gravure. Rembrandt. "Himself as an Officer." Mauritshaus Museum, The Hague. Rembrandt. "Saskia laughing." Royal Gallery, I'rseden.

East Wall—Photo. A. Mauve. "Spring." Metropolitan Museum, New York.

South Wall—Gravure. Paul Potter. "The Young Bull." (Detail) Mauritshaus Museum, The Hague.

West Wall—Photo. Murillo. "The Melon Eaters." Gallery, Munich.

LUNCH ROOM

South Wall—Gravure. Frans Hals. "The Jolly Man." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam. Gravure. Frans Hals. "Man with Mandolin." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

West Wall—Gravure. Ruysdael. "Landscape with Windmill." (near Vyk-by-Duurstede) Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

READING ROOM

Brown portraits, pictures and old diplomas; also:

East Wall—Photo. Velasquez. "Admiral Pareja." National Gallery, London. Bas relief. Phidias. "Detail from Western Frieze." Parthenon. Athens. Statuette. Barye. "Bear standing." Statuette. "Two bears fighting." Photo. Frans Hals. "W. von Huythuysen." Liechtenstein Gallery, Vienna.

West Wall—Photo. Rembrandt. "Sortie of the Civic Guard" (Night Watch.) Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam. Photo. Hobbema. "The Avenue, Middelharnis." National Gallery, London. Alto Relief. Wm. M. Hunt. "Flight of Night." Designed for Capitol, Albany, New York. Photo. J. M. W. Turner. "Fighting Temeraire." National Gallery, London. Photo. Ruysdael. "The Hunt." Gallery Dresden.

TROPHY ROOM

Group photographs of Brown athletic teams.

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM

East Wall—Water Color. F. C. Mathewson. "Under the Trees." This is the original. Water Color.

Sydney R. Burleigh. "Violetta." This is the original. Water Color. Sydney R. Burleigh. "Sakonnet Pasture." This is the original.

South Wall—Water Color. Chas. Stetson. "California Poppy Field." This is the original. Water Color. Angela O'Leary. "Windy Day." This is the original.

West Wall—Water Color. Rebecca R. Greene. "Banjo Player." This

of St. Mark." Academy, Venice. Photo. Tintoretto. "Marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne." Ducal Palace, Venice.

West Wall—Photo. Giorgione. "St. Liberale," (Detail from Madonna with Saints.) Cathedral, Castelfranco. Photo. Botticelli. "Allegory of Spring." Academy, Florence. Bas Relief. Phidias, "Detail from Western Frieze." Parthenon, Athens. Bust, Italian ren-



SMOKING ROOM, BROWN UNION

is the original. Water Color. H. Makagawa. "Japanese Interior." This is the original. Water Color. Rebecca R. Greene. "At the Game." This is the original.

SMOKING ROOM

East Wall—Photo. Michael Angelo. "Figure of an Athlete," (Detail ceiling fresco.) Sistine Chapel, Rome. Photo. Michael Angelo. "Delphic Sibyl," (Detail ceiling fresco.) Sistine Chapel, Rome. Photo. Tintoretto. "Miracle

of St. Mark." Academy, Venice. Photo. Palma il Vecchio. "St. Barbara." S. M. Formosa, Venice.

Centre—Statue (reduced copy) Greek Antique. "Hermes" (or "Jason?") Louvre, Paris. Statue (reduced copy) Greek Antique. "Wrestlers." Uffizi, Gallery, Florence.

ROOMS J AND K (Y. M. C. A. See'y)

Y. M. C. A. pictures.

ROOM L (Y. M. C. A.)

North Wall—Gravure. Fra Bartolommeo. "Descent from the Cross," Pitti Gallery, Florence.

East Wall—Photo. Albrecht Durer. "Adoration of the Trinity by all Saints" Imperial Gallery, Vienna.

South Wall—Statue. Burmese. "Buddha" (of alabaster) This is the original.

West Wall—Gravure. Titian. "Tribute Money," Royal Gallery, Dresden.

Northwest Wall—Bas Relief. Michael Angelo, "Madonna and Child." National Museum, Florence.

ROOM M

Brown pictures and memorabilia.

ROOM N

East Wall—Photo. Guido Reni, "Aurora" (ceiling fresco) Rospigliosi Palace, Rome.

West Wall—Photo. Raphael. "Parassus" (wall fresco) Vatican, Rome.

ROOM P

East Wall—Gravure. The West Door, Lichfield Cathedral. Photo. Canterbury Cathedral (from the southwest.) Photo. East Front St. Peter's, Rome. Gravure. Monument of Edward the Black Prince, Canterbury Cathedral.

West Wall—Gravure. The Choir, Exeter Cathedral. Photo. West Front, Amiens Cathedral. Gravure. South transept ("Poet's Corner") Westminster Abbey, London. Gravure. Henry the VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey, London. Photo. West Front St. Mark's Cathedral, Venice. Gravure. South Aisle of Cloisters, Gloucester Cathedral.

ROOM Q

East Wall—Photo. G. F. Watts. "Sir Galahad," Eaton College, England. Photo. Constable. "The Cornfield." National Gallery, London.

ROOM S (card room)

Brown pictures and memorabilia; also South Wall—Statue (reduced copy) Michael Angelo. "David." Academy, Florence.

ROOM T (study)

North Wall—Bas Relief. Thorwaldsen. "Triumph of Alexander." (Three separate details here combined.) Villa Carlotta, Lake Como.

West Wall—Photo. Greek Antique. "Dying Galatian." Capitoline Museum, Rome.

ROOM U (administration)

East Wall—Gravure. Rembrandt, "The Syndics of the Cloth Guild." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

West Wall—Gravure. Vermeer von Delft. "View of Delft." Mauritshaus Museum, The Hague.

ROOM V

East Wall—Photo. Praxiteles, "Leaning Satyr" ("Marble Faun") Capitoline Museum, Rome.

West Wall—Praxiteles. "Hermes with infant Dionysus" (detail) Museum Olympia.

ROOM W

East Wall—Troyon. "Return to the Farm." Louvre, Paris.

West Wall—Photo, J. F. Millet, "The Gleaners." Louvre, Paris.

ROOM X (athletic association)

North Wall—Bas Relief, Roman Antique. "Chariot Race," (from Herculaneum) Museum, Naples.

East Wall—Bas Relief, Roman Antique. "Chariot Race" (from Herculaneum) Museum, Naples.

ROOM Y (debating union)

South Wall—Gravure, from life, "Abraham Lincoln" (about 1860) Gravure, Gilbert Stuart, "Geo. Washington." Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

ROOM Z

East Wall—Gravure, J. Hackaert. "Avenue of Ashes." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

West Wall—Gravure, Van der Velde. "Cannon Shot." Ryksmuseum, Amsterdam.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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NOVEMBER, 1904

PRINCETON AND BROWN

Much has been said of the various ties between Princeton and Brown. To re-iterate briefly: Brown's first president and first auxiliary instructor came from Princeton; Nassau Hall furnished the architectural motive for our University Hall; Dean Murray, a Brown graduate, became a well-loved officer of Princeton; and there are other historical reasons for mutual kindliness of feeling. Now another tie may be said to exist in the gift of a gateway and fence to Princeton by Augustus S. Van Wickle of the class of '76 at Brown, as a result of whose beneficence our own main gateway and administration building have been erected. The *Princeton Alumni Weekly* says:

"Work on the Fitz Randolph Gateway (sometimes called the Van Wickle Gateway) in front of Nassau Hall is to be commenced on November 1st, and by the middle of February a handsome new stone and iron fence and an imposing entrance will adorn the Nassau street line of the front campus. This is in accordance with the bequest of the late Augustus Van Wickle, of Hazelton, Pa., who provided in his will for the erection of a gateway or gateways on the Princeton campus, as a memorial of his ancestor, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who gave the ground on which Nassau Hall stands. Though a graduate of Brown University, Mr. Van Wickle was a warm admirer of Princeton and our traditions.

"This new gateway will form the main entrance from Nassau street to the campus, as it is to be placed directly in front of the steps of Old North (Nassau Hall.) Facing Wither- spoon street there are to be four large lime- stone gate-posts, the two middle posts to be five feet square and twenty-four feet high, decorated on the front and back with carvings of the arms of the university, and surmounted by two eagles carved from the stone. The main gateway will have an opening of eleven feet, six inches, and at each side there is to be a smaller gateway, with an eight-foot opening, flanked by limestone posts. The fence accompanying the new gateway is to extend from the present entrance near the dean's house to the next present entrance to the east,—where the walk comes down between the Library and Nassau Hall. At these entrances there will be terminal posts of lime- stone. Between them the new fence will stretch 278 feet, enclosing, on the present line, the entire campus in front of Old North. The base of the fence is to be a stone wall (limestone and granite) two feet and six inches above the pavement, and on the top of the wall the iron work will be seven feet, six inches high, making the total height of the fence ten feet. The massive gate in the middle, the two smaller ones on each side, and the two at the ends of the fence are also to be of wrought iron. The architects of this notable improvement are the Messrs. McKim, Mead & White of New York."

This new Princeton fence emphasizes, together with the similar fences at Harvard and Brown, the contemporary tendency toward the elaborate enclosure of university grounds.

MATURER STUDENTS

It is never too late either to mend or to learn. The classic example, of course, is that of the excellent gentleman who began the study of Greek at the age of four-score years; and there are other examples in plenty. Whether for pleasure or for profit—and the two aims coincide in a large view of life—many men and women commence, at a maturer age than that of the ordinary college student, the pursuit of a college education. They feel the need of a better intellectual equipment, they wish to become teachers, or they have leisure time they seek to fill; whatever the reason, they enter college classes, sometimes for a degree and sometimes for the intrinsic acquisition without regard to a diploma. Every college has more or fewer of these maturer students, and they are usually good students, because they have gone to college to work.

An excellent instance of this may be found at Brown University this year, where, among other students of more than ordinary college age, are two men who have won their degrees of doctor of medicine in neighboring professional schools. One of them was for a short time a student at Brown before he took his medical course; the other enters the undergraduate circle for the first time. Both have come to see the desirability of having a college education, and to that end they have reversed the usual process and are attending our undergraduate classes after years of professional study in another state. Does anybody doubt that they will use their opportunities to the full, or that, although they seem to have put the educational cart before the horse, they will emerge from their experiment a good deal the better for it?

Comparatively few persons who have passed the ordinary age of college stu-

dents may have the time to give to an undergraduate curriculum, yet how many there are who could make up for their early lack of college training if they cared enough about it! It is the custom for a man who has not enjoyed a college education to say: "I can read at home and do better work in the end than if I had gone to college," and it is very likely true that many men who never saw the inside of a college building are better informed in college studies than others who have spent four years upon the campus. Yet it stands to reason that the training one receives in the classroom, the guidance of good instructors and the inspiration they put into their willing scholars, is something that a man will find it difficult to compensate for by himself.

The university recognized these facts in the famous "extension" movement of a few years ago. One trouble with that movement was that it was frequently desultory and assembled large classes of men and women whose ambitions and abilities were very diverse. But for the individual who desires *mehr licht*, whether to enable him to acquire a degree or for some other laudable purpose, the door of opportunity is still open. If he says to himself that the amount of time he could give to such an object is slight, let him remember that the days are swift to pass and that a few years would bring him a substantial intellectual accretion.

The Business Manager of the ALUMNI MONTHLY earnestly requests all subscribers, whenever sending communications or payments, to give the year of graduation, or, if not graduates, the year of graduation of the class with which they were associated. This will save him a great deal of unnecessary trouble and facilitate the prompt answering of all communications.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE ENROLLMENT At the end of October this year, and the numbers for the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1904	1903
Graduates,	108	90
Seniors,	124	113
Juniors,	140	129
Sophomores,	126	151
Freshmen,	220	200
Specials,	65	60
Total,	783	743

WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Seniors,	40	32
Juniors,	39	38
Sophomores,	37	38
Freshmen,	47	52
Specials,	38	35

Total,	201	195
Total in university,	984	938

These figures show an increase of 46 in the total enrollment, 18 in the number of graduate students, 20 in the number of freshmen, and 6 at the women's college. Each class has shown some diminution, as is almost invariably the case. The class of '05, the junior class of last year and the senior class of this year, fell from 129 to 124, while the class of 1907, freshmen last year and sophomores this year, shrank from 200 to 126—a reduction of 37 per cent.



MEETING OF THE CORPORATION On October 5 the corporation of Brown University held its annual meeting, having adjourned to that date from the first Wednesday in September. There were twenty-five members present, including eight fellows and seventeen trustees. A letter from Dr. Andrews, resigning his trusteeship, was read, and the resignation accepted. The election of his successor was put over until Spring. Daniel W. Abererombie, principal of Worcester Academy, was elected a trustee in place of Judge Gaskill of Worcester. Professor Albert Harkness, '42, qualified as fellow, and Charles E. Hughes, '81, and Henry D. Sharpe, '94, as members of the board of trustees.

Three matters of general interest came before the meeting. The committee on the construction of Rockefeller Hall made a report, showing that the total cost of erecting the building was about \$102,000. The executive committee presented a complete history of the relation between the trustees and the alumni in the matter of elections to the board, on the basis of which a formal communication will probably be sent to the alumni in the near future. The committee on retirement of professors presented a report which was adopted and has since been submitted to the faculty. While the details of the plans are not made public, it is stated that provision is made for the retirement of professors over seventy years of age who have been with the university for twenty years.



URGENT NEED IN AN ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT The department of mechanical engineering has only within recent years been able to subscribe for a number of the best engineering periodicals, and consequently lacks the earlier numbers. As such literature is of great importance in the work of the engineering department, an attempt is being made to fill out the sets. Back numbers of the *Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers* are especially desired, but back numbers of any technical paper will be gladly received. Here is an opportunity for alumni to render a valuable service to their *alma mater*, and at the same time to dispose of the piles of back periodicals which have been accumulating in their offices. The department will gladly pay express charges.



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES Brown University was well represented at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, held at St. Louis from September 19 to 25. Leading papers were read by the following alumni: Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, '70, *Politics*; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, '75, *History of Language*; Professor George G. Wilson, '86, *Political Theory and National Adminis-*

tration; Professor Carl Plehn, '89, *Commerce and Exchange*. Professor Carl Barus of Brown had a formal paper in the department of physics. Professor H. P. Manning, '93, Professor F. P. Gorham, '93, Dr. W. H. Tolman, '82, President Mary E. Wooley, '94, and other graduates of Brown had more or less formal parts in the work of the congress. Speaking of the gathering, the *Review of Reviews* says that "it is entirely probable that never before has so large and so representative a body of scholars been brought together."



THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS The trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship fund are already preparing for the next examination, which is to be held simultaneously throughout America, so far as it is possible, in the near future. The tests were held so late last year that there was not time to send the papers to England for examination, or to apportion the students satisfactorily among the Oxford colleges. The examinations cover six subjects, viz: Latin prose composition; translation from Latin into English; Greek and Latin grammar; translation from Greek into English; arithmetic; algebra and geometry.

Last spring nine men, all but one former students of Brown, tried the examinations, and six, all Brown men, passed. The committee of selection for Rhode Island chose Ralph E. Bevan, '04, for the first Rhode Island scholar. He sailed from Boston, with about thirty-five scholars from other states, on September 27.



COLLEGE CELEBRATIONS The month of October witnessed an unusually large number of college celebrations of one kind or another. Two newly elected presidents were installed in office, President William E. Huntington at Boston University, on October 26, and President Flavel L. Luther at Trinity College, on the same day. President Faunce and Professor Sears were selected to represent Brown on the latter occasion. In this connection it may be noted that on November 16 a similar celebration will occur at the University of Cincinnati, when Charles William Dabney, LL. D., will be inaugurated as

president. Samuel W. Smith, Esq., '80, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, will be Brown's official representative.

Early in October occurred the laying of the corner stone of the Goldwin Smith Hall of Humanities at Cornell, a building which is to cost \$500,000, and on October 27 the laying of the corner stone of Dartmouth Hall, at Hanover, the new recitation building which is to replace the one recently burned. On the last three days of the month Columbia celebrated the 150th anniversary of the founding of King's College. This was a distinctively alumni celebration, all the participants in the formal exercises being selected from among the graduates of the university, of whom there are about 14,000 living.



COMMEMORATION EXHIBIT While there is to be no formal celebration of the 100th anniversary of the renaming of Brown in 1804, the occasion is commemorated in a very interesting informal way by the arrangement of an exhibit of mementoes of Nicholas Brown, and of the early days of the college, in the John Carter Brown library. It would be impossible to enumerate even a small part of the many important documents, letters and souvenirs included in the collection. The most timely item is the letter of Nicholas Brown, dated 1804, offering \$5,000 for the establishment of a professorship, in consequence of which the name of the institution was changed from Rhode Island College to Brown University. There are letters from President Manning with reference to the removal of the college to Providence, an autograph letter from George Washington, dated May, 1776, requesting of Nicholas Brown, Sr., a contribution of muskets for the revolutionary cause, and one from Paul Revere, asking for some crude iron for a bell which he was about to cast. There are also receipts showing how Nicholas Brown, Sr., assisted the college in its infancy by the purchase of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables for the college table. The whole exhibit is very interesting, and no alumnus who has the opportunity of looking it over should fail to do so.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

BROWN BEGAN her football season disastrously on Saturday, October 2, when the University of Maine came off victor on Andrews Field by a score of 6 to 0. This result was not entirely unexpected, for Brown was not in good condition and Maine had enjoyed considerably longer practice. The players from Orono, moreover, have won the Maine state championship for three successive years from Bowdoin, Bates and Colby.

A week later, October 9, at Andrews Field, Brown showed a marked improvement and won from Massachusetts State College by 27 to 0. The "Amherst Aggies," as the opposing team is more often called, had three days previously beaten Williams 12 to 0, and had earlier tied Holy Cross and lost to Dartmouth 0 to 17. It naturally pleased Brown to win from the Aggies by a score so much greater than that run up by the redoubtable men from New Hampshire. There was little fumbling in the game, and the most aggressive playing was done by former Captain Webb. This match gave the college renewed hope for a successful season.

In a driving rain storm on Andrews Field, on Wednesday, October 12, Brown beat Wesleyan, 12 to 0. If the weather had been good the home team would probably have made a much larger score, as it was notably superior to the eleven from Connecticut and was held for downs only once. Most of the time the ball was in Wesleyan's territory, and had it not been for fumbles by Brown the score might have been doubled. Wesleyan made fewer fumbles. Webb was the star player of the game for Brown and Savage, Schwinn, Rackle and Russ showed up well. Following are the names of the Brown players: Schwinn, captain and l. e.; MacGregor, l. t.; Conklin, l. g.; Colter, c.; Fletcher, r. g.; Webb, r. t.; Russ, r. e.; Rackle, q.; Whalen-Curtis, l. h.; Pearsall-Chase, r. h.; Savage-Ehmke, f. Touchdowns, Savage, Webb. Goals from touchdowns, Russ, 2. Referee, Pendleton, of Bowdoin. Umpire, Hale, of Yale.

Pennsylvania beat Brown at Philadelphia on Saturday, October 15, by a score of 6 to 0. At the end of the first half the score was 0 to 0, but Pennsylvania gained a touchdown and a goal in the second. During a large part of the game Brown outplayed her opponents and it is said that she "ought to have won." There is not much consolation in that except as it indicates that she made a good fight and played a game that promises well for the later contests of the season.

The Brown line-up:—Schwinn, l. e., Higgins, l. t., Winslow, Conklin, l. g., Colter, c., Fletcher, r. g., Webb, r. t., Ingalls, r. e., Schwartz, Rackle, q., Cobb, l. h., Whalen, Curtis, r. h., Savage, f. Touchdown—Smith. Goal from touchdown—Reynolds. Referee—Corbin of Yale. Umpire—Edwards of Princeton. Linesman—Whiting of Cornell. Time of halves—25 minutes.

In the presence of a crowd of 3500 people, Amherst beat Brown, 5 to 0, at Andrews Field, on Saturday, October 22. The game was fierce and fast from the start and furnished an exciting spectacle. For the first few minutes of play Amherst pushed Brown down the field, but very soon Brown reversed the process, and during the remainder of the half the ball was kept in Amherst's territory. Once the Brown men drove their line within three yards of a touchdown, but the Amherst team held fast and the half ended with the score 0 to 0.

The second half opened well for Brown. For a long time the ball remained in Amherst's section of the field, but an injury to Winslow, the big Brown guard, weakened our line and, before the surprised spectators realized the changed situation the ball was being rushed rapidly toward Brown's goal. Brown held firmly at the last ditch, but all in vain. Over went the ball and the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of Amherst. No goal was kicked.

After the touchdown Brown worked furiously, but the half ended before the Amherst goal could be closely approached.

It was a fine game, and if Brown had been able to use Webb and Winslow throughout the contest there is reason to suppose she would have won. An injury to Webb's knee kept him out of the match altogether and Winslow did not return after being carried off the field. Webb in previous games this year has been the greatest ground gainer on the team.

There were many Amherst graduates and sympathizers in the throngs on the grandstands and they cheered their team lustily and unweariedly. The Brown students, 500 strong, sang and shouted with great spirit, and even in the moment of almost certain defeat kept at their strenuous cheering with great gusto. It was a most encouraging exhibition of loyalty and good feeling.

Following is the Brown line-up: Schwinn, l. e., Higgins, l. t., Conklin, Winslow, l. g., Colter, c., Thomas, Fletcher, r. g., MacGregor, r. t., Russ, r. e., Schwartz, q., Cobb, Pearsall, l. h., Curtis, Chace, r. h., Ehmke, Savage, f. Touchdown, Coggeshall. Referee—Pendleton of Bowdoin. Umpire Saul of Newton Athletic Club. Lineman—Wulf of Princeton. Time—30 and 25 minute halves.

On Wednesday, October 26, Brown defeated Bowdoin handily on Andrews Field, 22 to 0, though handicapped by the absence of Webb, whose knee is in bad condition.

On Saturday, October 29, Brown beat the University of Vermont on Andrews Field, the home team being composed largely of substitutes part of the time. The score was 33 to 0. Everybody is now looking forward to the Brown-Yale game, at New Haven, November 6. The Brown players hardly hope to win, but they expect to keep the score down. Webb will probably not be able to play.

Football Notes

Hunt, '99, a former Brown end, has been appointed assistant coach.

A training table for the second team has been formed with the following men: Bliss, Corp, Ferguson, Ingalls, Ehmke, Hazard, Hallenbeck, Pryor, Rackle, Walsh, Mehany, Thomas and Weikert.

Coach Robinson is practicing law in Boston and spends a portion of each week in that city.

Dean Academy beat the second Brown eleven, 10 to 0, at Franklin, Mass, October 8.

The Dartmouth football schedule for November is as follows: 5, Harvard at Cambridge; 12, Amherst at Hanover; 19, Brown at Boston.

BROWN'S RECORD TO DATE

Brown	0	Maine	6
Brown	27	"Aggies"	0
Brown	12	Wesleyan	0
Brown	0	Pennsylvania	6
Brown	0	Amherst	5
Brown	22	Bowdoin	0
Brown	33	Vermont	0
Total,	94	Total,	17

GAMES TO COME .

- Nov. 2, Wednesday, Tufts at Providence.
- " 5, Saturday, Yale at New Haven.
- " 12, Saturday, Colby at Providence.
- " 19, Saturday, Dartmouth at Boston.
(American League Grounds, Huntington avenue.)

DARTMOUTH'S RECORD TO DATE

Dartmouth.....	17	"Aggies"	0
Dartmouth.....	37	Vermont.....	0
Dartmouth.....	11	Williams	0
Dartmouth.....	18	Holy Cross.....	4
Dartmouth.....	33	Wesleyan	0
Total,	116	Total,	4

Brown-Dartmouth Concert

The ALUMNI MONTHLY gladly gives place to the following self explanatory statement. We hope the alumni of Brown will write in large numbers to Mr. Weeks and assure him a big Brown delegation at the joint Dartmouth and Brown concert:

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

On the evening before the great struggle between Brown and Dartmouth the two college glee clubs are to give a joint concert in Jordan Hall, Boston. We are thus starting a custom which Harvard and Yale have followed for years and if the concert proves a success, it will be continued each year. It is hoped that a large number of Brown alumni who intend to go to the game will make a couple of days of it and attend the concert also. To help this along, a section of seats in the parquet have been reserved for Brown alumni, right next, or rather right in front of, the section reserved for the Brown students. Brown alumni will be allowed to subscribe

for these seats until November 10, when they will be opened to the general public. The price is \$1.50 each. The Dartmouth manager has told me that Dartmouth alumni around Boston are going in a body, and I hope that the Brown alumni will stand in back of us.

Letters will be sent to all Brown men through this part of New England, but I thought that if you could know of this before the notices were sent, you might help to arouse the proper enthusiasm and make it easier for the notices to "soak in," by mentioning the fact in the next issue of the MONTHLY, provided it comes out before the date of the concert.

Subscriptions should be sent to C. A. Weeks, 23 Hope College, by check or money order, and the tickets will be mailed the same day that the order is received.

Dartmouth will have 36 men in the concert, while Brown will have about 40 men. This year we have larger, and to my mind, better clubs than for several years past, and a rousing good time will be made of this joint concert.

CHARLES A. WEEKS,

Manager Brown University

Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs

Providence, Oct. 15

Dartmouth Debate

The Brown University Debating Union has submitted to Dartmouth two questions for the annual Brown-Dartmouth debate in this city about the middle of January. Dartmouth has the choice of the question and the side. Last year Brown was defeated at Hanover, but her debaters hope to reverse the result this winter.

The questions are as follows: 1. "Resolved, That it would be advantageous to the United States to admit Canadian coal and lumber free of duty." 2. "Resolved, that the political and economic interests of the United States demand the retention of the Philippine Islands."

Interclass Track Meet

Brown's interclass fall track meet was held on Andrews Field, October 19, and resulted in a decided victory for the juniors, who made 45 points against 36 for the freshmen. The seniors scored 30 points and the sophomores 15.

Capt. Tucker of the university track team ran brilliantly, winning the mile and half-mile, and making a dead heat with Wright, '06, in the two-mile. Lamkie, '05, also showed good speed, winning the 100-yard dash in 10 2-5s. and the quarter-mile and 220-yard dash.

E. H. Ehmke, '08, is a promising man in the weight events, and Sturdy, '08, showed good form in the high jump. The relay race proved the most exciting event of the meet. This should have gone to the freshmen, but Honiss, after closing up a big lead and forging ahead, stumbled and fell at the tape, allowing Tucker to win out for the juniors.

OBITUARIES

WALTER IVES BARTLETT, 1899 and 1903

Rev. Walter I. Bartlett died of tuberculosis at Rocky Ford, Colorado, on September 26, 1904, after fighting the disease with varying success for several years. He was born in Providence, December 26, 1873. He prepared for college at the Providence High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. He entered Brown in the class of 1899.

After two years at Brown, Mr. Bartlett was taken ill and left college for a time, taking up, at his parents' suggestion, the study of law in the law office of Frank Arnold. He soon gave this up as not being entirely to his taste, and went to Passaic, New Jersey, where he engaged in newspaper work. Upon the opening of the Spanish War he went into service as field secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and afterward as assistant and acting chaplain on the staff of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. At Montauk Point, Camp Alger and Camp McPherson he was actively engaged in religious work among the sick and wounded. At the close of the war Mr. Bartlett entered Moody Institute at Chicago as a student, and also took up the work of visiting jails as a missionary. After a year at Chicago he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the Baptist Theological Seminary for study, and was ordained to preach. His first charge was in Victor, Colorado, where he was instrumental in building a new church for his congregation. Wishing to complete his college course and to take his degree at Brown, he came back to Rhode Island and re-entered college with the class of 1903, but was again obliged to give up the work and returned to Iowa. While filling a pastorate at What Cheer in that State he was stricken with serious illness of the lungs and obliged to take another rest. He was afterward located in Wyoming, but, believing himself to be cured, he returned to Perry, where he was pastor of the Baptist church and instructor in the Normal College.

Last July he was stricken with typhoid fever at Guthrie Centre, Iowa, and this illness made him even more susceptible to tuberculosis, which progressed so rapidly from that time that hope for the patient's recovery was practically abandoned some time before his death. He died after he had been in Rocky Ford only a few days.

On June 14, 1900, Mr. Bartlett was married to Miss Elsie Chandler of Perry, Iowa. His widow and two children survive him.

Mr. Bartlett was regarded as a writer and speaker of much promise. He had been recently appointed vice president of a college at Marshall, Texas, where he intended to go had his health permitted. While at Brown

he was a member of Delta Tau Delta, being one of the charter members of that society.

DR. SAMUEL ABBOTT, 1858

An extended notice of the life of Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, '58, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of health, will be printed next month. On October 25th, the Boston Advertiser said editorially: "To most people around the state house Dr. Abbott was merely a quiet, hard working secretary to the state board of health. To scientific authorities abroad his name was probably better known than that of any other American with the possible exception of Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia. Dr. Abbott's name was signed to the Massachusetts reports which are the highest possible authority of the kind on many subjects, such as typhoid epidemics, that interest scientists all over the world."

LOUIS ALEXANDER FALLIGANT, 1857

Word has just been received of the death of Dr. Louis A. Falligant, at Savannah, Georgia, July 5, 1903. Dr. Falligant was born at Augusta, Georgia, October 25, 1836. He prepared for college at Chatham Academy, Savannah, and came to Brown in 1853. At the end of two years he left college, and soon began the study of medicine, receiving a medical diploma in 1858, from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now the Hahnemann Medical College. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Falligant enlisted with the Chatham artillery, and went with a detachment of that command to garrison Fort Pulaski. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon on the staff of General Harrison, and was with him until the close of the war. While in Savannah in 1862 and 1863 he served that city as health officer.

At the close of the war he began the practice of medicine, and took a prominent position in his profession. He was an expert on yellow fever, serving on the homeopathic yellow fever commission of New Orleans in 1878, and on the board of experts of the congressional yellow fever commission in 1878-9, and publishing a number of articles on the subject, including a history of the yellow fever outbreak of 1876. He served his city as a member of the city council from 1889 to 1891 and again from 1895 to 1897. He was also a member of the sanitary board of the city for a number of terms.

Dr. Falligant was twice married, first to May Matilda Williamson of Philadelphia in 1865, and in 1875 to Rosa Oliver Brown of Chatham County, Georgia. He leaves a widow and eight children, four sons and four daughters.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

1855

John McCurdy Lord is an art dealer in Kansas City, Missouri. His place of business is at 1332 Main Street.

1856

Hon. Richard Olney has recently delivered two important addresses in which he argued strongly for universal peace and against the spirit of militarism. One was on the occasion of the reception to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on October 7; the other at a Democratic meeting held at Cooper Union, New York, October 14, under the auspices of the Parker Constitution Club, of New York City. It is safe to say no weightier or more influential political speech has been or will be delivered during the present campaign than Mr. Olney's Cooper Union address.

1861

Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage has completed his work on *The History of the Baptists in Maine*, which has occupied his leisure time for several years. It was published this summer at Portland, Maine, under the auspices of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention. It is an attractive book of 500 pages, containing many interesting illustrations.

1864

Dr. George H. Kenyon, Surgeon-General of Rhode Island, was one of the delegates from that state to the American Congress on Tuberculosis, held at St Louis early in October.

During the vacation articles by Professor W. W. Bailey appeared in *Floral Life*, *The American Botanist*, *New England Journal of Education*, *News of the Highlands* and *The Floral World*.

1871 and 1894.

The First Congregational Society (Unitarian) of Providence, at its recent Annual meeting elected Robert P. Brown, '71, President, and Henry D. Sharpe, '94, Vice President.

1877

George H. Coffin is living in Hopedale, Massachusetts.

1877

Colonel William P. Sheffield, Jr., was elected president of the Newport Association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis on the occasion of its recent reorganization under its new charter.

1884

Robert H. Ferguson is teacher of ancient languages and literature in the Boston Preparatory Institute, 739 Boylston St.

1885

Elmer E. Silver was recently appointed general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with headquarters at Boston. The *Insurance Press* of New York, in commenting

on the appointment, says that it "once more exemplifies the good judgment of that company's officials in the selection of men to fill responsible positions in the conduct of its immense affairs."

1886

Amos L. Sarle, is the agent for L C Gillespie & Sons and is stationed at Hankau, China. In 1903 he was appointed Vice Consul General of the United States at the same place.

1887

Alfred M. Quick contributed a paper to a recent number of the *Engineering Record* in which he discussed various features of the water service of Baltimore in the light of the experience of that city at the time of its recent great fire.

1888 and 1897

The Republican caucus of the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island, nominated for state senator Dr. Alexander Marshall, Jr., '88, and for one of the representatives Wilbur A. Scott, '97.

1890

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Johnson were passengers on the Pullman car Kara which was overturned at the wreck at Junction City, Kansas, September 19. Mr. Johnson was one of those more seriously injured, although his injuries are not considered dangerous. His head came in contact with the broken glass of a window in the car, and he sustained a four inch cut in the left side of the neck, which barely missed the jugular vein.

Professor John Lincoln Alger, until recently principal of the Vermont State Normal School, has been elected principal of Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vermont. Professor Alger graduated from Vermont Academy in 1885. During his course at Brown he took high rank in scholarship, receiving the prizes for excellence in mathematics and natural sciences in his junior year.

Upon completing his college course he assumed charge of the Latin-English department of the Classical High School, Providence. Two years later he returned to Brown University as instructor in mathematics where he remained for three years. From Providence he went to Bennington, Vt., in 1895, as superintendent of schools and principal of the high school. There he remained five years, in 1900 becoming principal of the normal school in Johnson. Under his administration the schools of Bennington were greatly improved.

Prof. Alger has been closely allied to all the educational interests of Vermont during the years of his residence there. While in Bennington he was county examiner of teachers. He has been an active member and officer in the Schoolmaster's Club, the State Teachers' Association, the New England Superintendents' Association and the National Education Association.

While a member of the faculty of Brown University, he married Miss Edith Goodyear, a native of Connecticut, and at that time a teacher in the Rhode Island State Normal School. Mrs. Alger is widely known as a writer and speaker.

The institution to which Prof. Alger has been called was established in 1876, and for 30 years has been prominent in the educational life of the State. To-day it numbers among the alumni many of the most influential of younger Vermonters, as well as some who have achieved honor in national affairs. It has sent scores of young men to Brown University, many of whom have located in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and it is regarded as one of the best fitting schools in New England.

William C. Burwell, '85, head of a silversmith establishment on Sabin St., Providence, was recently elected president of the board of trustees of the school. Its first principal was Horace M. Willard, Ph. D., '64, now the head of the Quiney Mansion School, Wollaston, Massachusetts.

Prof. Alger brings to his new position a thorough training, ample executive experience and a wide acquaintance with educational leaders and modern ideas and methods.

1892

Royal Henry Gladding, '92, and Miss Anna Carpenter Spicer were married at the Beneficent Congregational Church, Providence, on the evening of October 18, in the presence of many friends and acquaintances. Among the ushers were William A. Spicer, Jr., brother of the bride, now a senior at Brown, and three classmates of the groom, William R. Dorman of New York, and James C. Collins, Jr., and Frank T. Easton, both of Providence. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gladding received their friends at the residence of the bride's parents on Broadway.

1893

During the celebration of "Old Home Day" at Foster Centre, Rhode Island, September 15, a poem by Daniel Howard, entitled "The Old Home Coming," was read. Addresses were delivered by Senator N. W. Aldrich, '92 honorary, and by Judge Clarke H. Johnson, '77.

1894

Clayton S. Cooper addressed the Brown Y. M. C. A. at its rally on the first Sunday in October. Mr. Cooper has recently travelled more than 30,000 miles about the continent in the interest of bible study. Through his efforts the bible study enrollment has been nearly doubled in many colleges in the country.

George S. Ellis, who recently gave up his position as superintendent of schools at Roule, New Jersey, to enter the life insurance business, has been appointed associate manager of the Phenix Mutual.

1895

William H. Millington, the writer of the article on the Philippine schools in the last

number of this magazine, recently returned to Providence after three years experience in the Islands. He left Manila with his family early in June and reached Hoboken August 3. They came by way of the Suez Canal, making many stops at interesting points on their way home.

Edward Perkins Jastram, '95, and Miss Laura Noble Whitney were married October 11, at the home of the bride's parents in Brookline, Massachusetts.

1896

Allen B. Bicknell is teaching in the Wenonah Military Academy, Wenonah, New Jersey.

1897

Herbert C. Miller, '97, and Miss Mary Lovell Fenner were married at the home of the bride in Providence, on Tuesday, June 7, 1904. They will reside at 120 Bridgham Street, Providence.

Professor E. W. Bagster-Collins of Teachers College, Columbia, is the author of *The Teaching of German in Secondary Schools*, published by the Columbia University Press.

George Wilsey Gates is teaching at Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, New York City.

1898

D. F. O'Brien, '98, and Miss Mary Rita Brennan were married in New York, Wednesday, October 12.

Marsden R. Foster is in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railway. He is stationed at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

1899

Charles T. Dewey has been appointed assistant manager of the Boston office of Purdy and Henderson, civil engineers. He has been connected with the New York office of the firm for a number of years, and his promotion is a recognition of merit. His new address is 109 Josephine Avenue, West Somerville, Massachusetts.

James H. Chase is assistant in the English High School of Providence. His address is 101 Adelaide avenue.

George H. Davis has left the ordnance department of the United States Army, and is now machine designer with the General Electric Company Lynn, Massachusetts.

Edward Everett Thompson has given up his position as teacher of languages in Mitchell's school, Billerica, Massachusetts.

Miss Winifred B. King is teaching in the high school at Arlington, Massachusetts.

Harold F. Miller has left the Dayton Coal and Iron Company of Tennessee and is now connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Sales Department, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Rev. M. Joseph Twomey of Danielson, Connecticut, delivered an address in Providence last week.

1899 and 1902

William Mather Cotton, Jr., '99, and Miss Millicent Rawson Lute, '02, were married on the evening of October 18, at the home of the bride's parents, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. One of the ushers was Percy R. Leete, a brother of the bride, now a senior at Brown. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank Appleton, '90, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. Only the families and a few intimate friends were present at the wedding, but the reception which followed was largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton will reside at Fulton, Kentucky, where Mr. Cotton is employed in the engineering department of the Illinois Central Railroad.

1900

Henry J. Hall, for the last two years assistant in psychology at Brown, has accepted the position of principal of the Edgewood grammar school.

Walter A. Briggs and Allan R. Thatcher recently returned from a nine months' tour of Europe.

Ray L. Whitney received the degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School, last June.

Jesse F. Stinard served for two years as a government teacher in the Philippines. He is now in business with the Cortland Corum-dum Wheel Comany, Cortland, New York.

Vernon Sirvillian Phillips has been since last February pastor of the First Baptist Church at Morengo, Illinois.

1901

Miss Alice Louise Ward is giving lessons in voice culture at 27 Larch Street, Providence.

H. T. Waller, who is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins, is assistant department secretary of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A.

David Connolly Hall, '01, and Miss Katherine Eleanor McBride of Moberly, Missouri, were married at the home of the bride on August 4. Mr. Hall is physical director and professor of pharmacology at the University of Oklahoma.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Carr of North Dartmouth, Massachusetts, August 27, 1904, a son, Ernest Ward.

John P. Gray is studying law at Harvard.

George B. Hayward is studying law in an office at Campello, Massachusetts.

Arthur L. Slocum is a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. His address is 375 Manhattan avenue.

Berton L. Maxfield has just returned from the Philippine Islands, where he has been a teacher in the employ of the government since his graduation. He is temporarily located at Franklin, New Hampshire.

1902

Ruth S. (Allen) Gilmore is taking advanced work at Columbia this year.

William Austin Hill received the degree of A. M., from Harvard University, in June of this year. Mr. Hill also was graduated from the Newton Theological Institute at its recent commencement. On June 29, 1904, Mr. Hill was married to Annie Louise Cranksa (Smith

1902.) He is now settled as pastor of a Baptist church in Arlington, Massachusetts. His address is 13 Marathion Street.

Miss Bertha N. Smith is first assistant teacher in the high school at Burrillville, Rhode Island.

Leon Arthur Drury and Miss Daza Page Mowry, both of the class of 1902, were married on October 12, in the Church of the Redeemer, Providence. The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah R. Mowry, the bride's sister, and Misses Adelaide Esten and Maude E. Clark, both classmates of the bride. The ushers were, H. J. Mowry and E. C. Mowry, '04, brothers of the bride. Ernest S. Bishop, '99, Joseph F. Walmstead, '02, Danforth L. Nash, '03, and Gustavus B. Holt, '04. The best man was William C. Hardy, '02. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Drury will reside in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Miss Miriam Edwina Withee is assistant in the high school at West Boylston, Massachusetts.

Howard J. White, who has been visiting in Providence, has returned to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he will study law with one of the leading law firms of the city.

Louis E. Young is travelling in South America, representing the Nicholson File Company and the American Screw Company.

1903

Arthur F. Brown, secretary of the Buffalo-Arizona Gold Mining Company, spent six weeks in the West during the summer, visiting several of the large mining camps in the vicinity of Prescott, Arizona. According to the Arizona *Journal-Miner* Mr. Brown's life in the West was sufficiently strenuous. He is credited with having killed three rattlesnakes and several centipedes, with having discovered a swarm of bees and brought to camp 25 lbs of wild honey, and with having assisted in getting out of the bottom of a shaft a miner who had been overcome by powder gas.

Tilden H. Stearns is studying law at Harvard and at the same time has charge of the physical work at the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Edith F. Wilcox sailed from San Francisco for Japan, on October 18. She is sent out as a missionary under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union. She expects to be away for seven years. She is to teach English and the Bible in a girls' school in Yokohama, at which about sixty Japanese girls are studying. The school gives a good general education, besides teaching the principles of Christianity.

A. W. H. Thompson is studying theology in the Cambridge Theological School.

Thomas A. Barry, captain of the Brown football team of two years ago, is coaching the team at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Arthur L. Philbrick has severed his connection with the Providence Journal and is now on the staff of the Boston Herald. His new address is 174 Morrison Avenue, Boston.

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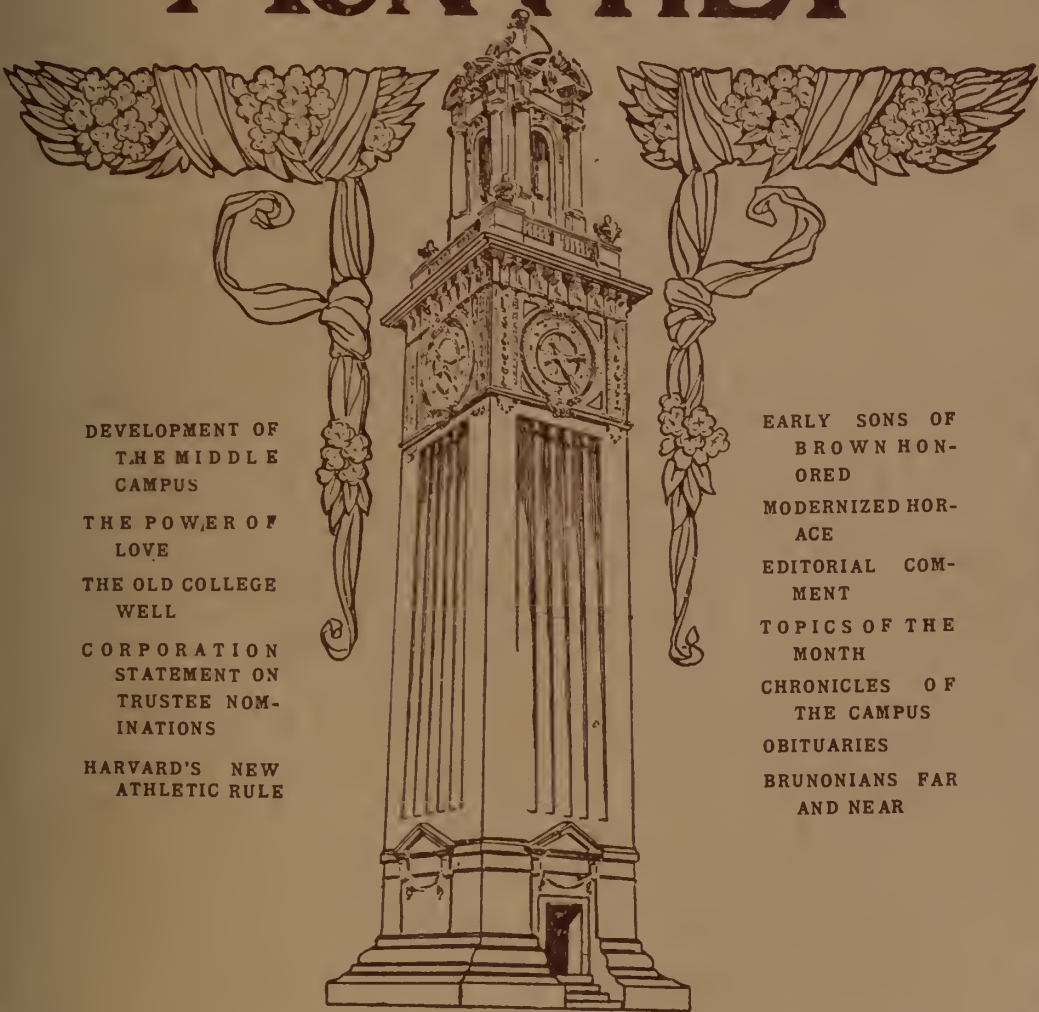
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DEVELOPMENT OF
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HARVARD'S NEW
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EDITORIAL COM-
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TOPICS OF THE
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CHRONICLES OF
THE CAMPUS

OBITUARIES

BRUNONIANS FAR
AND NEAR

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No. 5

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE CAMPUS

THOSE of our readers who recall the old college well described by Mr. Robert P. Brown in his reminiscient article in

mentioned the only college buildings that bordered it were Hope, Manning, University and Rhode Island on the



THE MIDDLE CAMPUS IN 1867

Near Hope College in the picture may be seen the old well referred to in Mr. Brown's article on page 92

this issue of the magazine will also remember the middle campus when it was an unkempt place, where an occasional cow was pastured and where baseball games were habitually played.

Since those primitive days there has been a great change in the middle campus, until now it is hemmed in by buildings on three sides. At the period

west and the chemical laboratory on the east. Now we find, in addition to these, Slater on the west, the John Carter Brown Library, Wilson and Sayles on the east, and the Brown Union on the north, a total of ten structures at the very centre of the university life.

More truly here than elsewhere within the college domain the currents of un-



THE MIDDLE CAMPUS IN 1904

dergraduate activity display themselves. At no time of the day is the middle campus deserted. When the hourly bell on University clangs, there are sure to be several long lines of fellows moving in various directions across the level area. It is the university forum, the gathering place; and it is destined to be so even more in the future, because the building of the Brown Union shuts it in from Waterman street and makes it more strictly a university realm.

When it was first announced that Rockefeller Hall was to be erected at the north end of the middle campus there was much dissatisfaction. It was felt that a fine open space was being shut away from the public gaze, and certainly of such open spaces there are all too few in Providence. Yet probably a large proportion of those who regretted the location of Rockefeller Hall at this particular place are more than reconciled to it now. The middle campus is still visible from Waterman street, and there is a university privacy that did not exist before.

The wooden paling of the old days has given way to the new fence of brick, stone and iron. There are three orna-

mental gates on the middle campus and another may be erected east of Rockefeller Hall. A row of elms has been set out near the old row of buildings and the place has lost somewhat of its bareness of other days. Opinions will probably differ as to whether any sort of structure ought, for architectural reasons, to be erected in the centre between University and Sayles.

An interesting experiment has lately been tried on the middle campus. Some of the stucco at the northeast corner of University Hall has been torn off, exposing the ancient red bricks of 1770, still in fair condition. It occurs to the MONTHLY to express its unasked opinion that the sooner the rest of the stucco is removed, the brick well pointed up and the window-sash painted white, the better; and it is understood that this will be done if it proves feasible. In due season, there is reason for believing, a coat of white or cream-tinted paint will be given to Rhode Island Hall, rescuing it from its present melancholy grayness. The stucco cannot be torn off in this case, as there are no bricks beneath.

The view of the middle campus herewith printed was taken especially for



VIEW FROM ROOF OF THE BROWN UNION

the MONTHLY from the top of Rockefeller Hall. In the original photograph the bay can be plainly seen in the left-hand

distance, and it may be faintly discerned on the printed page. The two pictures practically join in the centre.

THE POWER OF LOVE

(Translated from Sappho)

No sweeter cup of bliss the gods can quaff
Than drinks the man who, sitting near to thee,
Lists to thy girlish talk and hears thee laugh
Bewitchingly.

The loveliness he sees has caused my heart
Wild, hurried throbs; for when an instant's space
I look on thee, my voice comes not—thou art
So fair of face.

My tongue is numb, and underneath my skin
There runs a tingling fire, and naught around
My eyes can see, and with a buzzing din
My ears resound.

All down my face I feel the chill sweat stream,
A trembling thrills from head to foot, and I
Am sallower than grass, and love sick feel
About to die.

Z. Chafee, Jr., '07, in the Brunonian

THE OLD COLLEGE WELL

By Robert P. Brown, '71

A WELL of sparkling water has ever been a meeting place, whether it be Jacob's well at Sychar; whether it be a fountain in a torrid spot playing its cooling draughts for tired humanity; whether it be a sheltered pool in the desert places where man and the bolder animals seek the revivifying water by day, and where night listens to the panther's stealthy tread or the panting breath of the weary deer. Running water fascinates with its ceaseless play, gushing ice cold from the mountain side, or gurgling over the trout brook's shining bed, but for peaceful, sweet content, nothing can compare with the old-fashioned well with its sweep, its mossy bucket and cool depths in which far down you discern your likeness pictured in wavy, mysterious lines.

Those who were fortunate enough to graduate from Brown in the early seventies or before were familiar with the two wells on the middle campus. A bar sinister was on the escutcheon of one, so all the tide of life surged around the one back of Hope College. Hither came one and all to drink and to secure pailsful for all domestic purposes; here they lingered to get or give such gossip as might be floating in the air. Here were discussed free will and predestination, the personality of the devil and the abomination of the new doctrine of evolution. The old well was a free-to-all platform and no one could be put out as a dissenter. The old well-curb told no tales, no serfs nor slaves of Pluto could force it to divulge the conspiracies hatched beneath its shadowy protection. Its serenity was only disturbed when the water in the bucket rippled into a smile to hear some high-collared sophomore tell of the tortures preparing for his victims; or some vainglorious freshman narrate his heroic defence and escape from the torturers. All paths led to the old well, here met the contending classes after fiery contest and fought again to

see which should drink first, dragging out the long rope attached to the bucket in a tug of war with many incidental fights. The teamster abandoned his team in the dusty street and the gamin ceased from the tune he was whistling outside the fence to drink with rapture of the old well's sparkling mead.

Heroic deeds made the spot famous, as when an intrepid freshman scrambled down the slippery stones into the dark and dangerous depths and brought up the football which the sophs had taken from his class and thrown therein. But the most thankful to the old well were the roysterers who in the still small hours rose up out of the depths of the town and begged libations poured over their heated brains to remove the memories of the schooners they had floated and the Tom and Jerries they had downed. Sometimes the old well got absent-minded and lost its bucket; nobody knew whether it went up or down, and a new one without any moss on it had to be supplied. On one occasion the authorities failed to produce a new one and the students' protest at such treatment of their old friend was the famous Water Procession, which invaded the town with utensils of grotesque and nameless variety in search of water which they found and brought back in formal triumph. It is strongly suspected that the old well-curb carried matches in its pocket, for semi-occasionally it would drowse off and wake up about midnight all in flames. Then the cry of "Fire!" startled the calmness of night, the fire engines were dragged up the steep hills and pandemonium ruled in collegedom.

This happened several times, but the trick was played once too often. One bitterly cold night, when all were deep in extra comforters, came the passing of the old well with its many buckets and its much sweet water. It had drowsed off again and deep in the night

awoke in flames. The firemen came and while the poor innocent students were asleep, demons poured from their windows icy water from tubs and buckets out on the fire fighters below. The water froze on their clothing, but the words came hot from their mouths, and they threatened with many an oath upon the next like occasion to take in their

hose and wash the whole building out. The grief at parting with the old well was sincere. A cold gray stone was placed over it, from which protruded a spook of a pump, a cold clanging cumbersome thing of iron, offensive to the eye and ear as well as the taste and shunned by all the intimates and confidantes of the dear old well.

PRESIDENT WOOLLEY AT MT. HOLYOKE

GRADUATES OF BROWN are interested as a matter of course in the work of President Mary E. Woolley, (Brown '94) at Mount Holyoke College. She and Miss Tillinghast were the first women graduates of our university, and it was not long after the completion of her course before she gave evidence of her fitness for important educational posts. She was for five years at the head of the department of biblical history and literature at Wellesley College, and in 1900 was chosen president of Mount Holyoke College, where she has become one of the best known college executives in New England.

On the ninth of last month the cornerstone of a new library building was laid at Mount Holyoke, and the double celebration of the annual function of founder's day and the laying of the cornerstone made the occasion one of especial interest, not only to the college, with its seven hundred students, but to the great body of graduates and former students all over the world.

Since its organization as a seminary in 1837, Mount Holyoke has sent nearly 6,500 young women out into life, many of them to be teachers and missionaries in foreign lands. The imprint of piety given to the seminary at its inception by Mary Lyon, its founder, has borne fruit in a long line of earnest, consecrated women, and there is scarcely a Protestant mission station in India or China, a hospital, a girl's school, a mission training school where Mary Lyon's spiritual and intellectual daughters are not found today. Mary Lyon is the

patron saint of Mount Holyoke; at least, she would be if these sturdy descendants of the Pilgrims and the Puritans believed in saints. Born in the days when town meetings in Massachusetts gravely decided to squander no money on the education of girls, and ambitious girls were only too grateful to be allowed to sit on the schoolhouse doorsteps and hear the boys recite their lessons, her soul cried out against the injustice to her sex. In 1837, in quite a small way, she started Mount Holyoke Seminary, not daring to call it a college, as that would have seemed hardly proper for an institution for women, but planning to give the higher education just the same under the humbler name. She was thus a pioneer in the higher education of American women. She lived to be principal of Mount Holyoke twelve years. Then, having been a teacher for thirty-five years, and having taught "book learning and Godliness" to no less than three thousand pupils, she died in 1849, and was buried on the hillside by her beloved college, within call of the chapel bell, within sight of the solemn mountains.

How the seminary was incorporated as a college in 1888 and how it was swept by a fire which destroyed all but two of the buildings in 1896 are matters of common knowledge. From the ashes of that fire Mount Holyoke has been rising Phoenix-like year by year until now in respect to material equipment she far surpasses her old self.

The founder's day exercises took place in the college chapel, and opened

with a solemn academic procession to Guilmant's grand chorus on the organ. First came the singers, in their Oxford gowns and caps, two by two, one hundred and thirty of them, and then the faculty, in their academic robes of richest black silk. Depending from their shoulders were the colored hoods of half the great universities in the Old and New worlds, from which they had taken their degrees—purple, orange, crimson, navy and scarlet. Sometimes a gold tassel shook and quivered from the mortarboard, in place of the black silk tassel of the B. A., and bands of velvet on the dolman sleeves gave an additional mark of academic achievements.

Next came the college trustees, men and women, the men wearing their college robes, if they happened to own any. Then came President Woolley, with the Rev. Dr. William F. Slocum, president of Colorado College, the orator of the day; Miss Wooley with a golden tassel swinging from her mortarboard and a white lining to her hood.

The vested choir, two hundred strong, brought up the rear, singing as they moved reverently down the aisle. The singing was a beautiful feature of the day. The girls sang as they sing every day at the chapel—first one side, then the other, taking up the strain, to unite later in a grand chorus. There was a great deal of music—an anthem by Stainer, a Magnificat, and best of all, Martin Luther's hymn, "Ein feste Burg." For a recessional the choir sang Gounod's "Praise Ye the Father," and the St. Ann's fugue of John Sebastian Bach was played as the academic procession slowly passed down from behind the lines of yellow and white chrysanthemums on the platform on its way to the laying of the cornerstone.

Dr. Slocum chose as the subject of his founder's day address "Tests of Modern Intellectual Life."

"The tests for intellectual power for the student of these days," he said, "are found in the life of actual service, that is, tested by moral force, and the power to see the truth and to love it in all the varied relationships of a life which touches this each day and which we may find nearer to us than at first we dreamed."

The laying of the cornerstone follow-

ed immediately. After a brief statement of the purposes for which they had met, by the Rev. Judson Smith, president of the board of trustees and secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, the list of contents of the box was read, and the objects were handed one by one to Miss Woolley, who placed them within the cornerstone. They included a photograph of the old dreary building, which was torn down to make place for the new one, a history of the college, several copies of Springfield and Holyoke papers, a list of the trustees and faculty, etc. Then William Whiting of Holyoke handed a silver trowel to Miss Woolley, who lightly tossed into the cavity a spoonful or two of gray cement from a workman's tub at her side.

No one, perhaps, enjoyed the occasion more than Shozo Aso, dean of the Women's College at Tokio, who is in this country studying the women's and co-educational colleges.

"We have 1,100 girls in my college," said he, "and they live in separate halls, just as the American college girl does. I am very much pleased with what I have seen here."

Miss Woolley's luncheon, served at Mary Brigham Hall, was the chief social function of the founder's day. Covers were laid for 120.

The new library building is largely the gift of Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$1 for every dollar of the \$50,000 subscribed otherwise. The offer was made last spring, and ever since the faculty, students, trustees and alumnæ have been working hard to raise the sum required. The architect of the new library is G. F. Newton of Boston, who also designed the art building, situated in the main street of the village, between Mary Lyon Hall, in which are the chapel and administration offices, and the Dwight Memorial. It is, like those, built of Kibbie sandstone, of a beautiful, warm, mellow rose tint, and in style follows the Tudor Gothic common to the whole group of college buildings. Its main feature will be a great central hall, 145x45 feet, with roof trusses of wood in the Elizabethan style, and its general effect will be similar to the great Westminster Hall in London.

HARVARD'S NEW ATHLETIC RULE

From the Boston Traveler

HEREAFTER professional athletes can compete on Harvard athletic teams!

This is the startling announcement of the Harvard athletic committee.

Men who have unconsciously violated the letter and spirit of amateurism will be allowed to play football, baseball and other games. The professional, in order to take advantage of this rule, must have committed his offense before he enters college. After an athlete once matriculates he cannot win money in an athletic event and compete for Harvard again.

This is just where Harvard's policy differs from Brown's. Brown proposed to allow all professional athletes to represent the university on athletic teams. Harvard proposes to allow only those professionals who innocently and unconsciously became professionals before they came to college.

Harvard's change of front on this important question will no doubt raise a storm of opposition in eastern athletics.

Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Cornell will no doubt wail and protest when they digest the full meaning of Harvard's new law.

Yet the new rule is framed on principles of equity and common sense. Many a promising athlete has gone wrong, especially in the west, ignorant that he is turning professional and forever barring himself from the amateur ranks. He accepts a few dollars as a prize in a foot race at a fair or celebration utterly ignorant of the consequences. According to the strict interpretation of the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, an athlete who wins money or emolument at any stage of his career is a professional forever unless reinstated by its board of governors. Many a great athlete has been barred from participation in amateur athletic sports by an innocent indiscretion in youth. All right thinkers in athletics will applaud Harvard's action.

But rivals of the Crimson will not accept the rule with good grace because every athlete that competes against Harvard's whitewashed professionals will endanger his amateur status. An amateur cannot compete against a professional without incurring the displeasure of the A. A. U. Athletes placed under the ban of the A. A. U. cannot compete for the amateur championships or in high-class games like the fall and spring games of the New York Athletic Club.

The most strenuous objections to Harvard's new stand will undoubtedly come from Yale and Princeton. These universities will set up an awful howl when they learn of Harvard's outlined plans in regard to innocent professionals. Innocent professionals will contaminate simon pure amateurs just as quickly as out and out professionals.

If Harvard succeeds in waging a successful war against the iron-clad rules of the A. A. U. in regard to professionalism, she will be the first university in history to do so.

Heretofore the colleges have had to bow to the will of the A. A. U., on the basic principles of amateurism. The amateur rules explicitly define a professional as one who has accepted money or its equivalent at some time in his career in athletic competition. There can be no equivocating or dodging on this point, so that the issue is clearly defined between the university and the A. A. U.

Harvard promulgates the rule, she announces, to cover cases like those of Frantz and Cutts, who both took money for athletics before they entered college. Frantz and Cutts according to the rules of the A. A. U. are professionals and would have to be reinstated before they could compete in amateur athletics.

If Harvard persists in the rule there is little doubt but that it will raise a rumpus, which will stir both colleges

and clubs to their foundations. Nevertheless the rule is right and friends of Harvard hope that she will stand by her guns.

There is only one loop hole in the Harvard programme. All offenders against the amateur rule would claim that they were innocent parties and were ignorant of the laws of amateurism when they violated them. Many might hide behind this technicality and do injustice to honest amateurism and honest professionalism. The Harvard athletic committee has thrown down the gauntlet

in adopting this radical rule. It will be interesting to see what colleges or clubs will pick it up.

Chicago University has broken away from the domination of the A. A. U. in the west. Will Harvard University throw off the yoke in the east and defy the A. A. U. on one of the basic and everlasting principles of that organization?

What will be the A. A. U.'s answer?

What will be the attitude of Yale and Princeton?

EARLY SONS OF BROWN HONORED

Rev. Charles Thompson, A. M., 1769

On Thursday, October 6, occurred the unveiling of a tablet in the First Baptist Church, Warren, R. I., to the memory of the first alumnus of Brown to enter the ministry, Rev. Charles Thompson, a member of the first class, which graduated in 1769. The tablet is made of bronze and German marble, and presents a beautiful and artistic appearance. It was given to the church by Mr. John Everett Thompson of New York, formerly of Warren. The inscription is as follows:

IN MEMORIAM

REV. CHARLES THOMPSON

Born April 14, 1748

Graduated with the first class
of which he was valedictorian
of RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE
(now Brown University)

September 7, 1769.

First son of the College to enter the
Christian ministry to which he was
ordained July 3, 1771

Pastor of this church 1771-1778.

Chaplain in the American Army 1775-78

Captured by the British when the
edifice was burned, May 25, 1778

Trustee of Brown University 1795-1803

Closing an honorable service
and in good hope of eternal life
he died, May 1, 1803

"Behold I have given him for a witness
to the people, a leader and commander
to the people."

The dedicatory service, which was carefully planned by Mr. Thompson, was presided over by Rev. H. W. Watjen, Brown, '90, pastor of the church. Very few churches in the State are more beautiful than this old stone structure on Main Street, in Warren. It was here that Brown University began its career, in 1764. President Manning was the first pastor of the church as well as the first president of the college.

The interior of the church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns, and evergreen, while the pulpit was draped with an American ensign. After the reading of the Scripture by the pastor, the Rev. H. M. King, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, offered the dedicatory prayer, and Pres. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., delivered a scholarly and inspiring address, referring to the value of such memorials in the cultivation of the noblest and best in man. A second address was given by Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island, which was very interesting and helpful.

The formal presentation to the church was made by Mr. John E. Thompson, and the tablet was unveiled by Miss Florence Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson of Barrington, and great-great-granddaughter of the Rev. Charles Thompson. With fitting remarks the pastor accepted the tablet in behalf of the church.

Besides Pres. Faunce, Prof. George G. Wilson and Librarian H. L. Koopman were present from the university, and about three hundred of the citizens of Warren and Bristol County enjoyed the exercises.

At the close of the services in the church a collation was served at the residence of Miss Araline Thompson, South Main Street, where is held in safe keeping the silver platter on which was served the first commencement dinner.

H. W. Watjen, '90

Rev. Jacob Ide, A. M., D. D., 1809

On August 3, 1904, the citizens of Medway, Massachusetts, and the Mendon Conference of Congregational churches, under the auspices of the Medway Historical Society, dedicated a monument to the memory of the Rev. Jacob Ide and his wife Mary (Emmons) Ide. For 51 years Mr. Ide was the active head of the West Medway Congregational Church, and pastor emeritis for 14 years.

The exercises consisted of an address in the church, delivered by the Rev. George K. Harlow, and the formal dedication of the monument in the ceme-

tery. When the memorial was unveiled twelve little girls clad in white scattered flowers about it. The Rev. George R. Hewett pronounced the formal dedication, and the Rev. D. F. A. Warfield of Milford offered the prayer.

The monument is a representation of an old-time pulpit, in undressed granite. On the top of the pulpit lies an open bible, on the left hand page of which is a fac-simile of an old-time sermon. The text is carved on the opposite page.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Ide was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, March 29, 1785. He was graduated from Brown in 1809, as the valedictorian of his class, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1812. After preaching for a short time at various places he was ordained pastor of the Second Church in Medway, November 2, 1814. He continued in the full pastorate until 1865, a period of 51 years, and was pastor emeritis until his death, early in 1880. Brown conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon him in 1837. During his Medway pastorate he performed 432 marriages, baptized 510 persons, and officiated at 745 funerals in his own parish. He preached more than 5,000 sermons from his own pulpit.

MODERNIZED HORACE

Book 1. Ode 5

What baggy-trousered youth woos thee, O Prof,
 In recitation
 From the back seat, in calm assurance of
 His situation?
 He turns to thee his beaming visage lit
 With smile ethereal,
 To tell thee plainly that his lack of wit
 Is immaterial.

From hot-house blooms of gorgeous phrasing fair
 He culls the fairest:—
 Questions if synzesis is more rare
 Than gnomic aorist.
 He sails thy stormy sea like more than one
 Whose brass has sunk him,
 And when he thinks his classic voyage is done,
 Do thou, Prof, flunk him.

J. Boardman, Jr., '07, in the Brunonian

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A PROTEST

The ALUMNI MONTHLY gladly gives room to the following self-explanatory communication:

To the Editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly:

For the past two years I have been as regular and prompt a reader of our MONTHLY as could reasonably be expected of a very busy man; and that I am, though my friends are apt to suppose that since my retirement from the presidency of Swarthmore, and later from the active exercise of my professorship, I have time on my hands, and so they feel free to ask of me various duties which really make me almost as busy as ever. But to come to the especial subject on my mind, in your notices of Brunonians far and near, in your issue of this month, columns so valuable and interesting to us all, I observe what I cannot permit to pass without a protest. I have a high regard for the honesty and ability of the Hon Richard Olney, of the class of '56, but why he and his address in this presidential campaign should be thus singled out, and one of Brown's most highly honored alumni, who has a world-wide reputation as one of the ablest diplomats that our country has produced, and who pronounced in Boston, the

same week of the address of Olney referred to, one of the ablest addresses to which I have ever listened, should be passed in entire silence, is beyond my power to imagine, unless it be true that the MONTHLY is run in the interest of one of the great political parties only, a work hardly adapted, as you will admit, to the requirements of a literary college magazine.

The country well understands that the world's recent peace congress, held in Boston, although composed of 1000 representatives from almost every nation in Europe, and some from Asia, had no really national representation from any of these nations, nor even from our own nation, except John Hay, who on behalf of our excellent President Roosevelt gave the opening address of welcome to that great congress; and that he has since been preparing the invitation to all nations to reassemble at The Hague, and take into full consideration all questions pertaining to the substitution of arbitration among themselves, instead of referring their difficulties to the dread arbitrament of war. The fact that we Brunonians are so highly honored by having among us one who has done, and is still doing, so much for the promotion of the world's peace would seem to have required in this number of our MONTHLY something very different from passing over in entire silence the honored name of our greatest of diplomats and best of men, our brave and noble Secretary Hay. Such silence cannot pass without a protest.

Truly yours, in the cause of our Alma Mater, and at the same time of Universal Peace.

EDWARD H. MAGILL, '52

The Gardner, 123 West 43rd St., New York.

It was farthest from our thoughts to give Mr. Olney a prominent place in our Brunonians Far and Near department at the expense of Secretary Hay, but the fact is that we have had so much to say about Mr. Hay in these pages that we had almost taken the resolution not to print any ordinary news about him, on the ground that we might be accused of talking about him too much. There is no alumnus of Brown who is a greater admirer of the Secretary of State than is the writer of these lines, but

when a man occupies the exalted post of head of the cabinet and in that post is continually doing things so wisely and so well that the public press print his name day in and day out with expressions of commendation, it seems rather the part of propriety to let some of these achievements of his pass unnoticed in these columns.

We agree with President Magill that Mr. Hay's part in the peace congress at Boston was important and gratifying. We endorse the objects of the congress and all that the secretary of state said there. It would probably have been better to make some mention of it in the MONTHLY, and we are glad that Dr. Magill has in this way called attention to the omission. We are not running a partisan organ, however, and we have no preference for Mr. Olney over Mr. Hay. *Tros Tyriusque nobis nullo discrimine agetur.*

RETIRING PROFESSORS ON SALARY

It is certainly with gratification that Brown graduates will learn of the vote of the corporation by virtue of which professors who have been for a long time in the service of the university may be retired on a life salary. We do not mean by this that professors who have given a long service to the university ought of necessity to be retired, but when the time comes for their withdrawal when they themselves feel that the period of a less strenuous daily routine is properly at hand, what more pleasant than to know that there is to be a steady source of income for the future!

Some of the railroads have stopped hiring those who have reached their thirty-fifth birthday, and the largest corporation in the country has set thirty-five and forty as the age limits respectively in two grades of employment. If this is to be the tendency of the future, it will be very gratifying to see the retirement-on-salary idea spread as well. When a man has given his best years to an institution, it may not be incumbent on that institution to take care of him as long as he lives, but if it does so the world will smile approval, the institution itself may properly wear an air of complacency, and as for the fortunate man himself—he is likely to live longer than he otherwise would, because he can cast dull care away.

Men in other professions than that of the college professor often look longingly upon his position, not realizing all its difficulties and drawbacks. Far be it from the MONTHLY's intention to describe or even to hint at these here. But there are advantages that all who run may see, chief among them the pleasant environment of books and the inspiring companionship of youth; the sabbatical year of travel and study on half salary; and the annual vacation of three solid months. Our professors' salaries are too small, but there is something to be said on the other side of the question; and if to the advantages just enumerated be added, as is now to be added at Brown, a life salary on retirement, many of us who are not professors and never expect to be will agree that there are worse fates than that which calls a man of modest tastes and high aims to membership in the faculty of the college on the hill.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

ADDRESS BY JAMES BRYCE On the afternoon of October 25, James Bryce, D. C. L., delivered an address in Sayles Hall before a typical university-town audience. His central theme was Roger Williams, but his address furnished a scholarly and interesting review of the rise and development of the idea of the connection of church and state and its subsequent decline, and brought out forcibly the place of Roger Williams in that evolution. Williams became entitled to the gratitude of mankind, not because he was the first to point out the desirability of a separation of church and state—that had been done long before his day—but because he had the courage to apply the principle in practice. Providence Plantations furnished the earliest example of a state in which freedom of conscience in matters of religion was guaranteed to all under its jurisdiction.



PROFESSOR POLAND'S ART LECTURES Professor W. C. Poland, president of the Rhode Island School of Design, in conjunction with Professor Homer, is giving a series of lectures at the museum building on the history of art. The course will give a comprehensive view of the development of art from the earliest times. Professor Homer treats of the architecture of different periods, while Professor Poland confines himself chiefly to painting and sculpture.

Professor Poland is serving this year as a member of the executive committee of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, having been elected to that position for a two years' term.



FACULTY LECTURES In accordance with the custom of recent years the university has arranged for a series of lectures given at the university by members of the faculty, and open to the general public. The lecturers for the current year and the subjects are as follows:

President W. H. P. Faunce: The Influence of Herbert Spencer in Education.

Prof. J. Irving Manatt: Our Hellenic Heritage.

Librarian H. L. Koopman: The Modern Library Building, What it is and what it does.

Prof. Frederick P. Gorham: Recent Debts to Biology.

Prof. Walter G. Everett: The Ethical Interpretation of Freedom and Responsibility.

Prof. Lindsay T. Damon: William Butler Yeats and the Neo-Celtic Movement.



NEW PENSION REGULATIONS The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the corporation, October 5, 1904, making "provision for retirement, on salary, of professors who have been long in the service of Brown University."

Section I. Any person in the service of the university who has held the office of president of the university, dean of the Women's College, librarian of the general library of Brown University; or of full professor, shall be retired at the age of seventy (70) years, provided, however, that in case such age period be reached during an academic year his retirement shall not become operative until the end of the academic year.

Any such person who has been in the active service of the university for twenty (20) years or more, shall be entitled to a pension of 20-60 (i. e. one-third) of his last annual salary, with an addition of 1-60 of his last annual salary for each year of service above twenty years. The total pension, however, in no case shall exceed 30-60 (i. e. one-half) of his last annual salary.

Any such person who has been in the active service of the university in any of the positions named above for at least ten (10) years, but for less than twenty (20) years, may be granted a pension at the discretion of the corporation, said

pension to be in proportion to the percentage of salary to which those officers who have served twenty (20) years are entitled that his full years of active service bear to twenty (20) years.

Section II. No person under seventy (70) years of age holding any of the above named positions shall be entitled to a retiring pension, but the corporation at their discretion may pay to any person who, while in the service of the university, has become incapable of discharging his duties by reason of permanent infirmity of mind or body, or who has resigned before the age of seventy (70) years, a pension not exceeding that which he would be entitled to receive under section I if he reached the age of seventy (70) years.

Section III. Under Section I, leaves of absence are to be counted as years of active service, and two (2) years of service as associate professor, assistant professor, or instructor, shall count as one year of active service as regards a pension.

Section IV. The corporation reserves to itself the right to alter these rules without, however, abridging the rights which individuals in the service of the university shall have acquired under them.

Section V. The obligation of the corporation to pay retiring pensions will be neither greater nor less than their obligation to pay salaries, so that if misfortune shall compel a percentage reduction of salaries, retiring pensions shall be reduced in the same proportions.

Section VI. These rules shall take effect June 1, 1905.



DEATH OF

AUGUSTE WIEGAND

The Chevalier Auguste Wiegand, who presided at the great organ in Sayles Hall when it was dedicated last year, died May 26, 1904, after an operation for appendicitis. William Horatio Clarke, writing in *The Musician*, says: "On the 20th day of May I received the last letter ever penned by this noted Belgian organist, who had given nearly two thousand recitals on the largest organs in Europe and Australia, and now for ten years had been the organist of

the grand instrument in Sydney Town Hall, Australia."

Mr. Clarke quotes at length an intimate friend of M. Wiegand, who wrote as follows shortly after the organist's death: "Replying to your letter, permit me to say that I was the only intimate friend the Chevalier Wiegand had in Oswego and I was unaware of his existence until he came to this city. He was a very companionable man to those who were able to understand his ways, which were those of his native country. Until he came to this country he had acquired none of the habits and thoughts of the cosmopolitan. He was always a Belgian. He was a typical Bohemian. He lived for his art, and he died poor, like many of the other masters. * * * He was honest, simple, and kind, and had absolutely nothing of that intense egotism that so frequently mars the character of artists. He stood six feet five inches in height and weighed 255 pounds when he died. * * *

"The reason for his leaving Sydney was that the position of organist at the Town Hall was a political one, dependent upon the will of the council, and as is the usual course in such matters, Monsieur Wiegand had enemies in the council, prompted by jealous musicians. Then the Boer war came, and many thought he was Dutch, and the public demonstrations against him amounted almost to riots, the mob even breaking the windows in his house. I know that he sympathized with the Boers, and he probably was not politic enough to keep this to himself. I suppose the demonstrations had their origin in the political antipathy, and were stimulated by his opponents. He resigned and left for Europe. His farewell concert on the great organ had to be repeated five times in the Town Hall, to accommodate the crowds who wished to hear it. * * *

"He was born at Liege, Belgium, Oct. 16, 1849, and died at the Oswego City Hospital, May 26, 1904, two days after an operation for appendicitis. A compatriot, Rev. Fr. Notebaert, of Rochester, N. Y., also a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, celebrated the requiem mass, and Prof. E. C. MacConnell, a former pupil, whose home is in Gold-bury, Australia, now organist of St.

Lucy's Church, in Syracuse, N. Y., presided at the organ. His body was buried in St. Paul's Cemetery, Oswego, on May 28."



**ATHLETIC
EXPENSES AT
HARVARD**

The following report of the graduate treasurer of athletics at Harvard, which has just been submitted to the athletic committee, is reprinted here as an interesting contribution to the facts bearing upon the current discussion of the "money question" in college sports.

As usual, football is the most lucrative sport, the profit for the year being \$57,223.30. The heaviest loss is against the crew, which has a balance on the wrong side of \$6,481.52. The track team lost only \$553.62, while the university ball nine made a profit of \$4035.19

The credit balance for the year is \$33,057.51, as against \$32,601.69 for last year, a gain of \$455.82. The grand total of receipts was \$112,262.39, as against \$96,090.20, while the expenses increased from \$72,488.51 in 1903 to \$79,204.88.

The ratio of increase in expense for the past year has been made larger than the ratio of increase for receipts, which accounts for the small net increase.

All the minor sports were losing investments, while all the freshman sports but the crew were self-supporting and most of them turned in a profit.



**COLLEGE AND
UNIVERSITY**

According to the writer of the "Topics of the Day" in the Providence Journal, a "gray-haired alumnus"—of what college is not stated—unburdened himself of these reflections the other day:

"Another thing that harrows my soul is the tendency of late to strain every nerve with a view to developing the college into the university. As a consequence they are substituting a miscellaneous assortment of cliques for the former collection of four classes. I see that there is mourning in Cambridge, Massachusetts, because only 4000 pupils, including veterinary surgeons, dentists,

dog doctors and female botanists, have registered with the clerk who makes the catalogue. They expected to have 6000, inasmuch as they hold the record for throwing the hammer. It has come to pass that every citizen you meet is a Harvard graduate, even if he's done nothing more than board an electric in Harvard Square, and nobody can prove that he isn't. They don't know one another at Harvard these days; they think they have heard of one another, but they won't be sure. There are a good many features connected with the up-to-date trend of college management that I don't like, and singularly enough everybody I talk with on the subject, young and old, agrees with me. We are not consulted, however, and our opinions will not alter matters in the slightest degree, but I'm glad I've relieved my own mind just the same."



**PRESIDENT FAUNCE
IN THE WEST**

President Faunce was absent from college a portion of last month on an extensive tour of the West. In a letter to the editor of the MONTHLY he describes some of his impressions of that portion of the country, and it will be interesting to the readers of this magazine, we are sure, to hear what he says. The letter was not formally intended for publication, but we know Dr. Faunce will have no objection to our quoting from it.

Writing from Bacone, Indian Territory, the seat of Indian University, under date of November 14, he says:

"I am having a most interesting tour of inspection among western colleges, from which men are coming to Brown on the scholarship, Mr. Marston has established. I am visiting Baylor, Bacone, Ottawa, William Jewell, Lagrange, &c., and shall close with a Brown alumni luncheon in St. Louis. This is a marvellous country and the young men are hungry to know how they can finish their education in the East. Our Brown department of English has 25 graduate students this year, a thing unprecedented, and some of the best of them come from this region."

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

BROWN was beaten by Dartmouth in the great game of the season, but not by the overwhelming score of 1903. The final figures were 12 to 5, and it is only fair to say that for at least half the game Brown outplayed the White Mountain eleven.

The game was played at the American League grounds in Boston and was witnessed by about 12,000 people. The day, (Saturday, November 19,) was mild and beautiful and the great throng enjoyed itself to the utmost. Brown went down from Providence with a partisan crowd of nearly 1,500 supporters and also Reeves' American Band, which helped to enliven the proceedings. The Boston papers speak in high terms of the enthusiasm of the Brown crowd and compliment the student body on its great work in cheering and singing. In this, it is safe to say, the White Mountaineers were outdone. Nobody could complain of a lack of proper Brown spirit.

If Dartmouth had not "got the jump" on Brown in the first few minutes of play the result might have been different. After that the Brunonians tore irresistibly down the field and Dartmouth found she could not score. At the end of the first half the figures were 12 to 5, and there they remained when time was called at the end of the second half.

Dartmouth started off with a rush, and, receiving the ball on a punt on Brown's 40-yard line, scored in 10 plays.

The next play was due principally to three thrilling end runs, two by Vaughan and the other by Patterson. From Brown's kick-off Dartmouth started from her own 30-yard line and covered the 80 yards in 16 plays. The New Hampshire team then settled down for a stubborn defence but Brown rallied and rushed the ball at Dartmouth's five-yard line where a 20-yard penalty sent the Providence players too far back for a score. Then came a fumble by Melvin of Dartmouth, and Russ, the fast Brown end, picked up the ball and scored. The punt-out resulted in the ball's touching the ground and therefore the kick for goal was not permitted.

Brown in the second half once more rushed to Dartmouth's five-yard line only to lose the ball on downs. The effort seemed to diminish Brown's strength and Dartmouth had little difficulty in rushing nearly the length of the field only to miss another touchdown by the call of time.

Dartmouth rushed 82 times for 279 yards and kicked four times for 130 yards. Brown rushed 80 times for 184 yards and kicked six times for 125 yards.

The *Boston Globe* says:

"Brown, though outweighed, sprung a big surprise by the stubbornness of its defence and ability to come back when seemingly all in. Capt. Schwinn kept at his men continually and

there was a harmony in the plays and a smoothness which proved very effective.

"Tricks were executed with exceptional daring and grand attempts were made to score on place kicks, even from the middle of the field. Schwartz was deliberate in his movements at quarter and his passing was perfect.

"Cobb, Savage, Walsh and Ehmke never hesitated in their efforts to gain through Dartmouth's line, and when only a small distance was necessary for a first down the entire Brown team got into the play with amazing agility.

"Russ was probably the star of the game, although Capt. Schwinn ran a close race with him running down the field on punts. Webb and Higgins in the tackle berths, though outweighed, smashed ahead with lots of nerve into Dartmouth's massed plays, and McGregor, who replaced Webb, was not inferior to his predecessor. Colter, the "iron man," brought his intercollegiate career to an end by playing out his fourth consecutive season without retiring from a game on account of injuries or being disqualified.

"Winslow, until disqualified, gamely tried to help Brown on to victory, and Conklin, Fletcher and Thomas, the other guards, made their opponents hustle at all times."

The line up:

DARTMOUTH	BROWN
Lilliard le	re Russ
Donnelley le	re Ingalls
Keady lt	rt Webb
Bankart lt	rt McGregor
Gilman lg	rg Fletcher
	rg Conklin
	rg Thomas
Farrier c	c Colter
Clough rg	lg Winslow
	lg Conklin
Gage rt	lt Higgins
R Glaze re	le Schwinn (capt.)
Church re	
Melvin q	q Schwartz
J. Glaze q	
	rh Weikert
Patteson lh	rh Walsh
Main lh	rh Curtis
Vaughan rh	lh Cobb
Herr rh	
Knibbs (capt.) f	f Savage
Conley f	f Ehmke
Coburn f	

Score, Dartmouth 12, Brown 5. Touchdowns, Vaughan, Russ, Gage. Goals from touchdowns, Vaughan 2. Umpire, D. W. Lane, Harvard. Referee, Pendleton, Bowdoin. Linesman, Saul, Newtowne A. C. Time 35 m. halves.

Brown's 1904 Record

Brown	0	Univ. of Maine . . .	6
Brown	27	Mass. A. C.	0
Brown	12	Wesleyan	0
Brown	0	Pennsylvania	6
Brown	0	Amherst	5
Brown	22	Bowdoin	0
Brown	33	Univ. of Vt.	0
Brown	41	Tufts	0
Brown	0	Yale	22
Brown	41	Colby	0
Brown	5	Dartmouth	12

Brown's total, 181 Opponents' total, 51

Dartmouth's Record

Dartmouth	17	Mass. A. C.	0
Dartmouth	37	Univ. of Vt.	0
Dartmouth	11	Williams	0
Dartmouth	18	Holy Cross	4
Dartmouth	33	Wesleyan	0
Dartmouth	0	Harvard	0
Dartmouth	15	Amherst	4
Dartmouth	12	Brown	5

Dartmouth's total, 143 Opponents' total, 13

Brown-Dartmouth Series

Up to four years ago Brown had never lost a football game to Dartmouth and the contests were looked upon almost as practice games for the Providence players. A change came in 1901, when Dartmouth won by a score of 22 to 0. Since then Dartmouth by her prowess on the gridiron has compelled Brown to recognize her as her greatest rival.

The full record of Brown-Dartmouth games follows:

1894—Dartmouth . . .	4	Brown	20
1895—Dartmouth . . .	5	Brown	10
1896—Dartmouth . . .	10	Brown	10
1897—No game.			
1898—Dartmouth . . .	0	Brown	12
1899—Dartmouth . . .	5	Brown	16
1900—Dartmouth . . .	5	Brown	17
1901—Dartmouth . . .	22	Brown	0
1902—Dartmouth . . .	12	Brown	6
1903—Dartmouth . . .	62	Brown	0
1904—Dartmouth . . .	12	Brown	5

Total points, 137 96
Ten games have been played.
Brown has won 5.
Dartmouth has won 4.
One has been a tie.

Prizes for Entrance Exams.

President's Premiums—Greek. Earle Winifred Peckham, first; Ralph Philip Boas, second, both from the Classical High School

Latin—Ralph Philip Boas, first; Earl Winifred Peckham, second.

James Alexander Hall from the Classical High School won the first prize in the Hartshorn competition in mathematics.

French—Ralph Philip Boas, first; Earle Winifred Peckham, second.

Tennis Champions

The university tennis championship in doubles for the year was won by E. M. Porter, '06, and N. P. Hutchinson, '05, who in straight sets easily defeated H. Babcock and C. W. Smith in the finals of the tournament. Last spring Porter and Hutchinson represented the college at Longwood, where they worked their way to the finals before being beaten.

University Debates

The first of the debating trials to decide the make-up of two teams from which will be chosen three men who will debate against Dartmouth this winter was held November 22, in the auditorium of the Brown Union. It resulted in the choice of the following six men: F. M. Anderson, '07; L. L. Falk, '06; C. H. Kingman, '05; O. Maddaus, '07; W. G. Meader, '05, and G. W. Woodin, '05.

The final trial to determine the composition of the university team will be held December 6. In connection with this the Hicks prize of \$40 will be awarded to the man who, in the opinion of the judges, has done the best all round work in the two debates.

A Point of View

I was walking down the hill with a friend of mine the other evening when we met two well-dressed but very intoxicated young men pursuing a tortuous way upward, says "R" in the *Brunonian*. They were having a great deal of trouble in making any progress, staggering from side to side, clutching at posts and fences to keep themselves from falling, and every now and then making ridiculous attempts to assist each other. My friend, who by the way, is going to be a clergyman some day, could not restrain himself.

"Drunken fools," he muttered with denunciatory fervor.

But one of the "drunken fools" heard him. Steadying himself against a railing, he turned toward us and made an effort to assume a dignified air as he swayed back and forth.

"Shir," he expostulated, "Not 't all. Ine—inebriated sghentlemen, shir."

Pledged to Fraternities

Following is a list, not altogether complete, of the new men pledged to the various fraternities:

ALPHA DELTA PHI

W. C. Bitting, Jr., New York; E. C. Bullock, Providence; H. M. Chapin, Providence; H. A. Cobb, Bridgeton, Me.; C. A. Collins, New York; C. A. Greene, Peace Dale; E. I. LaBeaume, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Marston, New York; R. C. Ormsby, Matteawan, N. Y.; J. A. Vernon, Providence.

DELTA PHI

H. Medbury, P. G., Columbus, O.; L. R. Grose, '07, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; F. I. Chichester, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; H. E. Minnerly, Tarrytown, N. Y.; H. M. Rose, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. A. Sweetland, Providence.

PSI UPHILON

G. W. Carroll, Norwich, Conn.; H. Grinnell, Garden City, L. I.; J. R. Honiss, Newark, N. J.; J. D. Pryor, South Orange, N. J.; H. A. Skinner, Yonkers, N. Y.

BETA THETA PI

R. G. Bugbee, '06, North Attleboro, Mass.; H. S. Burdick, Providence; C. L. Cordery, Providence; I. N. Goff, Jr., Providence; W. N. Linnel, Attleboro, Mass.; E. M. Paddock, '07, Providence; W. A. Smith, Lawrence, Mass.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON

R. F. Burbank, Providence; W. H. Burnham, Providence; H. J. Hadley, Malone, N. Y.; H. W. Hallenbeck, Pawtucket; S. E. Jackson, Pawtucket; A. J. Marshall, Malone, N. Y.; J. B. Mackenzie, Fall River, Mass.; H. G. O'Neil, Malone, N. Y.; F. A. Walker, Providence.

ZETA PSI

R. A. Andrews, New Haven, Conn.; R. P. Conley, Phenix; L. C. Jennings, Newport; D. MacClean, Providence; H. R. Newman, Bristol; Ely Palmer, Providence; R. K. Sturdy, Attleboro, Mass.; R. J. B. Sullivan, Providence.

THETA DELTA CHI

J. H. C. Marston, Fair Haven, Mass.; R. W. D. Jones, Greenville, Mass.; C. W. Perry, Pawtucket; J. G. Canfield, Providence; A. H. Lake, Providence.

DELTA UPHILON

E. B. Conklin, Salem, Mass.; N. S. Case, Providence; E. T. Green, Newton, Mass.; E. H. Lyle, Lawrence, Mass.; S. S. Paine, Newton, Mass.; G. T. Townsend, Glens Falls, N. Y.

CHI PHI

R. W. McPhee, '07, Newton, Mass.; N. B. Griggs, Willimantic, Conn.; H. B. Hunt, Charlestown, N. H.; L. A. Mehan, Malone, N. Y.; F. R. Pierce, Danielson, Conn.; F. H. Towne, Silver Creek, N. Y.

PHI DELTA THETA

W. R. White, '07, Providence; E. L. Blish, Northampton, Mass.; J. F. Jenckes, Wrentham, Mass.; R. C. Nason, Medway, Mass.; W. J. Williams, Slatington, Pa.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA

J. W. Booth, Worcester, Mass.; D. L. Bruce, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Ehmke, Silver Creek, Wis.; M. L. Hough, Woonsocket; C. S. Ladd, Springfield, Mass.; T. Gardiner, South Swansea, Mass.; H. S. Young, Woonsocket.

DELTA TAU DELTA

H. G. Clark, Providence; C. C. Lowe, Lynn, Mass.; W. H. Morrill, Lynn, Mass.; A. C. Thomas, Wakefield, Mass.

KAPPA SIGMA

D. S. Allen, New York; R. J. Densmore, Lebanon, N. H.; J. O. Hazard, Westbury; R. A. Hueston, '07, Providence; J. C. McDonald, St. Albans, N. Y.; A. J. Maryott, Springfield, Mass.; P. V. Van Arsdale, '06, South Plainfield, N. J.

PHI KAPPA

Wm. Crowley, Brockton, Mass.; Walter Gilsey, Taunton, Mass.; Wm. Marron, Pawtucket; John O'Connor, Taunton, Mass.

PHI KAPPA PSI

C. H. Jones, '06, Wareham, Mass.; L. M. Josselyn, '07, Bridgewater, Mass.; R. H. Tingley, '07, Providence; Paul Chipman, Wareham, Mass.; F. W. Carrett, Roxbury, Mass.; J. F. Kiernan, Wareham, Mass.; R. B. Ryder, Watuckett, Mass.

Brief Notes

Gustavus A. Russ, '06, of Norwich, Conn., has been elected football captain for next year.

The Symphony Orchestra has elected: Leader, F. E. Hawkins; manager, P. S. Gilman.

The university library has received a gift of 19 decennial publications from the University of Chicago.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges was held at Brown, November 3.

A slight fire broke out on the roof of Hope college, Sunday afternoon, October 30, but was soon extinguished.

The basketball schedule will include games with Harvard, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams and Holy Cross.

Preston D. Jones, '07, won the university tennis tournament in singles by defeating H. N. Otis, '06, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

The Nicholas Brown exhibition at the John Carter Brown library has been succeeded by one commemorative of Roger Williams.

At the Brockton, Mass., fair in October the Brown relay team won the open relay race, defeating a number of Massachusetts organizations.

Brown was defeated by Amherst in the intercollegiate golf tournament in October at Springfield, Score 9 1-2 to 5 1-2. Williams won the tournament.

During the Thanksgiving recess the row of young elms on the middle campus was transplanted a few feet farther to the east, for the sake of symmetry.

Thirteen sections of the memorial fence on George street have been erected. The fence is now complete from Prospect street to the John Carter Brown library.

Following are the new officers of the Bowling Association: President, R. B. Woodsum, '05; vice president, V. C. Hove, '06; secretary and treasurer, A. A. Dowd, '05; manager, W. C. Drohan, '05; captain, W. A. Cox, '05.

On Friday evening, November 18, the Brown and Dartmouth musical clubs gave a successful concert in Jordan Hall, Boston. The Brown clubs gave good concerts during the Thanksgiving recess at Norwich and Danielson, Conn., and followed this trip by one to North Attleboro, Mass., November 28. On the Connecticut trip 36 men were taken.

OBITUARIES

DR. SAMUEL WARREN ABBOTT, 1858

In Memoriam

In the death of Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, I feel that I have lost not only a classmate but an affectionate and personal friend.

The following article from the *Boston Globe* gives a sketch of Dr. Abbott's life which I have reason to believe, from correspondence, his family think to be substantially correct:

"Dr. Samuel Warren Abbott, secretary of the Massachusetts board of health, who died last evening, was born in Woburn, June 12, 1837. He attended Brown university and was graduated from its academic department with the degree of A. B. in 1858. He soon entered the Harvard medical school, and four years later was graduated with the degree of M.D. He was assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy from 1861 to 1864, seeing battle service on the monitor Catskill. He resigned from the navy in 1864, only to continue as assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry until the end of the war. From 1865 to 1869 Dr. Abbott practiced his profession in Woburn. Later he practiced in Wakefield. He was coroner of Middlesex county from 1872 to 1877 and was medical examiner for this same county from 1877 to 1884. In 1886 Dr. Abbott was elected secretary of the state board of health, and here he found duties which were very congenial. He held the confidence of all with whom he was associated and was secretary at the time of his sudden death. Dr. Abbott was a member of the American medical association, the American public health association, the American statistical association, the Royal statistical society of Great Britain and the Loyal Legion of the United States. Many monographs have been written by him on medical subjects, and he wrote a noted book on 'The Past and Present Condition of Public Hygiene and State Medicine in the United States.' Until 1902 he resided at Wakefield, but for the past two years has resided at Newton Centre. His office was in the state house. Modest about his attainments and never seeking publicity, Dr. Abbott was recognized as being one of the most careful statisticians on medical matters in this country. His state reports have been regarded as models, and their style has been copied in many other states. He was an exceedingly scholarly man and an authority on public hygiene. He had the respect of the entire medical profession of the state."

One of his former associates on the board of health said of him:

"Dr. Abbott came near being the most ideal public servant that this commonwealth ever had or will have in her service. He was a man of wide knowledge and of high ideals. His great fund of what I might term 'workable common sense, rendered him of greatest value to the state. It will indeed be difficult to get any one who will even approach him in

efficiency. But besides this efficiency Dr. Abbott was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He was a man of culture and refinement. People in general know but little of his gallant war record. His modesty prevented the world from knowing it. The commonwealth has lost an able servant and I have lost a friend whom I loved and admired."

Governor Bates was surprised and pained to hear of the doctor's death. "Dr. Abbott," he said, "was a decidedly able servant of the commonwealth, and in his death the state suffers a distinct loss. Personally he was a very courteous gentleman, whom I much admired."

Now, while the above extracts give the general public an idea of Dr. Abbott's invaluable services as a public officer, yet they do not, of course, enter into his personal relations as a man.

During all our intercourse in college and in after life—indeed almost until the day of his death—I have had abundant reason to know of his worth. His was, indeed, a most gentle and loving nature, and, unless he was compelled to do so by his official duties he had nothing to say of persons with whom he came in contact but good—and when he could not conscientiously say anything in one's favor he would say nothing. Never in all my experience—and I say it advisedly—have I ever met with one who was so free from guile. As secretary of his class he was so kind and considerate to all of its members that each one felt that what he said was right and to be abided by; never again, and I say it sadly, will we have such a class secretary. Nor can I close this brief tribute to my friend without speaking particularly of his unselfishness. If he could aid a deserving classmate by money—though his means were not large—he would cheerfully do so, even to the extent of personal inconvenience. But he has gone, and like the full orb'd splendors of the evening star, his path is lost in the brightness of the light which shuts him from our vision! Green be the sod above his honored grave; may the virtues of the father be illustrated and perpetuated in the characters and career of his children!

William L. Stone, '58

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO DR. ABBOTT

He was my classmate, and in our sophomore and junior years he was my chum. We roomed together in what was then known as No. 12 Hope College. We were both members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was secretary of our class. He was a splendid fellow, clean, upright, thoroughly honest, manly, warm-hearted, and reliable. Quiet and unobtrusive, he never sought to make himself prominent, never assumed any virtues which he did not possess, but was willing to be judged by his merits, and his merits were many.

In natural history and in scientific studies he was strong. Because of his kindness of heart, and his willingness to be of service to others he was very popular. We have kept in touch with each other in all the years since we left college. He grew in mental strength and in scholarship as the years passed by. He was chairman of the state board of health in Massachusetts at the time of his decease, a position which he had held for many years. In this line of work he was an acknowledged authority with very few equals and no superiors. He was in short a scholarly, Christian gentleman.

In those days when he romped and played in the nursery of our Alma Mater there were comparatively few children under her immediate care. With only two exceptions our instructors have all passed away. The intervening years have made our college life seem like a dream—a dream nevertheless beautiful in its incidents and delightful to remember. But among the fellows who constituted our companionship there was no one more loyal or lovable than the subject of this hastily written sketch.

John W. Stevens, '58

JOHN SUMMERFIELD BRAYTON, 1851

Hon. John S. Brayton, LL. D., died at his home in Fall River, early Sunday morning, October 30, after an illness of nearly seven months, and was buried at two o'clock on the following Wednesday. Mr. Brayton was of Welsh extraction, and was a lineal descendant of Francis Brayton, who settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where in 1643 he became a freeman, and later a member of the colonial assembly. John S. Brayton was born in Swansea, December 3, 1826, the second son of Israel and Kezia (Anthony) Brayton. He was, therefore, at the time of his death nearly 78 years old. His father was a farmer, and his early years were passed on the farm. During those years he acquired an interest in agriculture and similar occupations which he never lost. After teaching one winter he went to the University Grammar School at Providence, and graduated from Brown in 1851. Three years later he received the master's degree, and in 1893 the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him.

After leaving college Mr. Brayton studied law for a time in a lawyer's office in New Bedford, and later at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and began the practice of his profession in Fall River. From 1854 to 1857 he was city solicitor, and from 1857 to 1864 clerk of courts of Bristol County. He later served as member of the council of three governors of Massachusetts, Gov. Bullock from 1866 to 1868, Gov. Talbot in 1879 and Gov. Long in 1880.

In 1868 Mr. Brayton gave up the practice of his profession that he might be able to devote more time to the business interests with which he was from time to time largely occupied. Already in 1864 he had organized the First National Bank of Fall River, of which he was president from that time to the time of his

death. In 1865, with his brother and nephew, he erected the Durfee mills and he was president of the company from 1872 until his death. He was also at the time of his death president of six other mill corporations and a director of one or more others as well as the Old Colony Railroad and Old Colony Steamboat Company, and president of the B. M. C. Durfee Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

In spite of the demands which business affairs made upon his time and strength, Mr. Brayton was able to render valuable service to his fellow men in other ways. He supervised the erection of the high school building given to Fall River by his sister, Mrs. Young, and as a result of his intelligent care the city possesses one of the best and most beautiful high school edifices in the country. The building was dedicated in 1887, and on that occasion Mr. Brayton presented the city with a check for \$50,000 to keep it in repair. He was also one of the incorporators of the Fall River Hospital in 1885, and later he gave to this institution, now known as the Union Hospital, a valuable tract of land as a site for its buildings.

His chief intellectual interest was centered in the early history of New England, and especially in that of Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts. Probably no one now living possesses so full and accurate knowledge of the history and antiquities of that section as was possessed by Mr. Brayton. He was frequently called upon to write articles or deliver addresses. For the last two terms before his death he was president of the Old Colony Historical Society and he was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Mr. Brayton's interest in education was shown in many ways. He was a member of the board of trustees of the B. M. C. Durfee high school and of the Bradford Durfee Textile school, and gave much thought and attention to both institutions. He was a trustee of Amherst College from 1882 to 1900. To Brown he has always been a loyal alumnus. He was president of the Brown University Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity in 1888 and 1889, president of the Associated Alumni in 1898 and 1899, and for several years president of the association of the Sons of Brown of Fall River and vicinity. In 1898 he was elected a member of the board of fellows of Brown University, and for several years he was a member of the advisory and executive committee of the corporation.

Mr. Brayton was not a member of any church, but he was by nature a deeply religious man, and a regular attendant at one of the Congregational churches of Fall River. He often remarked that he wished it to be said after he was gone that he had tried to live an honest life. He attained a rarer distinction: he was a wise philanthropist as well as an honest man. Not only was he a generous contributor to many charitable and religious organizations in the efficacy of which he had confidence, but he was also a helpful friend to those who were in need of assistance.

BRUNONIANs FAR AND NEAR

1856

It is formally announced from Washington that Hon. John Hay will retain the secretaryship of state during President Roosevelt's second term. The London Spectator refers to him as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of modern diplomats, and the New York Sun says:

"Mr. Roosevelt makes the welcome announcement that Mr. John Hay will be secretary of state until March 4, 1909. Mr. Hay's conduct of the state department in a period rich in delicate and difficult international problems, arising in large part from the wide foreign interests and relations of the United States, has been wise, brilliant and successful. He combines rare gifts for that great office: knowledge, judgment, firmness, with tact and dexterity, an engaging personality, and even that last grace of scholarship and style. We can wish nothing better for the United States, for Mr. Roosevelt's administration and for Mr. Hay's reputation in his own country and abroad than that the department of state may continue to be what it has been under John Hay.

1861

Hon. John Henry Stiness, for some time chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, resigned that office shortly before the recent election, in order to accept the Republican nomination for representative in Congress from the first Rhode Island district.

1870

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of Nebraska University was elected president of the Association of State University Presidents at its recent meeting at Des Moines.

1871

Hon. Augustus S. Miller has been reelected mayor of Providence.

1873

Librarian W. E. Foster of the Providence Public Library was elected first vice-president of the American Library Association at its meeting in St. Louis, October 21.

1874

Rev. O. P. Gifford was toastmaster at a dinner of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, held at the Waldorf-Astoria on November 18, in commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the society. The first chapter was established at Williams, November 4, 1834.

Abel P. Tanner of New London, Connecticut, was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the third Connecticut district last month, and though defeated he polled a larger vote than the Democratic candidate of two years ago.

1877

Christopher M. Lee is to represent the

seventh ward of Providence in the city council this year.

1878

State Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown, New York, was one of the speakers at the opening of the Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library in that city on November 16.

1879

O. J. Sturgis, editor of the daily and weekly *News Standard*, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, made an address before the meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society at McKeesport, October 20, 1904, on "The Relation of an Educated Laity to an Educated Ministry," which the society ordered printed in pamphlet form for general circulation.

1883

Hon. Edward C. Stokes was elected governor of New Jersey on November 8, defeating Black, the Democratic candidate, a Princeton alumnus. A biographical sketch of Mr. Stokes appeared in the October number of this magazine.

Hon. Franklin E. Brooks was re-elected congressman-at-large from Colorado at the recent election.

Ralph Metcalf is a shingle manufacturer and president and treasurer of the Kelso Water and Light Co. His address is Tacoma, Washington.

1884

W. M. P. Bowen has been elected to the general assembly of Rhode Island from the city of Providence.

1886

Professor George G. Wilson has received a permanent appointment as lecturer in international law at the United States Naval Academy. The discussion of the United States naval war code of 1900, carried on at the academy during the summer of 1903 under the direction of Professor Wilson, has just been issued from the government printing office.

Mayor George Grimes has been renominated by the Republicans of Fall River after a lively contest.

William S. White is a foundryman, located at 22 Dexter street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

1888

Dr. Alexander Marshall, Jr., was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature of Rhode Island from the town of Cumberland last month.

1889

W. B. Deane is a New York State bookman, representing the publishing house of Silver, Burdett & Co. He is also ad-writer for an Albany business house and a frequent contributor to the columns of educational papers. His headquarters are at Syracuse, New York.

1890 (HONORARY)

Hon. Pardon E. Tillinghast, who has been since 1881 associate justice of the Rhode Island supreme court, has just been elected chief justice of the same body.

1890

Two '90 men are to sit in the city council of Providence next year, Walter A. Presbrey as alderman from the seventh ward, and Clifford S. Tower as councilman from the first ward.



JOHN LINCOLN ALGER, '90
New Principal of Vermont Academy

1892

Abram S. N. Estes is a civil engineer and architect with offices at Boston and Newton, Massachusetts.

Born to Edward I. Brownell on August 25, 1904, a son, Henry Kington.

1893

John J. Fitzgerald, Democratic leader in the Rhode Island legislature, is the only member of his party elected to the general assembly from Pawtucket this year.

The '93 "Book of Pictures With Some Letters," in commemoration of the twelfth anniversary of the graduation of the class, is now in print, and will be issued by Christmas. All except ten of the 94 living members have furnished material for the publication.

William Burdick, formerly director of physical training at the Swarthmore College gymnasium, is now in service with the Young Men's Christian Association of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 41st street and Westminster avenue, Philadelphia.

C. A. Powers is away from home upon a journey to California for business and pleasure combined. He has been in residence at Undloof and memories of '93 have been revived

with Osterhout, who is professor of botany at the state university at Berkeley, California.

1895

Lucien E. Taylor is assistant in the catalogue department of the Boston Public Library.

Arthur J. Hull was elected to the Connecticut legislature from the town of Monroe at the recent election.

1896

H. L. Thompson, who resigned his position as principal of Suffield Academy last June, has entered the Boston University Law School, and has been elected president of the college division of the entering class. He is living in Needham, Massachusetts.

Elmer J. Rathbun of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, is to represent his town in the general assembly of the state for another year as a result of the recent election.

Malcolm G. Chace, candidate for mayor of Central Falls, and Harry S. Greene, candidate for mayor of Woonsocket, both suffered defeat on November 8.

1897

Everett Colby has been re-elected to the New Jersey house of representatives from Essex county.

A Trenton correspondent of the New York Tribune writes of him under date of November 16: "There were nearly enough Republican members of the house around the corridors to constitute a quorum. They got together in groups and discussed the situation. The Essex members held a conference in the custodian's office regarding the candidacy of Everett Colby for speaker. Meanwhile John Boyd Avis of Gloucester, who was speaker of the house at the last session, circulated around, frankly admitting he wanted to preside again. He said he had twenty-five of the forty-five Republican members pledged to his support and that was enough. To show how friendly the feeling was all around Avis accepted an invitation to luncheon from Colby, and along with the Essex members sat around a table in the Hotel Sterling for several hours, going over the ground in detail. When the members dispersed, it seemed to be taken for granted that Colby would not push his fight, but would yield to the former speaker in due time. Colby's friends urge him to stay in the race, believing he will win, and it is reported that the governor-elect is anxious the Essex man should remain in the field. If Colby withdraws, it is likely Assemblyman Edward Duffield of South Orange, will be the Republican leader. Colby was the leader last year, but declines to serve in that capacity again." Mr. Colby has since declined to run for the speakership.

James Parker Coombs, who was recognized as one of the best glee club men during his college days at Brown, has been making steady progress in his musical work since leaving college. This year he is filling an important engagement as one of the principal singers in the English Parsifal Company, or-

ganized by Mr. Henry W. Savage. His present address is 302 West 51st Street, New York city.

Miss Clara A. Gomberg is studying for the master's degree at the University of Nebraska.

Wilbur D. Scott, Republican candidate for the general assembly from Cumberland, Rhode Island, failed to secure a plurality of the vote cast in that town November 8.

Clarence Rhodes Budlong, '97, and Miss Clara Wooley were married in Providence on the 28th of September.

1898

James Henry Higgins has been re-elected mayor of Pawtucket.

Howard B. Gorham was elected to the city council of Providence last month.

1899

T. J. Griffin, Jr., of Providence, editor of the catalogue of Phi Delta Theta, was in attendance at the annual convention of that fraternity at Indianapolis, Ind., last month.

Born on October 20 to Professor and Mrs. Charles Kenworthy Francis, a son, Lewis Appleton Francis.

Warren Bigelow, '99, and Miss Ethel Clark were married on Monday evening, November 21, at Saint Matthew's Church, New York.

The engagement is announced of Miss Madge Heywood Breslin, daughter of Mr. James H. Breslin of No. 263 Lexington avenue, New York City, to Charles Bates Dana, '99, third son of the late Wm. Alfred Wadsworth Dana of California and Worcester, Massachusetts.

William M. Cotton, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Leete, '02, was recorded in the last number of the MONTHLY, has been appointed road supervisor of the Illinois Central railroad for the division from Paducah, Kentucky, to Dyersburg, Tennessee, a distance of about 100 miles. This is a gratifying promotion from Mr. Cotton's former position of resident engineer.

1900

Frank T. Hallett is spending the winter at the American School of Archæology, Athens, Greece.

1900 and 1902

Herbert E. B. Case, '00, who was recently graduated from the Hartford Theological Seminary, and Miss Ada Rogers, '02, were married September 14 at the home of the bride's parents in Pawtucket. Mr. and Mrs. Case have gone as missionaries to the island of Guam.

1901

E. Tudor Gross has been elected secretary of the newly organized People's Choral Society of Providence.

Thatcher H. Guild is instructor in English at the University of Illinois.

Myron P. Davis is playing the part of Bagstock Bowler, in the Red Feather company.

William I. King who after graduating at Brown took a three years' law course at Harvard, has entered the office of the well

known law firm of Rodgers & McCreery, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Frick Building.

1901 and 1902

Howard Aldridge Coffin, '01, and Miss Abbie Sweetland Ghodey, '02, were married October 5.

W. Barron Currier is in the mining business, with headquarters at Los Angeles, California.

He reports that he is in "good luck" out there. Miss Amy Jenckes Cook is teaching in Franklin, Massachusetts.

Miss Lillian May Gamwell is studying at the Library School at Albany, New York.

Miss Helen Macomber Sherman is teaching in the high school at Quincy, Massachusetts.

1902

Charles R. Freeman is pastor of the Baptist Church at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

1903

The engagement is announced of Fred J. Cox, '03, and Miss Beth R. Adams of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

1904

James Harper Duncan is a rodman in the office of the resident engineer of the East River Rapid Transit tunnel of New York.

Herbert Augustine Freeman is assistant in mathematics at Brown.

William Henry Gray is with J. S. Plummer & Co., importers of straw braid, 159 Mercer street, New York.

Wells Albert Hall is principal of Radnor High School, Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Miss Laura Frances Baker is teaching at Block Island.

Carlton Howard Maryott is teaching in the high school at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

John Peabody Herring is studying theology at Rochester Theological Seminary.

Ralph Henry Bevan's address is Worcester College, Oxford, England.

Clifford Moore Granger is instructor at Hicks School, 1733 Gardner street, Santa Barbara, California.

William Day Appleton is an assistant in the engineering department at Brown.

Moritz Brown is a graduate student at the university.

Herbert Frank Brightman is vice-principal of Park Avenue Institute, a boarding school for boys, at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Ralph William Chandler is in the real estate business, at Perry, Iowa.

Warren Almon Clough is a graduate student at Brown.

Frederick Aloysius Coughlin is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

Harold Williams Drury is principal of the high school at Lyme, Connecticut.

Charles Dyer Casey and James J. McKenna are studying law at Harvard.

Howard Farnum Hart is assistant in mathematics and graduate student at Brown.

(Other 1904 personal items will be printed next month.)

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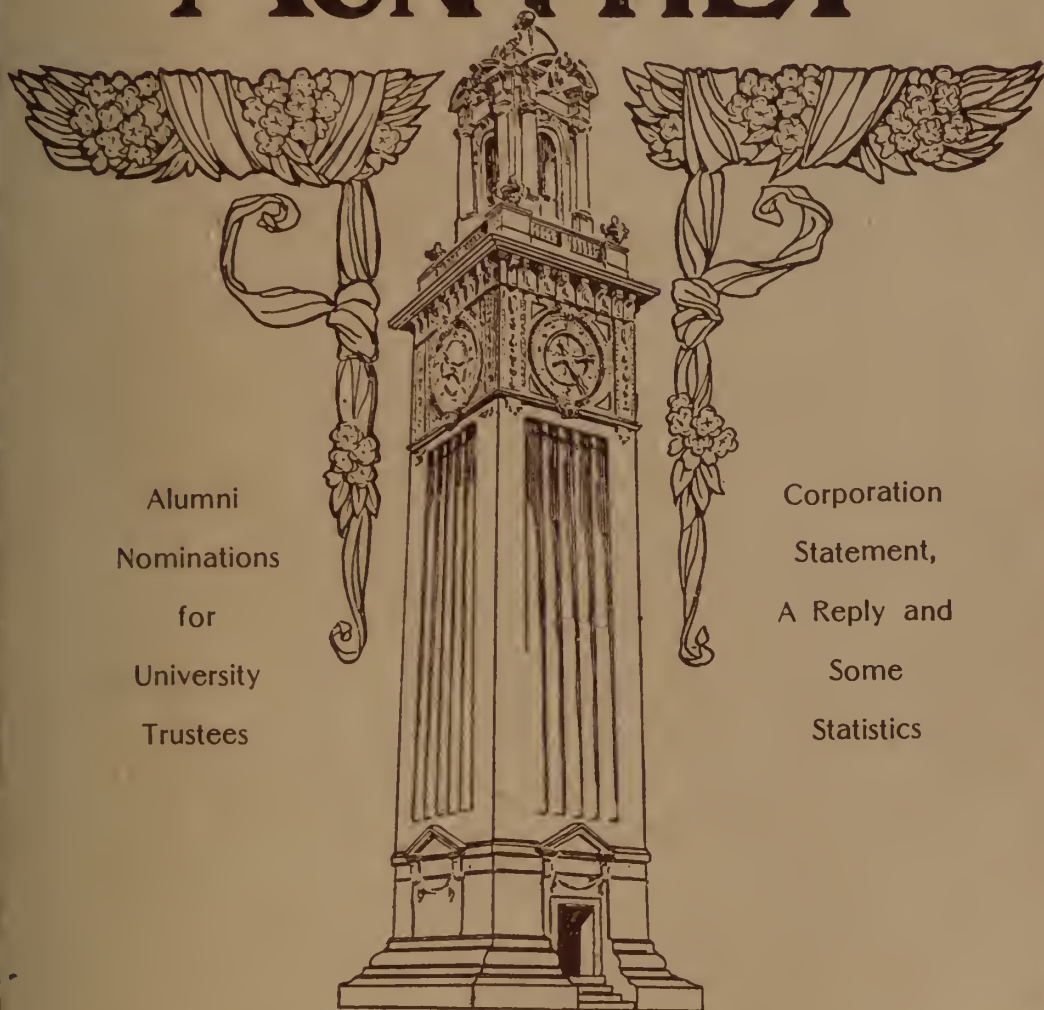
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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for
University
Trustees

Corporation
Statement,
A Reply and
Some
Statistics

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY, 1905

NO. 6

FAIR ALMA MATER *

By Professor Walter C. Bronson, '87



HE stands upon her leafy height,
Fair Alma Mater, Mother Brown.
Below her spreads the busy town;
Above her, sky and starry light.

She stood there long ere we were born,
Through bloody wars and years of peace,
And as the centuries increase,
Her light will still illumine the morn.

Like summer birds that rustle through
Her whispering elms, we come and go.
Yet by that passing touch we know
The richer life, the larger view.

And some there are allowed to stay,
Like birds that nest below her eaves,
Or in the clinging ivy leaves,
And there sing out their peaceful day.

But go we soon or tarry long,
One Alma Mater claims us all.
To thee, Old Mother, here we call;
To thee here lift a grateful song.

**Verses read at the Worcester alumni dinner, December 16*

CORPORATION STATEMENT ON TRUSTEE NOMINATIONS



At the meeting of the university corporation held October fifth, 1904, it was voted to request the advisory and executive committee to make some statement to the alumni regarding the method of alumni nomination for trustees. In accordance with that vote, the committee has sent a detailed statement to each alumnus. The MONTHLY has already published many of the facts contained in this statement, but it seems well to print a few extracts from the committee's presentation. After reciting the vote offered by a member of the corporation in 1870 appointing a committee to inquire into the feasibility of alumni participation in the election of trustees, and the recommendation of the committee in 1871 that the alumni be invited to nominate a certain number of trustees, the statement continues:

"If, now, we examine the list of all persons nominated by the alumni, and all persons elected by the corporation as trustees during these thirty years, it appears that the corporation has been faithful to its offer to give to all nominations 'most respectful consideration.' Since 1874, there have been sixty-five elections by the corporation to its board of trustees. Of the sixty-five men thus chosen, sixty, or all but five, have been nominated by the alumni. Of the sixty nominated by the alumni, thirty-nine were either the first choice of the alumni, or, in case there were several vacancies to be filled, they were chosen from those candidates having the largest number of votes. The remaining twenty-one trustees were chosen from the candidates having less than the highest number of votes. Of the thirty-five present members of the board, all but two—Colonel William Goddard and Governor William Sprague—have been elected since the arrangement with the alumni. Of these thirty-three members, sixteen were chosen by the plurality

vote of the alumni, thirteen were chosen from the candidates having the minority vote of the alumni, and four were chosen by the corporation without referring to the alumni. This historical sketch shows conclusively that the corporation has so constantly listened to the voice of the alumni, that in large measure the present board of trustees may be said to have been created by the alumni.

In only five cases has the corporation gone outside the alumni nominations—and those cases have usually occurred in September when a vacancy has suddenly been created, and no nominations had been made. If out of sixty-five men elected, thirty-nine were the direct choice of the alumni, and twenty-one more were presented by a large alumni vote, it is clear that the action of the alumni has practically determined the character of the present board of trustees. * * * The main reason why the vote of the alumni cannot in every case be followed is that the vote has been, sometimes, so scattering, so indecisive, or so small as really not to represent the great body of our graduates. On some occasions the alumni have on the first ballot voted for sixty or seventy different persons. On the second alumni ballot, the leading candidate may have less than two hundred votes out of a possible thirty-five hundred. Is such a vote so decisive that the corporation should instantly ratify? The second candidate on the list sometimes has five or six votes less than the first. In such a case is the real choice of the alumni distinctly and finally expressed? The corporation may know certain facts, which if known to distant alumni scattered throughout the country, and voting without consultation, would assuredly have changed their opinion. Is the corporation then to disregard those facts? If a nomination has come about chiefly through "fraternity" influence, or through the activity of two or three eager friends, so that

it in no sense represents the spontaneous voice of our constituency, may not the corporation appraise such a nomination at its real value? May not the corporation interpret as well as register votes? Such, at least, has been the function of the corporation as understood by itself. It is more than a recording machine. It is to exercise intelligence, and to ask what would be the attitude of the alumni if the entire body were in possession of all the facts known to the corporation.

Two or three times in recent years when the corporation has chosen a man having less than the highest number of votes it has been because the highest number of votes were cast for a man already occupying the presidency of another university. The corporation has always felt in such cases—except, of course, in the case of a former president of Brown—that loyalty would be divided, and real co-operation be impossible. * * * Again the corporation has considered that different sections of the country should be represented in the board. * * * Moreover, it has always seemed to the corporation advisable to have a few of its members come from among the graduates of other institutions. No college faculty could long remain efficient if composed entirely of graduates of one institution. Such a process of inbreeding always produces sterility. The same argument applies to a corporation."

In view of these reasons as stated by the advisory and executive committee of the corporation for the rejection of persons nominated in the past by the largest number of alumni, the following table, compiled a few days ago for the MONTHLY, will be of interest:

1875—E. H. Magill, '52, president of

Swarthmore College, received the highest number of votes, 248.

A. K. Smiley, (No. 2), received 190 and was elected.

1876—E. H. Magill, '52, received the largest number of votes, 175.

Arnold B. Chace, '66, (No. 2), received 91 and was elected.

1882—Adin B. Underwood, '49, received the highest number of votes, 118.

Samuel L. Crocker, '56, (No. 2), received 91 and was elected, but died before qualifying.

1884—Edward T. Caswell, '53, received the highest number of votes, 319.

Adin B. Underwood, '49, (No. 2), received 227 and was elected.

1892—George F. Tucker, '73, received the highest number of votes, 445.

George L. Collins, (No. 2), received 65 and was elected.

1897—Benaiah L. Whitman, '87, president of Columbian University, received the highest number of votes, 187.

Henry M. King, (No. 2), received 176 and was elected.

1900—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., received the highest number of votes, 332, and was elected, but declined.

Stephen Greene, '73, (No. 2), received 209, and after Mr. Rockefeller's declination was elected.

1902—Benjamin I. Wheeler, '75, president of the University of California, received the highest number of votes, 205.

Thomas S. Barbour, '74, (No. 6), received 117 and was elected.

1903—Benaiah L. Whitman, '87, received the highest number of votes, 207.

Charles E. Hughes, '81, (No. 2), received 184 and was elected.

1904—Robert P. Brown, '71, received the highest number of votes, 211.

Henry D. Sharpe, '94, (No. 3), received 124 and was elected.



CORPORATION AND ALUMNI

By Lewis A. Waterman, Brown, '94



HE apparent ignoring on several recent occasions, by the corporation of Brown University, of the wishes of the alumni as to the persons who should be chosen to fill vacancies in the corporation has caused a great deal of discussion among the alumni of the university. There is a growing feeling that sufficient consideration has not been given of late to alumni nominees. This lack of consideration is deeply resented by a considerable number of the alumni. They do not object to the persons elected, for as a rule those chosen are eminently qualified for the position, but they do strenuously object to being called upon not only once but twice for an expression of their opinion upon this matter, and then having their opinion absolutely disregarded by the corporation.

That the corporation has a legal right to do this is not questioned. It is a close, self-perpetuating body composed of members who possess certain qualifications, chiefly religious, expressed in the charter. Its members have the sole right to fill vacancies in whatever way they see fit, subject only to the limitations of the charter. Their legal power in this respect is absolute.

But while this is so it does not follow that it is wise for the corporation to act arbitrarily in this matter or to disregard the will of the alumni. Upon the alumni the university depends for its support. Without their earnest co-operation and assistance it cannot accomplish its best work and attain its highest usefulness. There should be the most complete confidence between the corporation and the alumni. The corporation should be brought as close to the alumni as possible, and nothing is more certain to bring this about than to give the alumni a voice in the selection of members to fill vacancies in that body and to heed that voice when it has

spoken. The alumni are "those who love" the university. No doubt the members of the corporation love it too in a sense, but no member of the corporation, unless he be also an alumnus, can love the university as the true, loyal alumnus loves his alma mater.

But it is claimed in a statement issued by the advisory and executive committee of the corporation that "the corporation has so constantly listened to the voice of the alumni, that in a large measure the present board of trustees may be said to have been created by the alumni." The inference that the committee would have deduced from this is that the alumni have no reasonable grounds for complaint as their wishes have been heeded in the great majority of cases. But does this follow? It is not claimed that the voice of the alumni has not been heeded as a rule in the past; it is merely claimed that sufficient attention has not been paid to it during the last few years. The fact that out of sixty-five men elected to the board of trustees since 1874 sixty have been nominated by the alumni and of these thirty-nine were either the first choice of the alumni, or, in case of several vacancies to be filled, were chosen from those candidates having the largest number of votes, does not prove that the alumni have no cause for complaint. It merely shows that in the majority of cases the wishes of the alumni were heeded. It does not show that the action of the corporation in recent years is in accord with historical precedent. It may be that all the cases where the wishes of the alumni were ignored are of recent date. Further analysis of the elections is necessary:

From 1875 to 1889, both inclusive, the persons receiving the largest number of alumni votes were elected, with four exceptions, and in these four cases the one receiving the next largest number of votes was chosen. In 1875 and

1876 E. H. Magill received the largest number of votes for a Quaker vacancy, but he was deemed ineligible as he was president of another college. Where there was more than one vacancy six instances occurred in which the second and third on the alumni voting list were not taken. There were in all thirty-one vacancies during that period. From 1890 to 1898, both inclusive, only twice did the person receiving the largest number of alumni votes fail of election, and in one of these cases the choice of the alumni was the president of another college and therefore deemed ineligible, and the second on the list was elected. From 1899 to 1904, both inclusive, the first choice of the alumni failed to be elected on four different occasions, three of which occurred in the last three years. In 1899, 1902 and 1903 it is true the first choice was the president of another college, but, instead of taking the second on the list, in 1902 when there were three Baptist vacancies to be filled, the sixth, seventh and eighth on the list were taken, and in 1904 the third on the list was taken, although in both cases nominees receiving more alumni votes were entirely unobjectionable. Historically then the practice has been to follow the alumni vote in almost every instance except where the choice of the alumni was the president of another college, and in such case to elect the person having the second largest number of votes.

It is moreover argued that the vote of the alumni is so scattering and frequently so small as not to express the true wishes of the alumni. In what other way would you get at the wishes of the alumni except to permit all who chose and had sufficient interest in the university to vote? Is not the will of the alumni thus indicated as accurately as the will of any considerable body of men is indicated? Does the fact that a very large body of men refrain from voting indicate that the will of the people is not expressed, and that the candidates they elect to office should not be seated for that reason? By no means; if that were so practically all elections would amount to nothing. And what reason is there to suppose that if there were a larger vote, a minority candidate would displace a majority candidate?

To the claim that frequently fraternity or other influences are controlling factors in the nomination of trustees by the alumni, it may be replied that there may likewise be extraneous influences and combinations of one kind or another in the corporation itself that will determine an election, and the smaller the body the easier it is to make a combination or to bring outside influences to bear upon it.

I do not claim that the corporation should have no right in the premises. I do not claim that they should perfunctorily elect the one receiving the largest number of votes from the alumni. But I do claim and I claim it with all the vigor that I possess, that when the corporation has preliminary nominations for vacancies made by the alumni and then submits to the alumni a list of those who have received more than a certain specified number of votes to be voted upon by the alumni, the wishes of the alumni as expressed by that vote should not be overridden without some good and sufficient reason. Otherwise the action of the alumni would become a veritable farce. The corporation should exercise a veto power in proper cases so no unworthy person should be admitted to its membership. But it should exercise it discriminatingly. To avoid having candidates chosen by the alumni whom the corporation does not think suitable and would not elect under any circumstances, the corporation could leave the names of such candidates off the final or "official" ballot cast by the alumni, and thus save the alumni from wasting a good many votes. If it is claimed that there is no meeting of the corporation between the creation of a vacancy and the election, it may be answered that it would do no harm and the matter is of sufficient importance for the election to be postponed until the next meeting.

There is a growing feeling that the corporation has of late been getting out of sympathy with the alumni and inclined to ignore their wishes. The restrictions upon the make-up of the corporation and the method of election to fill the vacancies have been sufficiently irksome to the alumni without there being any further cause for estrangement. If the corporation continues to override the will of the alumni, there will be an

1880

Baptist.

Edward Judson,	391 x
J. H. Walker,	331 x
G. I. Chace,	296
G. Bullen,	146
E. H. Johnson,	52
E. C. Fitz,	18

Extract from Providence Journal of June, 1880—"To fill the two vacancies of the board of trustees, the corporation selected the two highest names on the list presented at the commencement dinner by the secretary of the Alumni Association, viz: Edw. Judson and J. H. Walker."

1881

No vacancy

1882

Episcopal.

A. B. Underwood,	118
S. L. Crocker,	91 x
J. H. Stiness,	61

1883

No vacancy

1884

Baptist.

J. C. B. Woods,	319 x
M. H. Hartwell,	308 x
G. I. Chace,	296
Edward Miller,	93
D. W. Hoyt,	68

Episcopal.

E. T. Caswell,	319
A. B. Underwood,	227 x
T. M. Clark,	1

Extract from Providence Journal of June, 1884—"These nominations are not elections, but are recommended to the corporation, who will act upon them."

1885

No vacancy

1886

No vacancy.

1887

Baptist.

A. J. Jennings,	486 x
E. C. Fitz,	225 x
F. A. Gaskill,	192
J. P. Earle,	185
Arnold Green,	179
Edward Miller,	53

1888

Baptist.

W. L. Wayland,	342 x
F. A. Gaskill,	337 x
J. P. Earle,	360 x

Epicopal.

B. F. Thurston,	392 x
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1889

Baptist.

Arnold Green,	210 x
M. H. Bixby,	192
J. G. Batterson,	186
T. D. Anderson,	130
H. L. Burrage,	113 x
S. S. Durfee,	94

Congregational.

C. B. Goff,	245 x
W. A. Mowry,	063
J. G. Vose,	110

1890

Baptist.

M. H. Bixby,	269 x
J. G. Batterson,	245 x
B. I. Wheeler,	141
T. D. Anderson,	134
Colgate Hoyt,	117 x
W. K. Porter,	16
C. R. Upton,	1

Episcopal.

Oscar Lapham,	174 x
R. I. Gammell,	96 x
Z. Chace,	61
F. Lawton,	56
C. D. Bassett,	50
C. Hitchcock,	34
D. L. D. Granger,	20

1891

No vacancy.

1892

Baptist.

W. V. Kellen,	429 x
W. H. P. Faunce,	122
R. B. Comstock,	122
Stephen Greene,	49

Quaker.

G. F. Tucker,	445
G. L. Collins,	65
J. Chace,	63 x
Augustine Jones,	42
R. S. Howland,	41
J. Chace,	35

Episcopal.		1898		
C. S. Sweetland,	453 x		<i>No vacancy.</i>	
Rathbone Gardner,	90	1899		
Francis Lawton,	75	Baptist.		
John H. Stiness,	45	B. L. Whitman,	187	
S. R. Dorrance,	60	H. M. King,	176 x	
1893		C. G. King,	172 x	
Quaker.		J. T. Blodgett,	166	
G. L. Collins,	102 x	S. Greene,	171	
G. F. Tucker,	61	H. M. Rice,	162	
Augustine Jones,	31	T. F. Green,	111	
1894		F. G. McKeever,	80	
Congregational.		E. Miller,	71	
R. G. Hazard,	x	Congregational.		
J. Pierce,	x	S. O. Edwards,	329	
R. C. Taft,		E. C. Moore,	177	
Names in above order on report from secretary of alumni but no numbers given		W. P. Sheffield,	177	
1895		S. O. Metcalf,	163 x	
Baptist.		R. P. Brown,	151	
A. Comstock,	x	D. Beckwith,	131	
W. H. P. Faunce,		E. L. Freeman,	97	
E. O. Silver,		C. W. Scamans,	41	
Names in above order on report from secretary of alumni but no numbers given.		1900		
1896		Baptist.		
Baptist.		J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.,	332	
G. Colby,	428 x	S. Greene,	209 x	
W. H. P. Faunce,	317 x	B. L. Whitman,	152	
W. E. Lincoln,	259	R. C. Huling,	142 x	
E. O. Silver,	232 x	W. C. Burwell,	125	
A. S. Van Wickle,	160	W. H. Sweetland,	96	
J. M. English,	156	F. D. Eimer,	36	
R. G. Huling,	197	T. C. Search,	31	
G. E. Horr, Jr.,	125	E. L. Marston,	91	
A. P. Carroll,	96	Episcopal.		
C. H. S. Weaver,	28	Rathbone Gardner,	217	
Episcopal.		W. N. McVickar,	88	
John Nicholas Brown,	235	W. S. Chace,	59	
A. D. McClellan,	136	W. L. Munro,	52	
Rathbone Gardner,	175	E. O. Stanley,	44	
John H. Stiness,	127	E. D. Bassett,	51	
D. B. Pond.		H. G. Miller,	32	
Congregational.		E. S. Rousmaniere,	20	
E. W. Mason,	202 x	1901		
R. P. Brown,	181	Baptist.		
W. P. Sheffield,	181	E. B. Andrews,	461 x	
E. S. Clark,	86	W. C. Burwell,	77	
1897		B. L. Whitman,	42	
Baptist.		E. D. Burr,	41	
W. E. Lincoln,	82 x	E. L. Marston,	32	
R. G. Huling,	60	1902		
J. M. English,	49	Baptist.		
H. M. King,	46	B. I. Wheeler,	205	
S. E. Frohock,	46	B. L. Whitman,	151	

W. C. Burwell,	122	1903		
F. G. McKeever,	122		Baptist.	
J. M. English,	121			C. E. Hughes, 184 x
T. S. Barbour,	117 x			B. L. Whitman, 207
W. W. Douglas,	114 x			J. M. Perry, 54
E. L. Marston,	112 x			
S. S. Durfee,	110	1904		
O. P. Gifford,	88		Congregational.	
E. D. Burr,	84			
C. E. Hughes,	93			R. P. Brown, 211
P. E. Tillinghast,	77			Charles Matteson, 148
F. E. Brooks,	52			H. D. Sharpe, 124 x
F. W. Hartwell,	42			E. C. Moore, 82
C. W. Kingsley,	70			L. F. Snow, 55
W. C. Joslin,	41			W. P. Sheffield, 51

RECORD OF VOTES FOR CONGREGATIONAL VACANCIES

		<i>Total Ballots Cast</i>	<i>No. of Candi- dates</i>	<i>Highest Vote</i>	<i>Elected</i>
1875	1	Vacancy	350	3 238 for	Rowland Hazard
1877	1	"	434	3 180 "	Elijah B. Stoddard
1879	1	"	597	3 331 "	Wm. F. Sayles
1889	1	"	518	3 245 "	Charles B. Goff
1894	1	"	No record	3 no rec'd	Rowland G. Hazard
1896	1	"	650	4 202 "	Eugene W. Mason
1899	2	" each	633	3 329 "	S. O. Edwards
"	"	"	633	3 163 "	S. O. Metcalf
1904	1	"	671	6 211 "	Robert P. Brown
					Henry D. Sharpe



AN OLD-TIME COMMENCEMENT



FROM an age-yellowed copy of the Literary Cadet of Providence, bearing the date of September 8, 1827, and loaned to the MONTHLY by Arthur Cushing, Esq., of the class of 1889, the following self-explanatory account of the college commencement of that year at Brown is taken:

As many of our distant readers may not be acquainted with a Rhode-Island Commencement, or in other words, with the nature of the *doings* of that day, in which the annual Commencement of Brown University is celebrated, we will for their especial "benefit and behalf," attempt to afford them a slight sketch, which shall not be exaggerated, falsely coloured, or shaded, for the sake of producing, what Mr. Sumner Lincoln Fairfield is pleased to call "effect." This annual festival, gala, or by whatever name you may be pleased to call it, conducted as it is at present, and producing the excitement that it does, is to our minds, destitute of moral instruction, and is calculated to demoralize, and to introduce pernicious and baleful practices among a virtuous and industrious people.

It is not to the *occasion*, that we take exceptions, but it is to the manner in which it is managed, that we now enter our candid protest. That the anniversary of a Literary Institution, should be celebrated, in order that those who are attached to its interests, may have an opportunity of mingling, and of renewing former associations, and that they who are about to leave its walls, should have an opportunity of making a display of their talents, and of their advances towards the founts of learning, are propositions, to which we yield our cordial assent; but in the name of all mercies, we would ask, is it necessary to the accomplishment of such ends, that a whole community, and nearly a whole state, should be thrown into a state of utter confusion? Certainly not; and as we cannot conceive any good reason for the present management of our Commence-

ments, we hope, that the present absurd and ridiculous plan, will be abolished, as speedily as practicable.

The annual anniversary of the Commencement of Brown University begins to make its appearance in visible effects, about the first Monday in September, and they remain indelibly imprinted on the feelings of the community, something like a fortnight;—and there are some, that sensibly feel its effects for a much longer period. At the early part of the week, carriages, steam-boats, sloops and schooners, are put in requisition, and thus in a little period, "confusion doubly confused" is introduced among us, and before the day of celebration arrives, the town is thronged with strangers, whose professed object in coming among us, is to witness the performances of the day. When arrived here, not one half of them have an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity, and ten chances to one, if all are not sadly disappointed in their expectations.

The utility of making a public display of the talents and acquirements of the graduates of Brown University, is freely admitted, but then it must be apparent to every reflecting mind, that the present mode is not only inexpedient but improper. As things are now managed, a procession is formed at the University Halls, and to the sounds of martial music, march to the first Baptist Church, where amid a vast deal of ostentatious parade, the young gentlemen are introduced to the public, and are allowed to give specimens of their rhetorical and declamatory powers.

The procession thus formed, is composed of the respectable classes of the community, and of strangers, arranged according to their rank, wealth and condition, and are thus placed before the world to receive its gaze, and to listen for the plaudits of the million. Arrived at the church, after a deal of useless ceremony and parade, their respective stations are assigned, and after a prayer to the Throne of Grace is offered, a

Latin Salutatory is delivered, by some forward and talented young man, which perhaps is understood by a half dozen of the audience, and those who cannot understand it, think it must of course, be very good, simply because they do not comprehend one sentence of the speaker. The orders of the day, between Latin and indistinct English are carried into execution, and when all is closed, we have a Latin Valedictory, and the conferring of degrees, which is also executed in Latin, and then the procession is again formed and retires to the College.

We do not object to the introduction of Latin essays and addresses on occasions like these, from mere affectation, but because we think, that when a vast multitude is assembled, it is very proper to address them in a language which they can understand, and at the same time impart to them, some idea of the merits and talents of the aspirant for literary honour.

Of the vast concourse who visit the town on Commencement day, but a very small proportion care a farthing about the literary exercises; they come only to see and to be seen—to indulge in hilarity, fun and frolic—to visit their relatives, the Theatre and the Circus; and then return to their homes, without deriving the least benefit.

The lower and disorderly classes of society, make the whole an affair of amusement, drink to excess, quarrel and

fight, neglect their useful employments, get bloody noses, and a night's lodging at the bridewell. In the midst of the scenes of bustle and confusion, pick-pockets are busily employed at their vocation, infamous women throng the town, counterfeits, thieves and swindlers are on the alert, and the whole town is infested with a visit from all of the dregs of creation, who come among us only to depredate and destroy.

All the evils which are engendered by the celebration of Commencement, could be very easily obviated, if the thing were managed in a different manner; if the Trustees of the College would cause the Commencement to be celebrated in some Chapel or convenient place attached to the University buildings; and then the day would pass off in soberness and propriety, to the infinite advantage of the student, and to the credit of the town.

Beside the immoral effects, produced by the celebration, the immense sum in money and labour, it costs, would be saved, and might be applied to better purposes than those of vice and dissipation. The loss in labour alone, may be safely computed at twenty thousand dollars;—in money almost double that amount;—and yet all this is squandered away to celebrate the annual Commencement of Brown University, without saying any thing about the loss of reputation, hats, umbrellas, blood and the senses.

FOOTBALL IN 1905

By Eliot G. Parkhurst, Manager of the Eleven



WHILE it is, of course, impossible to make any definite announcement at the present time regarding the prospects for a good football team next fall, it is safe to say that the general situation of this branch of our athletics is very much better than it was a year ago at this time. This is due in part to the fact that we lose only a few men from the team by graduation

this year, but in very great measure the encouraging change may be traced to the thoroughly competent work and tireless activity of the manager of the team during the past fall. If Brown turns out a creditable eleven next year it will be largely on account of his efforts.

Only five of the regular men graduate this year, Capt. Schwinn, Webb, Colter, Savage and Ingalls. There are

good men in college to fill nearly all these positions. At present there is no adequate substitute for Colter, but it is hoped that one may be found in the entering class next fall. Webb will be missed at tackle but Maegregor, who played that position during the greater part of this year, will be a perfectly satisfactory successor to Webb. There are several good men to look after the position vacated by Capt. Schwinn, who has always done such satisfactory work,

eligible on account of the year's residence rule last season, will be eligible next fall. Among these may be mentioned Ferguson, formerly a member of the Colgate team; Fretwell, a graduate student from the West, and Coulter, not to be confounded, however, with the "only original Joe."

In regard to the policy to be followed no announcement can be made at present. The principal text of the policy, however, will be, "Beat Dartmouth



MANAGER PARKHURST



CAPTAIN RUSS

and with experience the new men ought to develop into very good players. Savage and Ingalls will be greatly missed, for they both were faithful workers and did some first-class playing.

The line ought to be in fair shape next year. At present we have in college Fletcher, Conklin and Thomas for guards, Higgins, Maegregor and Hazard for tackles, Russ, Pryor and Elrod for ends. It will be seen that we have no good man for centre at present. As regards the backfield the outlook is encouraging at this time. We lose no one but Savage by graduation and in addition to the large squad of backs that we had last season, Keen and Baker, who were not able to play in 1904, will probably be out next season. Several new men, also, who were incl-

anyway". A manager will be appointed for the second team as soon as feasible and an effort will be made to provide it with a schedule. The management intends to treat the second team with the same liberality which was shown this past season, believing that a strong second team is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the 'varsity.

In conclusion, we appeal to all loyal alumni to send in the name of any desirable football players to the management, 18 Slater Hall, and also to use their personal influence in sending the men to Brown. If everyone helps a little we can have a first rate team. We need your co-operation and must have it if we are to make a satisfactory showing next fall.

THE
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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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CHAPTER HOUSES AT BROWN

There is something to be said on either side of the fraternity house question at Brown. The university looks with some concern upon the withdrawal of students from its dormitories, while the fraternities themselves admit that they lose through their less intimate contact with the majority. On the other hand the natural growth of the college ought to fill the dormitories and there are positive advantages in chapter house life that must be taken into consideration.

Alpha Delta Phi is now permanently established in its new home at 54 College street, and very comfortably established too. The house is a substantial wooden residence of three stories and near at hand there is a stucco-covered structure, one story in height, concern-

ing the character and use of which it is not for the profane outsider to speculate. The fraternity is surrounded in its new home with many of the creature comforts and is moreover so near the university campus that it cannot seriously be accused of secession from the remainder of the academic body. From the Van Wickle gates to the front entrance of the chapter house is only a few seconds walk.

We cannot help thinking that the college will ultimately gain in the creation or purchase of such chapter houses, because of the increased desirability of membership in a fraternity possessing one—though whether it is wise for any given fraternity to acquire a chapter house is a question that its members must answer for themselves. We hope that the Alpha Delta Phi experiment will help to prove that a society may leave the campus without diminishing its loyalty to the college, and we feel confident that it will.

Incidentally the new chapter house points the way to the acquisition of most, if not all, of the property of College Hill from Prospect street to Benefit by organizations more or less closely united with Brown.

THE TRUSTEE PROBLEM

There is no need for the MONTHLY to apologize for devoting so much space in this issue to the question of trustee nominations and elections. It is the one question of largest interest in university circles at the present time, not only because of the dissatisfaction existing among a large body of alumni over

the present state of affairs, but also because the advisory and executive committee of the corporation has taken an active part in the controversy by publishing a pamphlet explanatory of the corporation's position and by sending this pamphlet to every graduate of Brown.

The MONTHLY's position in the debate is one of extreme delicacy, owing to the fact that the discussion has centred largely around Robert P. Brown of this city, the treasurer of the magazine. Anything that might be said in these columns in criticism of the action of the corporation in refusing to confirm the nomination of Mr. Brown for the office of trustee by a plurality vote of the alumni would be open to the charge, whether properly or not, of prejudice and favoritism, while on the other hand certain insufficiently informed alumni have expressed to those connected with the magazine their suspicion that its relations to the corporation are so close and so dependent that it cannot speak its free and impartial mind.

The facts as they appear at this time to the MONTHLY are somewhat as follows: For thirty years or so the corporation has endeavored to enlist and maintain alumni interest by permitting all graduates to nominate candidates for the office of trustee. So long has the custom continued that many alumni have come to regard the

privilege as practically equivalent to the privilege of electing. As Mr. Waterman points out in a communication in this issue, the corporation's deviations from the alumni's selections have occurred principally in the last few years, and it would be strange if some surprise were not aroused at this apparent change of attitude on the corporation's part. In behalf of the corporation it may be urged that in most other colleges the alumni have no part in the choice of all the trustees, while at Brown they are asked to participate, at least tentatively, in the selection of nearly the entire list. But this apparently sweeping privilege is of little avail if the corporation frequently rejects alumni nominations.

Like Mr. Sharpe, (the newly elected trustee), the two candidates who were first and second when the "official ballots," misleadingly so-called, were counted, are reputable citizens and the simple fact is that no fewer than 211 alumni voted for Mr. Brown and no fewer than 162 for Judge Charles Matteson. In other words, nearly four hundred graduates of Brown voted for these two candidates but voted in vain. The MONTHLY does not hesitate to say that dissatisfaction exists among many of the alumni as a result, and that it will be hardly worth while for the corporation to offer much longer a privilege with one hand that it withdraws at will with the other.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



CHANGES from previous issues, both in form and substance, appear in the catalogue of the university for the year of 1904-1905.

The history of the institution is again inserted, after an omission of a number of years, and brought down to date. The venerable charter of the university is republished *verbatim et literatim*. A map has been inserted showing the location of all the buildings on or near the campus. All the matter pertaining to the Women's College, including the list of students, has been brought together in one place, and a list of the officers of administration and instruction is included for the first time. Among minor additions may be noted the matter pertaining to physical training, to medical care, and to arrangements with other institutions, and the list of students to whom final honors were awarded in 1904. A number of sections dealing with alumni affairs have been placed in the appendix.

In spite of the insertion of a considerable amount of new matter the size of the catalogue is practically unchanged. This has been brought about partly by filling the pages more closely, and partly by printing in 8 point type the considerable section of the middle of the book which for no obvious reason has in the past been in larger type. Besides the more important alterations to which attention has been called there has been a great number of small changes, some in arrangement, and some in form of statement, which have added much to the value of the book as a source of information, and which speak well for the close attention given to the publication by the committee having it in charge.



MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

The Modern Language Association of America met at Brown at the invitation of President Faunce, and on request of the departments of French, German and English, on December 28, 29 and 30.

The meetings were held in the Brown Union and at the University Club.

This association is composed of the most distinguished modern language teachers in American colleges and universities, and brought to Providence about 150 scholars of standing and reputation. It is believed that the meetings, which were open to the public, have brought great stimulus to the teaching of modern languages in this vicinity.



FINAL FIGURES OF REGISTRATION

The total number of students registered up to date according to the new catalogue is 988. The number in last year's catalogue was 935. This shows an increase of 53 over last year. The gain may be contrasted with the net loss of five last year as compared with the year before. Of the total gain 18 are credited to the graduate department and 8 to the Women's College, while undergraduate men, including special students, increased 27 in number. Last year, while the university as a whole showed a loss of 5, the Women's College gained 20 over the year before. This gain was offset by a loss of 19 in the graduate department and 6 among undergraduate men. This year every class gains except the sophomore, which shows a loss of 25. For purpose of comparison the figures for three years are appended:

	1903	1904	1905
Graduates,	105	86	104
Seniors,	113	113	125
Juniors,	119	129	141
Sophomores,	160	152	127
Freshmen,	210	200	221
Special students,	58	60	67
Total			
Undergraduate men	660	654	681
Women's College,	175	195	203
Total,	940	935	988

ARRANGEMENT WITH NEWTON This year the agreement of Brown University and the Newton Theological Institution goes into effect. In accordance with this agreement work done at Brown in certain specified courses will be credited toward graduation in the theological course at Newton, provided the student obtains the grade C, or passes an examination satisfactory to the Newton faculty. The courses specified are in Hebrew, Biblical literature in English, New Testament language, and public speaking, and the total number of hours credit which may be obtained is 388. As the number of hours prescribed in the theological course at Newton is 1620, it will be seen that the preliminary credits which may be secured amount to very nearly one-fourth of the entire course. This arrangement is in line with the practice of Yale, Columbia and other universities of allowing certain undergraduate work to be counted toward professional degrees.



A NEW FELLOWSHIP A number of gentlemen have presented to the university the sum of four hundred dollars to establish a fellowship in Semitic for the current year. The attempt will be made to continue the fellowship from year to year, and, if possible, to raise a fund the income of which may be used for that purpose. The fellowship is held by Mr. Moritz Braun of the class of 1904 who is also assisting Professor Fowler in the department of Biblical literature and history.



THE HISTORICAL CATALOGUE The first part of the copy of the *Historical Catalogue* is already in the hands of the printer. It is hoped that the completed book will be ready for distribution by June. The most important innovation in the new edition will be the inclusion of data respecting non-graduates, so far as it has been possible to learn anything about them. It will be obvious that the preparation of this portion of the work presents peculiar difficulties, not only because it is a field in which very little has been done before, but also because many of the non-graduates who were connected with the university for only a short time did not form strong

attachments and after leaving college failed to keep in touch either with their classmates or with the university. Concerning the alumni the information has been brought down to date, and a great amount of new material, especially about the early graduates, has been gathered through the intelligent and untiring efforts of the keeper of graduate records. Much still remains to be done, however, and it is to be hoped that the work will not be given up with the present edition of the catalogue. If the university feels that it cannot afford to carry it on, there is an opportunity for some friend of Brown to make possible the continuation of an undertaking whose results are as interesting as they are valuable.



FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COLLEGE DEBATE All who are interested in debating at Brown should observe the conclusions of an intercollegiate conference at New Haven, the day after the Yale-Princeton debate.

The delegates agreed to the following measures for the improvement of intercollegiate debating: First, approval was given to Harvard's scheme of starting a debating journal, which is to contain full criticisms of intercollegiate debates and any suggestions that may tend to increase the interest in debating among all the colleges. Second, the question of debarring graduates from competing in the debates was referred to the several committees of the universities, these committees being empowered to decide the question in one of two ways,—that graduates shall be debarred entirely, or that the number of debates in which a graduate shall engage shall be limited, thus following the ruling of the athletic committee that restricts the number of years during which a man may represent his university in athletics. Third, it was thought best that the coaching system be continued as at present, with the understanding that the coaching shall be reduced to a minimum. Finally, it was voted, as an experiment, to advise the submission of briefs prior to the debate to be held next March between Harvard and Princeton, and, if the experiment prove successful, to continue the submission of such briefs in the future.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

Basketball Schedule

Jan. 11, Wednesday, Brown University at Providence; Jan. 14, Saturday, Trinity College at Providence; Jan. 18, Wednesday, Williams at Providence; Jan. 21, Saturday, Amherst "Aggies" at Providence; Jan. 26, Thursday, Harvard at Cambridge; Jan. 28, Saturday, Colgate at Providence; Feb. 16, Wednesday, Worcester Polytechnic at Providence; Feb. 4, Saturday, Dartmouth at Hanover; Feb. 8, Wednesday, Tufts at Providence; Feb. 11, Saturday, Holy Cross at Worcester; Feb. 15, Wednesday, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Providence; Feb. 18, Saturday, Harvard at Providence; Feb. 21, Tuesday, Syracuse at Providence; Feb. 24, Friday, Amherst at Amherst; Feb. 25, Saturday, Williams at Williamstown; March 1, Wednesday, Amherst at Providence; March 4, Saturday, Holy Cross at Providence; March 8, Wednesday, Yale at Providence; March 11, Saturday, Dartmouth at Providence.

For An Outside Track

A movement is on foot to establish an outside board running track for the track athletes to train upon during the winter months. The running track in the Lyman Gymnasium is inadequate to train a team properly for the Boston athletic meet, which Brown enters annually.

Hockey League Schedule

January 7—Columbia vs. Princeton.
 " 11—Brown vs. Princeton.
 " 14—Columbia vs. Harvard.
 " 21—Harvard vs. Princeton.
 " 24—Yale vs. Columbia.
 " 28—Yale vs. Brown.
 February 4—Columbia vs. Brown.
 " 11—Brown vs. Harvard.
 " 18—Yale vs. Harvard.

All the games excepting the Harvard-Brown game, (which is to take place at Cambridge), will be played at St. Nicholas Rink, 66th street and Amsterdam avenue, New York. In the event of a tie for the championship the final game will be played on February 23, at New York.

Alumni Smoker

A Brown alumni smoker was held Tuesday evening, December 13, in the smoking room of the Brown Union. It was the second of its kind which has occurred during the present college year. About 60 undergraduates and alumni were present. The entire evening was passed pleasantly in listening to a very informal talk by Wilfred H. Munro, professor of European history. Prof. Munro described very graphically his travels through India last year. He told of the cities which he had visited, and related many interesting and amusing experiences which he had had during his journey through the Eastern country.

OBITUARIES

Through an error of the compositor which escaped the proofreader, the second tribute to the memory of Dr. Abbott of the class of 1858, which appeared in the last number of the MONTHLY, was attributed to John W. Stevens. It was written by Mr. Solon W. Stevens, a classmate of Dr. Abbott.

HORATIO ROGERS, 1855

Horatio Rogers, for twelve years associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, died suddenly at his home on Bowen Street, Providence early in the morning of November 12. On the previous day he had appeared to be in good health, and had taken his customary walk. He retired to his room about nine o'clock in the evening, and a few minutes later was found unconscious on the floor. About half past three he died peacefully without regaining consciousness. His death was attributed by the physician to hemorrhage of the brain. He suffered a slight attack of a similar nature about a year ago, when it was

feared death would result, but his strong constitution enabled him to recover.

Judge Rogers was born in Providence May 18, 1835, the son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers. His father was a cotton manufacturer. His grandfather and two of his great uncles were officers in the revolutionary army. He prepared for college in the public schools of Providence, and graduated from Brown with the degree of A. B. in 1855. After graduation he studied law, for a time in an office in his native city, and later at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1858. In 1896 he received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College.

In August, 1861 Judge Rogers entered the army as First Lieutenant in Company D, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. He was made captain in October, 1861, and in June, 1862, promoted to the rank of major in recognition of his bravery on James Island in South Carolina. In January, 1863 he received a commission as colonel of the Second Rhode

Island Regiment, and received the praise of the generals under whom he served as well as a special vote of thanks from the general assembly of Rhode Island for his efficient service. In January, 1864, his failing health compelled him to resign his commission. He was later breveted brigadier general of United States volunteers.

After leaving the army Judge Rogers resumed the practice of law in Providence. The same year he was elected attorney general of Rhode Island and served until 1867. He was four times elected to the common council of Providence, in 1866, 1867, 1873 and 1874. During his last term he was president of the council. In 1868 he was elected to the general assembly, and again in 1873 and 1874.

In 1870 Judge Rogers engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods with his father-in-law, Gov. James Y. Smith, and for a number of years gave little attention to the law. On the death of Gov. Smith he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1888 was again elected attorney general. On May 27, 1896, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and held the position until his retirement in 1903. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of his associates on the bench and of the entire legal profession in Rhode Island.

Judge Rogers was twice married. His first wife was Miss Lucia Waterman, daughter of Richard Waterman of Providence, whom he married in 1861. She died in 1867, and in 1869 Judge Rogers married Miss Emily P. Smith, daughter of Governor James Y. Smith. Mrs. Rogers, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Judge Rogers was a man of scholarly tastes and was exceptionally well informed on matters of history and jurisprudence. He was the author of a number of papers and pamphlets on historical and literary subjects, and delivered addresses on numerous public occasions, many of which have been printed. He was also the author of "Private Libraries of Providence", (1878) and "Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr" (1896). He edited "Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books" (1884), which consists of the journal of Lieutenant James M. Hadden of Burgoyne's army. Judge Rogers contributed many notes and essays of a biographical and personal character, doing the work, in the words of *The Nation*, "in a manner so complete that Burgoyne's officers became as well known to us as those of the patriot army."

Judge Rogers was chairman of the Record Commission of Providence, a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which he was president for a number of years, of the American Antiquarian Society, and of many other learned bodies. He was also for many years a prominent mason, serving for one year as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

LA FAYETTE BURR, 1848

LaFayette Burr died suddenly Tuesday, December 13, at Southern Pines, North Carolina, whither he had gone to spend the winter months on account of his feeble health. Mr. Burr was born in Providence, July 15,

1824, the son of Christopher and Henrietta (Taylor) Burr. He fitted for college at Wiliston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. He graduated from Brown with the degree of A. B. in 1848, and received the master's degree from the same institution in 1851. He devoted himself to teaching for a number of years after graduation, first at the Friends' School, Providence, 1848-49, then at the high school, Bristol, Rhode Island, 1849-51, and then until 1860 in various private schools at Newport, Rhode Island, and Raymond, Natchez and Vicksburg, Mississippi. From 1860 to 1862 he was principal of the Academy at Danielsonville, now Danielson, Connecticut.

In 1862 he gave up teaching and became a clerk in the War Department at Washington. In 1863 he went to Boston, where he was for a short time clerk in the Commissary Department, and then for nearly ten years treasurer of copper mining companies. In 1872 he became treasurer of the National Dock and Warehouse Company, the position which he retained until his death.

Mr. Burr was married in 1858 to Miss Abby W. Shepard of Bristol, Rhode Island, daughter of Rev. Thomas Shepard (Brown 1813; D. D. 1853) who was for 45 years pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. Mrs. Burr and five children, all of Melrose, Massachusetts, survive him.

Mr. Burr had lived in Melrose since 1872. He served on the Melrose school board, and was a prominent member of the Congregational Church. The local paper in its notice of his death says of him: "The ingenuousness of his nature, the purity of his character, the warmth of his open heart, all were shown in his cheery greeting and his kindly smile, and attracted to him the love and esteem of the many who knew him."

CALEB HARRIS FARNUM, 1905

Caleb H. Farnum, for two years a member of the class of 1905, died at Holden, West Virginia, August 17. The accident which caused his death occurred in the woods near the town of Holden. The party with which he was working was engaged in felling trees. Mr. Farnum was measuring the logs at the foot of a ravine over the edge of which they were cast. One log as it fell rolled dangerously near him, and for the purpose of avoiding it he climbed into a tree, expecting the log to pass under him. Instead of doing so it flew through the air, causing him to fall to the ground. He sustained a fracture of one of his legs below the knee. He was carried by his fellow workmen three miles on a stretcher to a mining camp, where two physicians were stationed. After an examination the physicians decided that amputation was unnecessary. The fractured portions of the bone were removed, but after the operation the injured man sank rapidly. His body was brought to Providence for interment.

Mr. Farnum was born in Providence in 1883. After leaving Brown, he spent some time at the Biltmore College of Forestry, near Asheville, North Carolina. At the time of his death he was engaged in work with a detail from the United States Bureau of Forestry.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Items of information about former students of Brown, whether alumni or non-graduates, will be gladly received by the editors of the Monthly. Those who enjoy reading about their former college friends may be sure that their friends will be equally glad to hear from them. Address communications for this department to Dr. Allan H. Willelt, Brown University. To insure insertion in any particular number of the Monthly they must be in the hands of the editor by the 20th of the preceding month.

1857

Furman Read Whitwell is living at Fort Plains, New York.

Thacher Newton Snow is living in Santa Barbara, California.

1862

Isaac H. Saunders is in the Soldiers' Home at Bristol, Rhode Island, a sufferer from partial paralysis. He was for many years an accountant, located in the South, but has been for some time unable to work.

Emmons Johnson is a banker, living in Waterloo, Iowa. He is president of the Leavitt and Johnson Trust Co., of the Waterloo Savings Bank, and of the First National Bank of Waverly, Iowa.

1866

Rev. George Fisher is rector of the Church of the Messiah, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. He received a master's degree from Amherst College in 1880.

1874

Abel P. Tanner was elected, December 21, president of the newly organized New London (Connecticut) Bar Association.

1879

Arthur H. Harrington, M. D., formerly medical director of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and until recently superintendent of the Danvers Insane Hospital, has taken an office at 616 Madison Avenue, New York City, where he will follow his specialty of the treatment of mental diseases.

1882

Rev. Herbert E. Thayer has moved from Ludlow, Vermont, to 25 Churchill street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Professor W. B. Jacobs contributed an article on "The Characteristics of An Efficient Secondary School Teacher" to the November number of *The School Review*.

At the recent election in Massachusetts, Geo. S. Taft of Worcester was chosen district attorney by a large vote.

John S. Greene has left Cleveland, Ohio, and is now located at 110 South 9th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Governor-elect Stokes says that during his term of office New Jersey state employes, including heads of departments, must be at their desks five days in the week. Now look out for a general strike. —*New York Tribune*.

1885

James M. Pendleton, formerly treasurer of the National Niantic Bank at Westerly in this state, has been appointed manager of the Westerly branch of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, with which the Niantic bank has been merged. Mr. Pendleton is also town treasurer of Westerly.

1886

The item about Professor G. G. Wilson, in the last issue of the MONTHLY, referred to the Naval War College at Newport, and not to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Professor Wilson read a paper on "Unneutral Services" before the recent meeting of the American Political Science Association at Chicago.

Rev. Arthur L. Wadsworth has accepted the position of field representative, correspondent, and writer of special articles on the *Pacific Baptist*. His address is 5555 Hillcrest Drive, Highland Park Station, Los Angeles, California.

Rev. Arthur S. Phelps took charge of the Baptist Church on Ontario, California, in March, 1904.

1887

Dr. George W. Field has been appointed by Gov. Bates of Massachusetts fish and game commissioner, in place of Captain Collins, chairman, deceased. The other two members of the board favored the appointment of Dr. Field, who will be chairman of the board. He is in close touch with the work of the commission, and in fact is now at work on the annual report, which Captain Collins left unfinished. He has done much work for the commission during the last four or five years and is eminently fitted to render the state valuable service in his new position.

1889

Joseph C. Whipple has changed his address from Melden to 51 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Robert L. P. Mason is superintendent of the New York and Pennsylvania Co.'s Champlain Mills at Millsboro, Essex County, New York.

Walter P. Hall of Fitchburg has been appointed assistant district attorney by the recently elected district attorney of Massachusetts, George S. Taft, '72. Mr. Hall has been city solicitor of Fitchburg and a majority of the members of the newly elected city council

signed a petition requesting him to be a candidate for the position another year, on account of his intimate acquaintance with some very important litigation in which the city is engaged. Mr. Hall declined to be a candidate for re-election.

1890

George H. Webb of Providence is a member of Governor Utter's staff. Colonel Webb is well known as the aggressive and successful secretary of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and editor of the Providence Board of Trade Journal.

1893

J. D. E. Jones appears as number 30 in the official ranking of American tennis players.

Daniel Howard, who has served with marked success for ten years as principal of the public schools of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, has recently been appointed superintendent of schools of Windsor Locks and Suffield, Connecticut.

William Burdick, who has been for some time instructor in the gymnasium of Swarthmore College, is now instructor in gymnastics at the Pennsylvania R. R. Y. M. C. A., at 41st street and Westminster avenue, Philadelphia.

Rev. S. O. Dexter is to spend the coming winter near Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

John F. Byrne has removed his law offices to 533 Manigan Building, Providence.

A. C. McKenzie has recently gone to Cody, Wyoming. Last winter he lived at Grahamville, North Carolina.

Rev. E. B. Niver is still connected with St Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal, at Baltimore, Maryland.

George W. Perkins is now in charge of the real estate department of the *Boston Herald*.

Rev. E. F. Studley of New Bedford has issued through Messrs. Snow & Farnham of Providence a book descriptive of his travels to and from the "World's Sunday School Convention" at Jerusalem last March and April.

Dr. C. E. Ide is now practicing medicine in Buffalo and can be found at 1526 Genesee street.

1894

George W. McNoughton is assayer and mine manager for the General Electric Co., at Sydenham, Ontario.

Professor M. M. Fogg, instructor at Brown from 1895 to 1900, who went from Harvard to the University of Nebraska in 1901 as substitute instructor in English for the year, and was promoted assistant professor in 1902 and associate professor last spring, has again been advanced. The department of English has been divided into a department of rhetoric and one of English language and literature. Of the department of rhetoric Professor Fogg is the head, jointly with Professor P. H. Frye, Trinity, '89.

In regard to Professor Fogg's work in argumentation and debate "The Sombrero", 1904's class book, says: "The past year and a half has seen indifference change to interest and interest to enthusiasm. This change began with the arrival of Professor Fogg, and has been almost wholly due to the high order of ability and tireless energy which he brought to the work. Professor Fogg came to us from Harvard on the recommendation of Chancellor Andrews who had known him at Brown. Things needed a shaking up and they got it. 'Earnest work' became the watchword of the department; earnest students rapidly enrolled under this standard. At the present time there is no more loyal body of students or more faithful workers than Professor Fogg's advanced classes."

1895

Edwin A. Skinner has changed his address from Jamaica, New York, to 809 Linden Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Henry Mahoney is living at 103 Walpole Street, Norwood Massachusetts.

1896

Gardner K. Hudson was elected to the city council of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, at the recent election in that city.

George L. Parker is connected with the firm of Lincoln & Parker, dealers in fine pianos, 211 Tremont street, Boston.

1897

A paper by Dr. Roswell S. Wilcox of Providence, on "Practical Hygiene in the Public Schools," read before the Research Club of this city, and afterwards printed in the *Medical Record*, has been republished in pamphlet form. The article is a plea for more thorough medical inspection of public school children.

1898

Albert M. Dunham has left the P. J. Cummings Company of Attleboro, and accepted a position with the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company in their main office in the Union Trust Building, Providence.

Ertelle E. Franklin is a bookkeeper in New York City. His address is 69 Worth street.

Rev. Harlan J. Ballentine has left his church at Fremont, Illinois, and become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Sycamore, Illinois.

Robert J. Fuller is superintendent of schools at Palmer, Massachusetts.

1899

Harold T. Miller is connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Soho department, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The present address of George W. Sutcliffe is 82 Doyle avenue, Providence.

Edward A. Stockwell has been elected to the school committee of Providence from the first ward. His father, Thomas B. Stockwell, '62, has been state superintendent of the schools of Rhode Island for nearly thirty years.

Thurston M. Phetteplace is taking graduate work in mechanical engineering at Columbia as a candidate for the master's degree, and has received the honorary appointment of university scholar in mechanical engineering. His address is 415 West 117th street, New York city.

David H. Atwater is practicing medicine at Rochester, New York.

Frederick W. Murphy announces that he has entered upon the general practice of the law at 6 Beekman Street, New York City.

George B. Utley, librarian of the Maryland Diocesan Library of Baltimore, has accepted the position of librarian at the new Carnegie public library at Jacksonville, Florida. He will have entire charge of the establishment of the library as no books have yet been purchased or assistants appointed. Mr Utley is preparing for publication a life of Thomas John Cleggett, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland.

John Edward Babbitt holds a number of important business positions in Bellows Falls, Vermont. He is treasurer and manager of the Bellows Falls Machine Co., vice-president and director of the Robertson Paper Co. of the same place, and vice-president and manager of the Howland Pulp and Paper Co., of Howland, Maine.

1900

George L. Hunt was recently appointed deputy secretary of the state of Vermont. He will continue the practice of law at Enosburg Falls.

Miss Emily E. Campbell has changed her address to 17 Capitol avenue, Hartford, Connecticut

1901

J. Ward Healey, who began the practice of law at Leominster, Massachusetts, last May, was in July appointed trial justice by Governor Bates. Mr. Healey has been engaged in newspaper work since he left college, and studied law in an office during his leisure time. Just before beginning the practice of law he was editor of the Textile Manufacturers Journal of New York

On November 22 Miss Mabel Jennie Bowe, '01, and Irving Kent Bodurtha were married at Springfield. They will live at Agawam, Massachusetts.

Roy E. Clark has left the Y. M. C. A. of Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he held the position of assistant secretary, and is now with the New York Life Insurance Company at their Windsor Arcade office in New York City.

Rev. John M. Linden has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Michigan City, Indiana, and accepted a call in the 48th Street Baptist Church of Chicago.

Parker Erwin, '01, and Miss Mabel Hodges were married at Grace Church, Providence, October 24, 1904.

1902

Rev. H. C. Leach has settled at Johnson, Vermont.

1903

Thomas A. Barry's work as coach of the football team of Tulane University was very successful. He introduced new tactics and thorough training, and as a result the Tulane eleven defeated every other team of Louisiana and Mississippi with which it played. Mr. Barry has returned to the Harvard Law School.

E. N. White is teaching in the academy at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Leslie R. Hicks is doing engineering work at Elgin, Illinois, for the Elgin, Aurora and Southern Traction Company. His address is 1473 Fulton street, Chicago.

Bates Abner Stover is studying law at the Harvard Law School. Address, 2 Garden street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1904 A. M.

Arthur S. Libby, who was instructor in French at Brown last year, is now head of the department of modern languages at Converse College, Spartansburg, South Carolina.

1904

Louis R. Langworthy is teaching this year.

Arthur A. Dennico is with Nathaniel Fisher & Company, 146 Duane street, New York City. On November 24 Mr. Dennico was married to Miss Mabel Augusta Caswell.

Miss Annie Louise Conley is teaching in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Edward J. Black is a student at the Harvard Medical School.

Miss Annette W. Milligan is a graduate student at Brown.

Joseph A. Mattuck is a student teacher at the Hope street high school, Providence.

Stephen W. Mason is in the dry goods business with Clarence Whitman & Co., 39 Leonard street, New York City.

Miss Mae Stenhouse is teaching at the Vermont State Normal School, Johnson, Vermont.

Oliver H. Booth has a position in the Washington office of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Arthur E. Cameron is a salesman for the General Fire Extinguisher Co. of Providence.

Clarence McGregor Thompson is principal of Chilhouse Institute, Trundles Cross Roads, Tennessee.

Charles F. Marks is instructor in Greek and Latin in LaGrange College, LaGrange, Missouri.

Howard Foss Esten is in the engineering department of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. at Providence.

Alfred F. Masury is with the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Massachusetts.

Charles S. Hascall is an insurance clerk, located at East Northfield, Massachusetts.

Asa L. Briggs is with the Ashaway Woolen Co., Ashaway, Rhode Island.

Alfred Elton Isaac is pastor of the Tenth Avenue Baptist church, Columbus, Ohio.

Herbert A. Kenyon is instructor in French at Brown.

Harry Worthington Hastings is teaching in the high school at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Address, 423 Mulberry street.

John Francis Heckman is bookkeeper with the Union Trust Company, Providence.

John Brown Watson is teaching in the Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Edwin Judkins Tetlow is sheep salesman for Swift and Company, at their wholesale market at No 512 No. Halstead street, Chicago.

Eugene Merrill Wilson is studying theology at the Rochester Theological Seminary.

Arthur L. Young expects to be married in the near future, to Miss Margaret Anna Weeks. His address is 77 Callender street, New Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Miss Laura Brooks is teacher of languages in the East Providence high school.

Miss Flora Melville Cotton is a student teacher in the classical high school, Providence.

Miss Alice Marion Crosby is assistant agent of the Somerville (Massachusetts) Associated Charities.

Miss Lottie May Devlin is teacher of Latin and Greek in the high school of Pawtucket.

Miss Annie Fisher is teaching in Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Maine.

Miss Anna Leah Fox is taking advanced work at Columbia University.

Miss Hannah Heaton is a student teacher at the Point street grammar school, Providence.

Miss Mary Ellen Oslin is a student teacher at the Academy avenue grammar school, Providence.

Miss Marjorie Wadsworth Shaw is a student teacher at the Peace street grammar school, Providence.

Miss Elsie Marion Straffin holds a teaching fellowship in English at Brown.

Miss Georgia Louise Towle is assistant in the high school at Rumford Falls, Maine.

Isley Boone and Albert Hayes Stanton are studying theology at Newton.

Charles Fowler Fields is a student at Rochester Theological Seminary.

Eugene Ambrose McCarthy and Lucius A. Salisbury are studying medicine at the Harvard Medical School.

James M. Gallison is studying medicine at Harvard Medical School.

William G. Hoffman, Jr., has joined the Albee Stock Company at Keith's Pawtucket Theatre, for the present season. His stage name is William G. Morton. The name that he made for himself in amateur dramatics at Brown augurs well for his success on the professional stage.

Harold W. Drury is principal of the high school at Lyme, Connecticut.

Clifton Henry Hobson is principal of the grammar school at Palmer, Massachusetts.

George Sanford Holmes is a reporter for the Providence *Evening Telegram*.

Charles Wesley Hunt is teacher of English at Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vermont.

Royal Nesmith Jessup is a student at Union Theological Seminary. His address is 273 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, New York.

Noble Brandon Judah, Jr., is studying law at the Northwestern University Law School. Address, 2701 Prairie avenue, Chicago.

Alpha Freeman Leonard is principal of the Union School at Bath, New Hampshire.

Joseph William Mackenzie is engaged in zinc mining. His headquarters are at Joplin, Missouri.

Robert Grant Martin is taking advanced work in English at Harvard. Address, 37 Wil- low street, Cambridge.

Lester Hutchinson Nichols is general manager of the two stores of E. S. Nichols, 453-457 Main street, Bennington, Vermont.

John Hector Palmer is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Crompton, Rhode Island, and is studying theology at Newton.

Arthur Lionel Patch is with the E. Z. Patch Company, manufacturing pharmacists, Stoneham, Massachusetts.

Walter Everett Prince and Louis Earl Rowe are graduate students at Brown.

William Sandager is teaching at the Blight school, 401 South 22nd street, Philadelphia.

Eliot Rossiter Scudder is studying law at the Boston University Law School. Address, 60 Wyman street, Brockton, Massachusetts.

Edward Staples Smith is draughtsman for the Bucyrus Company, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

George Lawton Spencer is studying nava architecture at Cornell. His address is 32 Thurston avenue, Ithaca, New York.

Herbert Jackson Stowell is located at Bristol, Rhode Island.

Edward Padelford Taft is in the cotton business with W. L. Wells and Company, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Miss Florence Butler Beitenman is a student teacher at the Hope street high school, Providence.

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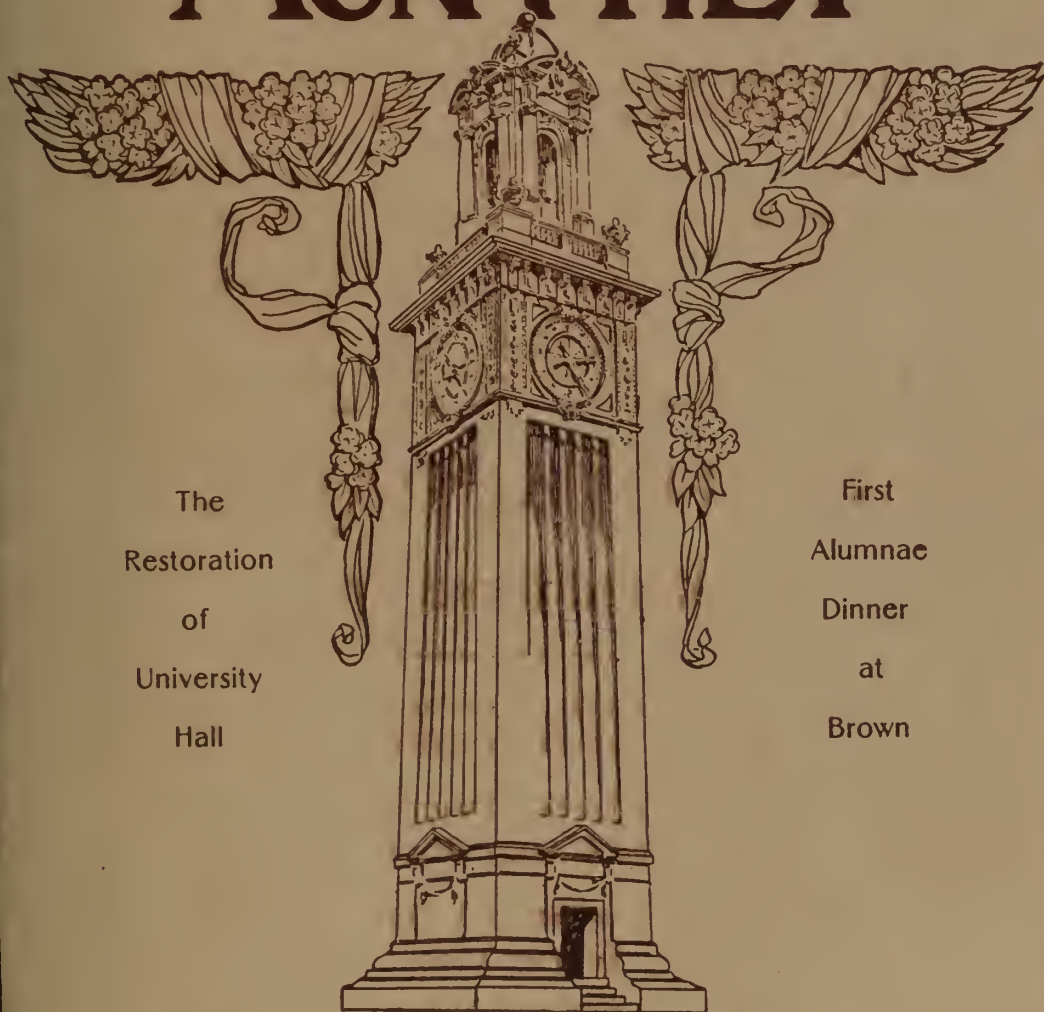
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., FEBRUARY, 1905

NO. 7

RESTORATION OF UNIVERSITY HALL



MATTER of both intercollegiate and architectural interest is the simultaneous planning of reconstructive work on four colonial college edifices—edifices moreover that have a close historical relationship. At Prince-

ton Nassau Hall, the prototype of our own University Hall, is to be restored to its original condition; at Dartmouth old Dartmouth Hall, which was burned a few months ago, is to be replaced by a new Dartmouth; and at Brown the stucco is being removed from University Hall



NORTHEAST CORNER OF UNIVERSITY HALL

Showing how the stucco has been removed experimentally, exposing the original red bricks.

so that the red bricks of the colonial era may once more be exposed to view. At Yale the decision has lately been reached to preserve and restore Old South Middle, the Connecticut Hall of the early collegiate era. Surely the money and care to be expended on these several undertakings show a wholesome concern for one of the most interesting periods in American history.

University Hall, then known as "the college edifice," stands alone in its glory, save for the medical school directly west of it. What a view there must have been from the upper story windows over the Providence valley in those far away days!

The cornerstone of University Hall was laid by John Brown on the 14th of May, 1770. It was the stone at the bot-



PROVIDENCE IN 1809

Curtain of old Providence Theatre, now in possession of Rhode Island Historical Society. University Hall and Medical School near centre of picture.

The restoration of University Hall is made possible by the generosity of Marsden J. Perry of Providence, who has already, in other substantial ways, shown his interest in Brown. The dark green sashes of the windows will be painted white and the bricks retained in their original reddish color. Whether any particular treatment of them will be necessary is not stated.

University Hall is the oldest of our college buildings, as may be seen from the accompanying picture of the old curtain of the Providence Theatre, which curtain was painted about 1809. Uni-

tom of the cellar wall in the southwest corner of the building. The people of Providence had already raised by subscription nearly £4000, and the lot purchased belonged principally to the farm of Chad Brown. The price paid for the land was about \$90 per acre. At first only two stories were erected, as the money was not sufficient to build the entire structure.

In 1776 Sir Peter Parker, the British commander, with 11 men-of-war and 70 transports, anchored in Newport harbor and landed a body of troops. "The country," says President Manning, "im-

mediately flew to arms and marched to Providence. There, unprovided with barracks, they marched into the college and dispersed the students, about 40 in number." The college building was thus occupied as barracks, and afterward as a hospital by the American and French forces until May 27, 1782. This occupation nearly ruined the new structure. The corporation advanced out of their own pockets about \$1000 for repairs, and the structure was finished in 1785. In 1788 the fourth story was added. April 16, 1800, an act was passed by congress to reimburse the corporation of Rhode Island College for the use and occupation of the building.

The sum paid over is said to have been \$2000.

In 1823 the edifice received the name of University Hall, by a special vote of the corporation. In 1850 important changes were made in the interior of the building; the old chapel was converted into recitation rooms, the dining room, where the stewards of a former day presided, was remodelled. More recently the long and spacious halls running from end to end of the building were divided by partitions, shutting off communication between the east and the west ends of the building. In 1883 the building was entirely renovated at a cost of \$50,000.

RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD

(I. N. Ford, '70, in the New York Tribune)



EVERYONE speaks well of the American students at Oxford and there is no prejudice against them. The beautiful university town, with its storied quadrangles and lovely gardens, has appealed to their imaginations and been a source of inspiration for many of them. Some of them are backward about expressing their opinions after so short an experience, and all wisely avoid making any comparison between English and American universities; but they are happy in their new life, frank in their recognition of what is useful and beneficial to them here and not disposed to be critical or to look a gift horse in the face. They have an annual allowance of £300 from the Rhodes fund, and this enables them to live comfortably, but not extravagantly, in the colleges, and to have a margin in reserve for vacation journeys. A few of them were forced to borrow money at home before they could come to England, and until this is paid back they are under obligations to cut down expenses and to live frugally. The majority of them

have entered upon their work with light hearts, and are expecting to spend the long summer holiday in Switzerland, which is the favorite recreation ground for Oxford men.

I have been curious to learn what has made the deepest impression on these forty-three American students, who have come from every section of the Union. It is the social life within the colleges and in the university town. They know one another, for they came to England on the same ship and have kept up their acquaintance, so they were able to eat their Thanksgiving dinner together without introductions or reserve. But these American associations and friendships are not what they mean when they talk about the unique social advantages of Oxford. They are impressed with what may be called the family life of the colleges and with the democratic spirit of the place. The barriers are broken down, and the students are brought into intimate relations with one another and with their instructors. At Brasenose, for example, there are four Americans from Georgia, Delaware, New York and Oklahoma. They have

been taken into a large family of English dons and undergraduates, and are made welcome in all the rooms. Rank, wealth, poverty, colonial training and American experience are not felt as hindrances to social intercourse. There are no cliques; there is no snobbishness. Men meet on a common level of equality, breakfast and take luncheon together, rub against one another, and become tolerant and flexible. The students are brought into close contact with their instructors and tutors and have more intimate relations with them than the conditions of American university life allow. At Oriel, Mr. Rhode's own college, there is another group of three American students from Iowa, Maryland and South Dakota, and the social feeling is equally good. Mr. Young's success as a jumper in the sports was considered an honorable event for the college, just as the fine running of Mr. Schutt, the Cornell man from New York, was the subject of hearty congratulations all around at Brasenose. At Christ Church the number of students is so large that there is inevitably more exclusiveness, but the six Americans from Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Pennsylvania have not suffered from lack of companionship and are disposed to think that the cliques are not a serious source of disturbance in social relations. Similar illustrations of family life might be given from the smaller colleges. It is, indeed, the characteristic feature of the two great English universities that social life is thoroughly democratic. Each college is a little republic of letters, in which fraternity, good fellowship and liberty are noble traditions.

What is most distasteful to a majority of the American students is the traditional discipline of the colleges. The average age of the contingent is twenty-two; they are, with few exceptions, tall, broad shouldered men; and while they are entering Oxford at a time of life when seniors are receiving their diplomas at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Brown, Columbia and Cornell, they are treated here as inexperienced boys, work with tutors at their elbows, are subjected to watchful surveillance and are fined and disciplined if they are out-

side the gates after hours. Some of them have been valdictorians at American colleges, like the energetic Mr. Nixon, who is now at Balliol after a successful career at Wesleyan; some of them have been teachers, like Mr. Verner of South Carolina, who is at Christ Church, and at least one, Mr. Scholz, has been a college lecturer and is fitting himself at Worcester for an important chair in the University of Wisconsin. For thoughtful, mature men of this order the restraining influences of paternal government must be irksome. Some of them say that they dislike the restrictions on their liberty, but there is no evidence that they are seriously irritated or annoyed. * *

The American students have not had any exceptional experiences in crossing the Atlantic and settling down for work at Oxford. Their names and credentials had preceded them and their colleges and rooms had been prearranged. Only a small proportion could be allowed their first choice of colleges, since the pressure for Balliol, New College, Christ Church and Magdalen was so great; but they have been fitted in with as much dexterity as possible, and there are no complaints even if there are secret disappointments. Some of the men are in old buildings and others in newer structures; some are on the ground floor and others are high in the air; and if they are not equally comfortable they are contented and have no grievances. There is no talk about badly ventilated rooms, unsanitary appliances and poor cooking; and as for the general service of the colleges, it is generally pronounced superior to that in dormitories in American universities. The judgment and power of observation of the excitable American mother who wrote a few years ago a scathing letter to "The Times" about bad drains and musty rooms have not been corroborated by the newcomers. They like their quarters and their colleges, or if they do not, they have the decency to keep quiet; and by their bright faces, animated manners and buoyancy of spirits they have with few exceptions become favorites here.

It is interesting to observe what use the American students are making of their special advantages for study at

Oxford. Of the forty-three representatives of as many States of the Union thirteen have entered for law, nine for classics, eight for history, ancient or modern, three for science, four for modern languages, three for English studies, one for theology, and two are undetermined, with a trend toward law. The preference shown for law is a proof of the instinctive American leaning toward the profession which is the main avenue leading into public life. It is also a tribute to the fine equipment of the Oxford school of law. Professor Dicey and other broad-minded Oxford men have been insisting for many years that the university is the greatest school of law in the world, and they have the patronage of nearly one-third of the Rhodes scholars from America. Classics, or *literæ humaniores*, takes the second place, and this must encourage the wily Greeks, who have been fighting their battle with the modern revolutionists during the last week, both here and at Cambridge. What is true, without doubt, is that English schoolmasters know how to teach Latin and Greek, and really they ought to, when the two universities have set the style for a thousand years and made the classics the foundation of a liberal education; and the fact that nearly a fifth of the American scholars have selected this course is a proof that the reputation of the university as a great classical school is appreciated abroad. The record in history is almost as good, being eight against nine; and this is also a true index of values, for Oxford is a stronghold of historical study, and American students who have exhausted the resources of their own universities can take post-graduate courses here most advantageously. When these three schools—law, *literæ humaniores* and history—have claimed their recruits, a

remnant of less than a third of the American students is scattered among modern languages, science, English literature and theology. The unpopularity of these studies shows that the dangers of modern invasion are less serious than the fanatical Greeks have imagined. There is not a single candidate for mathematics; and the fractions entering for either science or modern languages are small. * *

It is the Oxford way to condense the arduous work of a year into three short terms of eight weeks each, and while the lectures are in progress to have neither recitation nor review, but to teach systematically and to coach incessantly, and to straighten out all the difficult passages and the most complex problems, leaving the student free to regain his breath and to read by himself during the holidays. This is a feature of the English system which impresses the American Rhodes scholars. They tell me frankly that after being educated in the American way they are now being re-educated in the English way. A neater way of putting it would be that they are combining the energy and variety of one system with the thoroughness and precision of the other. Happy are they, in any event, to have begun their education in a new country and to be ending it in an old one. They have come with their trained faculties and their instinctive buoyancy of mind from the land of hope, and they are completing and digesting their stock of knowledge in a leisurely way and in a comprehensive spirit; and in the end they may be what Mr. Rhodes intended they should be—broad minded citizens of the world, profiting by what is practical and helpful in each system of education and becoming attuned to the higher harmonies of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

BROWN'S FIRST ALUMNÆ BANQUET



One who enjoyed the hospitality of the alumnae of Brown on the occasion of their recent banquet in Sayles Hall will fail to echo the wish that such a mid-winter reunion may become one of the regular annual

F. Littlefield, '02, and the singing of a number of college songs by the audience, including one written especially for the occasion by Miss Alice Whitall Travor, '05; and a great abundance and variety of good speaking, which held the attention of the audience for nearly three



MISS ANNIE CROSBY EMERY
Dean of the Women's College



MISS MARY EMMA WOOLLEY
(Brown '94) President of Mount Holyoke College

events of the college year. With whatever feelings of uncertainty the present dinner may have been planned, its undoubted success leaves no room for doubt as to the general favor with which the plan of an annual banquet would be received by a great majority of the graduates of the Women's College.

From every point of view the dinner was a decided success. The attendance was remarkably large, nearly 400 persons sitting down to the tables, of whom 350 were women and 40 men, the latter for the most part members of the Brown faculty. There was a good dinner by Lyman the caterer; good music, consisting of an organ recital by Miss Katherine

hours. Moreover the scene itself was an inspiring one. The head table, extending across the upper end of the hall, reserved for the speakers and other distinguished guests, and the five long tables running lengthwise of the hall, were all prettily decorated with ferns and carnations, and illuminated by colored candles set at intervals, while the animated faces and the bright-colored gowns of the diners contrasted strikingly with the sober coloring of Sayles Hall, and the serious countenances and sad garments of many of the worthies adorning its walls. Not least noteworthy was the smoothness with which the dinner proceeded from beginning to end, which

bore testimony to the completeness of the preparations and to the minute attention given to details by the committee of arrangements, of which Miss Marian Lydia Shorey, '04, was chairman.

The only serious disappointment of the evening was caused by the absence of Miss Mary E. Woolley, '94, president of Mt. Holyoke College, who was prevented by illness from being present and responding to her toast: "The Message of Other Colleges to Brown."

series of annual feasts, pointing out the fact that they had brought together the largest number that had ever sat at the tables in Sayles Hall, except at a commencement dinner. He called out the hearty applause of the audience by proposing that the next portrait placed on the walls of Sayles should be that "of one who has given years of devotion and service and loyal support to the Women's College, Miss Sarah E. Doyle." After speaking of the loyalty of the graduates of the Women's College, he



MISS MARIAN LYDIA SHOREY, '04



MISS SARAH GRIDLEY ROSS

There were ten other speakers on the program, all of whom responded fittingly and characteristically to their toasts. The limited space available in the MONTHLY makes it impossible to give more than a brief notice of each of the addresses.

The toastmistress, Miss Linda Richardson, '97, introduced the speakers in turn, beginning with President Faunce, "on whose shoulders the mantle of Elijah has fallen," though not the founder, the preserver of the Women's College. President Faunce responded to the toast, "The Brown Student." He began by congratulating the young women upon the successful inauguration of what he prophesied would be the beginning of a

pointed out that the dinner was a fitting celebration of the complete incorporation of the Women's College in Brown University, expressing his pride in the share he had had in inducing "the corporation to pass such legislation as commits Brown University completely and irrevocably to the education of both men and women." In the last part of his address the president dwelt upon the future of the education of women, and especially upon the benefit to society derived from the fact that women place less emphasis upon practical preparation for life than men do, and more upon culture, with its resulting courage and sanity of intellect.

The next speaker, Miss Sarah E.

Doyle, president of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, brought the greetings and congratulations of the society which she represented. That society, she said, found sufficient recompense for all that it had done for the Women's College in the work of one graduate "whose intellectual gifts, sound judgment and, strong Christian character make her a power for the highest development of the students over whom she presides as president of Mt. Holyoke." After com-



MISS SAIDA NEWTON HALLETT, '01

paring the importance of the practical and the ideal elements in the higher education of women, and paying a high tribute to the inspiring influence of Miss Emery upon the students under her, Miss Doyle concluded her address in the following words:

"The college woman is responsible to the community in which she lives for the service she performs for the good of the community. More and more many of the gravest moral problems of the age must be investigated and grappled with by women.

'God did anoint thee with his odorous oil,
To wrestle, not to reign.'

"In the rush of business, men who could be most useful in civic life have

no time to consider educational questions, the management of charitable and reformatory institutions. Ought such vital problems to be left to those men who are indifferent to the newest and most valuable thought on the subjects, or entrusted to the women who are college graduates? There can be but one answer, for college women have proved by their intelligent activity in social service, by their study of conditions of life in crowded neighborhoods among which college settlements are established, that they are teaching a nobler civic life and a higher social righteousness.

* * * A vision is before me of a band of earnest women whom Brown University is proud to count as her daughters, who are foremost in every good work, whether it is done in the home, in the school, in the church, or on the world's broad field for conflict with evil, who have here learned to be all 'that does not harm distinctive womanhood'."

Professor Walter G. Everett, '85, spoke on "The Sabbatical Year." The first part of his address was a description of the enjoyments of a year in Europe, while the second part contained a comparison between the duties and privileges of a European professor and those of his American colleague. In the former part of his speech was found the following beautiful and inspiring passage: "I visited many a church and shrine, from those which the faith of our forefathers reared by the northern sea to that greatest of all churches by the Tiber. Some time I gave to reflection and to setting down my own thoughts as truly as I might. In poetry I heard again in their own homes the voices of Goethe the full-voiced, of Dante the spiritual seer, of Horace the worldly wise. Once more I heard Mozart and Wagner interpreted by their own countrymen. I looked upon Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, still splendid in its decay, and upon those matchless works of Raffael which have made the Sistine Chapel and the Stanza a Mecca for lovers of paintings. I saw, too, those forms, chiseled long centuries ago, and yet immortal in their youth by the gift of Greek genius. At Florence I stood again and again beneath Giotto's tower, earth-rooted in its solid marble,

but rising light as a living thing in air, to me the fairest of all such fair forms. I was again with Luther in the Thuringian forest; with the stern Calvin by the lake of Geneva, the lesson of whose beauty, alas! he did not heed; with Savonarola, inflexible and awful prophet, in the monastery of San Marco, where one cannot forget that other great spirit so different from Savonarola, the sweet and winning Sant' Antanino * * * in there and many another place I felt a beauty and a power for which I count myself the richer tonight."

Dr. Louis F. Snow was next called upon to respond to the toast "Graduate Clubs." Dr. Snow dwelt chiefly upon the desirability of bringing graduate clubs and alumni organizations into close relationship with their *Alma Mater*. He proposed an annual meeting of the advisory committee of the associated alumni, together with delegates from alumni associations, at which meetings such matters as eligibility rules and trustee nominations could be discussed with a minimum of popular disturbance. "If there could be between the university and the alumni associations the same close relationship as exists between the Women's College and this Andrews organization, a fine result would be obtained. Quietly, unostentatiously, this body has done its work, and the many helpful ways that it has found for usefulness have lightened many a burden and removed many a care."

The toastmistress then called upon Miss Sarah Gridley Ross, president of the Student Government Association of the Women's College, who spoke to the toast "Student Government." Miss Ross described in an entertaining manner the popular view among the undergraduates of the nature of student government and the character of the executive board. She then defined student government as "government of the students, by the students, for the faculty." The powers given the association by its charter include control over the social life and conduct of the students, over the formation of new societies and organizations, over the administration of faculty rules concerning absences, and other matters. Miss Ross stated that she learned, while attending a stu-

dent government conference recently, at which most of the eastern colleges were represented, that the association in the Women's College had been given unusually wide powers. While not maintaining that everything was perfect under student government, she deprecated a hasty condemnation of it on the ground that the system had not yet been brought to the highest degree of perfection of which it is capable. "The best is yet to be."

Judge John H. Stiness was the next speaker, taking for his subject "Brown's Debt to Providence." He maintained in a spirit partly serious and partly humorous, that Brown's debt to Providence was very slight compared with the debt of Providence to Brown. Brown gives to the sons and daughters of Providence a liberal education, and gives the city the position of a city of culture. "If it should lose Brown, it would lose its greatest attraction and its noblest crown." Judge Stiness also pointed out how, even on the economic side, Brown was a source of gain to the city. Finally Providence is indebted to Brown for bringing to the city many citizens of high character, who came here originally as students, and finally located here.

Miss Richardson now read a letter of regret from Miss Woolley, who was next on the program, and then called upon Professor Albert Harkness to respond to the toast "Early Days at Brown." As the MONTHLY hopes to print Professor Harkness's speech in full in its next issue, no selections from it are given here. He was followed by Miss Saida Newton Hallett, '01, whose toast was "A Brown University Degree." She spoke of the fact that Brown University degrees were now one hundred years old, since it was a hundred years ago that the name of the institution was changed from Rhode Island College to Brown University. "Tonight we survey *our* one hundred with the same complacency. A nice one hundred years of Brown degrees! It is a delicious confection, a rich and plummy pie, meaty with achievements, spicy with wit and genius, full of the fruits of hard work, watched and even prayed over by half a dozen cooks, assisted by half a thousand helpers, giving

the lie to the old adage, "too many cooks spoil the broth." Carefully baked with the heat at just the right temperature, it has been taken from the oven, placed before an admiring public, and pronounced done Brown." Miss Hallett then referred briefly to a number of noted men who had taken degrees at Brown at various times since its organization.

The next speaker, Professor Walter C. Bronson, took for his subject, "Women and Poetry." The subject, he said, was not strictly of his own choosing. He was directed to speak on "something connected with the department of English, and not too serious." Both parts of the subject selected seemed to satisfy both requirements. Rhetoricians might criticize the subject as tautological; and it must be admitted that women and poetry have much in common. Each, to be perfect, must have beauty both of soul and of form; and what Keats said of poetry is equally true of woman: "We hate poetry that has a palpable design upon us." Professor Bronson then emphasized the fact that while women had written little of the world's best poetry, they had been the occasion and inspiration of it by their beauty, their goodness, and even their wickedness. In speaking of the appreciation of poetry by women, he stated that his experience confirmed the general belief that women are more keenly sensitive to the beauty of poetry, than men are. On the other hand they are less interested in the intellectual and historical aspects of poetry, and no woman that he has known has had the passion for poetry which at least one man in each of his classes of men has had. In conclusion he insisted upon the privilege and duty of the educated women of America to foster a love for the best poetry, as one of the best offsets to the cheap commercialism of the age.

Miss Emery, dean of the Women's College, was the last speaker to be in-

troduced. When she rose to respond to her toast, "The Women's College," she was greeted with hearty applause. In a speech in which serious thoughts were conveyed in bright and entertaining language, she dwelt upon the superiority of the affiliated women's college over the independent women's college or the coeducational institution, and then described the form of development which she desired to see at Brown.

"I hope that in material prosperity we shall advance to this point: 500 students, a gymnasium, a student building, about six dormitories, and a share by direct contribution in a new library and new laboratories at Brown.

"Beyond this limit I am not ambitious for the material growth of the college. I should hope that we could then devote ourselves with all our forces to that intellectual and spiritual growth which is the ultimate purpose of all other expansion. We should expect nothing from the community unless we ourselves contribute to the community women trained in mind and character, and wise also in the graces of life, in order that through our college, as through all women's colleges, the evil in this somewhat distressing world may more and more be overcome of good.

"Above all else I wish, for the Women's College in Brown University, that it may grow out of American traditions and enlarge and stimulate American ideals; that the national life may be better not only for those graduates of the university who are preserving the integrity of nations and promoting the peace of the world, but also for those graduates who, in quieter places, where the shouting and the tumult die, are teaching the ways of righteousness and honor; that this country may be served not only by Brown's sons, but also by Brown's daughters."

After the close of Miss Emery's address the banquet terminated with the singing of *Alma Mater*.

A BROWN MAN IN SYRIA

By Sherman A. Allen, '93



LAST April a party of fourteen instructors from the Syrian Protestant College and two American students, made a trip through Samaria, Moab and Galilee on horseback. As far as Jericho our course was the common one beginning at Haifa, thence to Jenin, Sebastizeh (old Samaria), Nablus and Jerusalem. Easter Sunday was spent in Jerusalem, a time when the city is thronged with both Moslem and Christian pilgrims. By using the tandem formation and some "influence" with the soldiers we succeeded in seeing many of the famous shrines in spite of the crowds. We visited Jericho and then after a swim, or rather a float, in the Dead Sea, we struck out into the less troubled regions across the Jordan. We found the "land of Noah" at its best, with green wheat fields near the towns and the waste places full of brilliant flowers. Villages are here less frequent and travelling is more dangerous, so that no native thinks of making a journey without a gun over his shoulder.

The sixth day of travel brought us to a region settled by Circassians, who migrated hither rather than submit to Russian control. They have driven out the Bedouins and built themselves towns. In the afternoon we came to one (Jerah) built on the site of Gerasa, in the midst of the most extensive ruins (except Palmyra) in this country. The hand of the archaeologist has not made itself felt here, the stones lie where earthquakes have hurled them, or stand in tottering rows. The long "street of columns," the massive city gate, the theatres, the temples, the covered streets all speak of the life and traffic that once made Gerasa an important city in the Decapolis.

We found lodging at Jerah, in the house of the brother of the Mudir. The

house was the usual flat roofed affair, one story high, the rooms arranged side by side along one side of the barnyard. We stepped down into the room and deposited our saddle bags on the floor. The furniture comprised two levels of floor and two strips of straw matting. We were straightway scolded by our host for not removing our shoes upon entering a room of such magnificence. "Do you take me for a common peasant?" said he.

After some trouble with the soldiers at Jerash, started for the sake of bak-sheesh, we went on, crossed the Jordan and came to Tiberias. Here, and also at Nazareth, we found parties of English and Americans travelling towards Jerusalem, to be present at the World's Sunday School Convention. We spent Sunday in Nazareth and completed our circuit to Haifa early Monday morning. At the Mt. Carmel monastery we found registered the names of some Pembroke graduates who had been there only two or three days ahead of us (to my great sorrow).

College opened in Beirut on Tuesday, but on account of rough weather no steamer appeared on which we could get back in time. Wednesday morning a small steamer appeared and the captain agreed to take us to Beirut. After tossing about all day, we succeeded in getting only as far as Sidon. Here we disembarked in a boat so heavily loaded that about every third wave came over the side, but as we were looking for terra firma then, even the bottom of the sea presented some attractions. We immediately sent out for horses, and at ten P. M. we were in the saddle once more. After a tedious ride in the starlight over unknown roads, we reached Beirut at daybreak.

*Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria,
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THE

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REJUVENATING UNIVERSITY HALL

We are all under obligations to Mr. Marsden J. Perry of Providence for making it possible to restore University Hall to its original state and color. Thanks to his generosity, the stucco of 1833 is to be removed and the red bricks are again to be exposed to view, with the windows painted white, as they were in Colonial times.

For several months some of the stucco at the northeast corner of the building, as shown in the illustration on another page, has been missing, the experiment having been tried of removing it for a space of several feet square to show the condition of the bricks and the practicability of taking off the plaster covering entirely. The decision has now been reached to go ahead with the task, and

very soon we shall see what hardly anybody now living remembers, a red-hued University Hall, closely resembling Hope College.

The bricks of University Hall, as a whole, are in a fair state of preservation, though some of them will have to be replaced with modern ones. Returning graduates next summer may be startled when the stuccoless building first bursts upon their gaze, but we feel sure that the effect will be ultimately pleasing. It will be in accord with the coloring and architecture of Hope, and with the coloring, though not the architecture, of Slater Hall; and if a lighter shade is imparted to Rhode Island Hall the old front row ought to look reasonably harmonious, with three red brick structures and two stucco buildings of a light cream shade. Unfortunately, the stucco cannot be removed from Rhode Island Hall, because there are no bricks beneath. Instead there is a rough chip-stone mosaic, we have been informed.

ALUMNÆ DINNER A GREAT SUCCESS

The women graduates of Brown are entitled to sincere congratulations on the success of their dinner at Sayles Hall a few evenings ago. Who would have thought it possible, a dozen or fifteen years since, that in this year of grace, 1905, three hundred and fifty Brunonian women would sit together at dinner, praising Brown and renewing old ties after the ordinary alumni fashion!

Brown is proud of its Women's Col-

lege and believes in the future of this important branch of the university. The Women's College has many problems to solve, and many needs that seem far from being satisfied, but it has a growing self-consciousness and self-confidence, and in the next few years will increase in numbers, resources and strength.

*THE COMMENCEMENT BASE-
BALL GAME*

We do not know what considerations led the baseball management to arrange a game with the class of '96 team for commencement day, but we are sure that this arrangement will be displeasing to the large majority of Brown alumni who intend to be present at the university on that occasion. As to the

merits of the '96 team we do not undertake to judge, but we are decidedly of the opinion that a game with some other college is far preferable for commencement day, and we echo, we are certain, the opinion of Brown graduates generally when we say that the management should change the schedule in this respect, even at this late day.

On class day there is to be a game with Holy Cross College, and that ought to bring out some wholesome rivalry and good sport, but there is no similar interest possible when the university nine meets a class team, no matter how many "stars" it may contain.

We think it is "up to" Manager Price to substitute an intercollegiate game on his schedule for Wednesday, June twenty-first.



TOPICS OF THE MONTH



HE annual reunion and dinner of the Connecticut Valley alumni of Brown was held at Cooley's Hotel, Springfield, January 24. President Faunce was the principal speaker. His words were listened to with deep attention, touching, as they did, not only upon what Brown can offer, but what every college and university can do for the betterment of society. Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, honorary '92, was another of the speakers, and he adopted a line of thought parallel to that of President Faunce. Addresses were also given by Dr. M. M. Johnson, '70, and R. J. Fuller, '98. The dinner began at 7 o'clock. When the tables had been cleared a business meeting took place, at which these officers were elected:

President, Dr. Marcus M. Johnson, '70, of Hartford.

Vice-President, James L. Howard, hon. '94, of Hartford.

Secretary and Treasurer, Ralph W. Stoddard, 1900, of Springfield.

Executive committee, Rev. Dr. P. S. Moxom, hon. '92, of Springfield, Clayton P. Brunson, '88, of Hartford, Dr. J. W. Hastings, '76, of Feeding Hills, Mass.

It was voted to hold the dinner on the second Tuesday of each January, unless otherwise deemed advisable by the executive committee. Rev. H. L. Batchelder, '39, of Stafford, Ct., who is now 90 years of age, was made an honorary member for life.

President Faunce began the speech-making by contrasting present conditions in America with those in Russia, where a revolution is likely to occur. The sad conditions of the empire were referred to in a general way, following which the speaker dealt with a review of his work as head of the university, outlining some of the problems which he has had to meet. "An effort is being constantly made," he said, "to raise the social and moral standard of the student life, and the Brown Union is doing fine work along these lines. A movement has been made toward the establishment of chapter houses. Apprehension at first came, but it has now

been minimized to a great extent. The fraternities are doing good work when they announce that the freshmen and sophomores must room in the dormitories, there to meet the rest of the college, before they are taken into the chapter houses. The dormitories of the college are in better condition than they ever were in before." The speaker pointed to the American college student as a man who can be trusted, for errors, when they occur, the speaker said, are of the head and not of the heart. He can be trusted, and when he realizes his wrong, he is anxious to make amends. Proceeding to general college themes, Dr. Faunce said: "The American college is in much closer touch with the outside world than it was 20 years ago. It is in closer touch with industrial life. But this fact has its dangers, for it is apt to direct interest to the so-called 'bread and butter' studies, at the expense of the humanities. He then gave figures showing that at both Brown and Princeton there is an increasing number of applicants for the scientific courses. "Our solution is to make our engineering courses more liberal than such courses in a technical school. We do not want the same life to prevail in a college as in a distinctly engineering school."

Dr. Johnson of Hartford in a speech of congratulation for the university said that college men are more in demand than ever. He pointed out that there is not a bank, insurance office or industrial company, as far as he knows, in Hartford, that lacks a college man.

The address of Mr. Fuller of Palmer denounced commercialism, both in athletics and in other phases of life. He said: "It is time for our alumni to control athletics as an adjunct of college life, and not as an end in itself. The tendency of athletics in all colleges is toward commercialism in sports, so that the prospective collegian with athletic proclivities really looks to the college from whose athletic association he can sponge the most."

Rev. Dr. Moxom said that conditions in America and in Russia are different because of reasons peculiar to culture and intelligence. This is a country where freedom of ideas is allowed. Russia is a country where the opposite prevails. The masses of Russia are ignorant, though the bureaucracy may be trained so as to have the command of several tongues. Coming to topics closer to the meeting, he said: "The college stands for what is distinctly for the best, and this is truer in this country than in France, England or other countries. The college makes good citizens. It aims to make an all-round man, who is large and wholesome in his attitude of life. I do not know of any other force that is doing such fine work as the college is today."

Dr. Moxom said that Horace Greeley declared that he would have Brown men in his office when he would have no other college men around, for the Providence men were trained to be able to write well.

Those present at the dinner were: Charles W. Hastings, '78, of Agawam, George A. Austin, '78, of Suffield, Ct., Charles A. Cadwell, '73, of Springfield, Judson W. Hastings, '76, of Feeding Hills, Scott Adams, '95, of Agawam, Ralph W. Stoddard, 1900, of Springfield, W. H. Mitchell, 1900, of Springfield, Earle S. P. Bodurtha, 1901, of Agawam, Clarence B. Lester, 1900, of Monson, Elmer E. Buller, '03, of Springfield, M. B. Denison, '33, of Hartford, Clayton P. Brunsen, '88, of Hartford, Daniel Howard, '93, of Windsor Locks, David G. Smyth, '89, of Hartford, Edwin Bailey Dolan, '93, of Wales, John L. Chapman, 1900, of Chester, Arthur G. Host, '98, of Holyoke, Charles W. Goodwin, '97, of West Brookfield, James C. Greenough, honorary A. M., '76, of Westfield, Frank E. Watson, '97, of Springfield, Clifton H. Hobson, '04, of Palmer, Rufus H. Cook, 1900, of Northampton, Michael J. Lynch, '04, of Holyoke, James W. Fletcher, '05, of Springfield, Luther White, '64, of Chicopee, Frank P. Cobb, '82, of Chicopee Falls, Herbert E. Thayer, '82, of Springfield, Robert J. Fuller, '98, of Palmer, Philip Stafford Moxom, honorary, '92, of Springfield, M. M. Johnson, '70, of Hartford, Wil-

liam H. Pomeroy, '82, of Springfield, President W. H. P. Faunce, '80, of Providence, Albert D. Shaw, '02, of Springfield.



BROWN REUNION AT WORCESTER

All Worcester, says the Worcester Telegram of December 17, seemed a Brown town last night, from the annual show-down of the Worcester County Sons of Brown, at the Worcester club, with Judge Francis A. Gaskill, Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, Joseph Jackson and Prof. Walter Cochrane Bronson on the firing line of playful wit and infectious humor, and President Faunce himself for the oratory.

"Here's to good old Brown, drink her down, drink her down," they sang with lusty spirit, with Dr. Charles H. Perry, Brown, '59, trying to drown out the voices of some of the '04 alumni at the foot of the table.

"President William Herbert Perry Faunce and Prof. Walter Cochrane Bronson were the two guests of honor, and the representatives of the college faculty. Three trustees of Brown University, all Worcester men, were also present, Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, '83, and Judge Francis A. Gaskill, '66. Judge Gaskill was the toastmaster, and kept the dinner and the speeches that followed alive with good will and good spirit."

Prof. Bronson's poem, read at the dinner, was printed in the last issue of the MONTHLY.

Rev. George A. Gordon of Southbridge was the closing speaker, and spoke earnestly for more co-operation among Brown alumni for increasing the number of men in college.

The dinner was preceded by a short business meeting of the Worcester County Sons of Brown association, at which the following officers were elected: President, Ray W. Greene, '83; secretary and treasurer, John A. Clough, '99; executive committee, Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, George A. Gaskill, '98, Rev. George A. Hazard, '94, Charles L. Nichols, '72, and F. H. Staples, '94.

The association also voted to present a silver cup to the member of the class of 1908 at Brown who won the most points in the New England intercolleg-

iate meet at Worcester, to be competed for during his four years of college life.

Those present at the dinner were: President W. H. P. Faunce, '80, Prof. Walter C. Bronson, '87, Providence; Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, '83, Hon. Francis A. Gaskill, '66, Dr. Charles H. Perry '59, Joseph Jackson, '68, Lewis H. Torrey, '78, Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83, Albert W. Hinds, '87, West Boylston; Appleton P. Williams, '89, West Upton; Robert M. Brown, '93, O. P. Durkee, '93, H. F. Gould, '94, Charlton; Francis H. Staples, '94, Howard E. Sumner, '94, Fred D. Aldrich, '95, Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, Southbridge; H. A. Whitman, '65, C. W. Goodwin, '97, West Brookfield; Rufus E. Corlew, '98; George A. Gaskill, '98, Ralph K. Hyde, '98, Spencer; W. W. Clark, '99, John A. Clough, '99, C. S. Anderson, 1900, Winifred H. Whiting, '01, Charles B. Boland, '03, Chester S. Allen, '04, Frank G. Whittemore, '04, Dr. George W. Quick and Bradford E. Stephens, '02.



ALUMNI TRUSTEE ELECTIONS AT PRINCETON

In view of the trustee discussion at Brown, the following statement of the mode of alumni trustee elections at Princeton, from the Princeton Alumni Weekly, is timely: "Enrollment blanks for this year's alumni trustee election are to be sent out next week from the office of the secretary of the alumni, Charles W. McAlpin, '88. For those who have been prudent enough to enroll in past years there is no longer an enrollment fee, provided you show your continued interest in the alumni election. But those who have not heretofore enrolled are required to send in the fee. This is in accordance with an amendment to the plan of alumni representation, made by the trustees, which practically abolishes the \$1.00 fee heretofore required annually, after it has once been paid. The names of graduates who have paid or shall hereafter pay the fee are placed upon a list of eligible voters; and to insure continued interest the trustees have provided that any eligible voter may be dropped from this list if he fails avail himself of the privilege of nom-

inating or voting for alumni trustees for five consecutive years.

"At this year's election one alumni trustee is to be chosen, to serve for five years, until June, 1910, and to succeed John D. Davis, '72, of St. Louis, whose term of office expires next June. The nominations close on April 1st, twenty names being required to place a nominee on the official ballot. After April 1st the official ballots will be sent to the enrolled alumni, and the election is to be held on June 13th. The class of '02 gets in on the election for the first time this year, making the total number of graduates eligible to enroll about 4,800."



COLLEGES WITH DEFICITS Princeton lines up with Harvard and Yale in the matter of an annual deficit, says the Springfield Republican. The report of President Woodrow Wilson reveals that the New Jersey university falls behind about \$15,000 or \$20,000 every year, and this amount has to be covered by special gifts. It is safe to assume that this is not always easy of accomplishment, and it is not at all unlikely that Princeton, like Yale, will feel obliged to increase the tuition fee to meet this deficit. President Wilson's report points out that the material growth of the university does not keep pace with its development in energy and work. Particularly needed are dormitories, laboratories and class rooms. Some 400 students are obliged to lodge in the town. The invested funds of the university have a par value of \$2,705,500, yielding an income of \$135,261.65. The expenses of the university last year were \$482,122.26, and the income \$460,863.20 from all sources.



NEW CASTS FOR THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

The Museum of Fine Arts of Brown University has recently received from Athens from the workshops of the Greek government eighteen excellent casts, copies in the size of the originals, of important works of Greek sculpture. The works copied are among the discoveries of the last twenty years. Among them are the "Lenormant" and the "Varvakeion" statuette copies of the Athena Parthenos of Pheidias; the

"Mourning Athena" relief; the Mantinean reliefs, ascribed by some to Praxiteles; the heads from Tegea, perhaps by Scopas; the Demeter relief from Eleusis; the works from Lycosoura, ascribed to Damophon, the so-called "Soldier of Marathon," and the Victory, believed to be made by Archermos.

The casts were ordered long ago, but various causes have prevented their earlier arrival. It is hoped to set them up for exhibition soon, and after they are ready for exhibition the readers of the MONTHLY may expect a more detailed description of them.



RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

The examination of candidates for the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship was held at Brown on January 17 and 18. Somewhat to the surprise of those interested only two men entered the contest. Both of these men passed, and it remains for the committee to name the scholar. All those who passed last year, except the present scholar, Ralph Bevan, are available for appointment. As six men passed the examinations last year, of whom Bevan was one, there is a body of seven students out of which the fortunate man must come. There have been two or three changes in the composition of the committee owing to the absence from the city of some of the original members. The committee as now constituted is as follows: President Faunce, Dean Meiklejohn, Charles E. Dennis, principal of the Hope Street High School; Herbert W. Hull, superintendent of public schools in Newport; Frank E. Thompson, principal of the Rogers High School of Newport; Professor William C. Poland and Professor Francis G. Allinson of the university.



THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The close relationship existing between the Rhode Island Historical Society and Brown was again exemplified at the recent election of officers of the former institution. Every one of the newly elected general officers is connected with Brown either as alumnus or as professor. Albert Harkness, '42, was elected president, Professor MacDonald and R. H. I. Goddard, '58, vice presidents, Wil-

fred H. Munro, '70, secretary; Robert P. Brown, '71, treasurer; Clarence S. Brigham, '99, librarian. The two literary features of the annual meeting were a scholarly address by the president of the society, Professor Harkness, on "Some Phases in the Development of History," and the glowing tribute to the memory of the late Judge Rogers, '55, by his colleague and friend, Hon. John H. Stiness, '61, until recently chief justice of the supreme court of the state.



BROWN PUBLICATIONS WANTED

Mr. Koopman, the librarian, receives frequent requests for one or another of the former publications of the university, of many of which he has few or no copies. He is at present engaged in making up a set of several such publications for the Redwood Library at Newport. To complete the set he lacks the treasurer's report for 1876 and 1880, and the catalogue for 1840-41. If any alumnus has a copy of any one of these publications with which he is willing to part, the librarian would be glad to hear from him.



VESPER SERVICES

The dates for the vesper services for the current year and the names of the speakers are as follows:

January 11. Reverend Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., president of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

January 18. Reverend George H. Ferris, A. M., pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, New Haven, Connecticut.

January 25. Reverend Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., president of the American Unitarian Association.

February 1. Reverend William C. Bitting, D. D., pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, New York City.

February 8. Robert E. Speer, A. M., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

February 15. Reverend Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., A. M., secretary of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

March 1. The Right Reverend John H. Vincent, D. D., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

Graduate Management

Interest in the proposed adoption of the graduate manager system in athletics at Brown has been recently increasing. The Brown Graduate Cammarian Club, at a recent dinner held in Boston, voted unanimously that the system should be tried at Brown.

The appointment of graduate managers to look after the important college athletic teams has met with success in a number of other colleges. The graduate manager has direct supervision of the financial part of the business, while the undergraduate manager handles the less important matters.

It is understood that the question has been brought up before the B. U. A. A. and it is probable that some definite action will be taken in the near future.

Sophomore Baseball Manager

At a meeting of the sophomore class, January 25, Ralph N. Dennett of North Adams, Massachusetts, was elected manager of the class baseball team. Dennett has been twice captain of his class debating team, which was successful in defeating its rivals in the inter-class debates, and is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

University Baseball Candidates

Pitchers—Capt. R. F. Tift, '07; H. A. Ehmke, '08; W. N. Ross, '07; P. A. Foley, '08; H. G. O'Neil, '08; A. T. Denton, '08.

Catchers—W. G. Winsor, Jr., '06; A. Graham, '06; E. Bullock, '08; H. W. Paine, '07; W. M. Higgins, '07. First Base—R. Thomas, '08; A. C. Thomas, '08; R. Elrod, '07; D. J. Allen, '08. Second Base—A. W. Dickinson, '07; M. M. Sweeney, '06; C. Branch, '07; A. W. Ingalls, '05. Third Base—C. Smith, '05; N. Hoyer, '06; J. Hamilton, '07; R. Foulger, '05. Short Stop—H. N. Sweet, '07; P. D. Jones, '07; H. Ginnel, '08; F. Auty, '07. Outfield—W. J. Williams, '08; C. C. Low, '08; J. D. Pryor, '08; G. A. Townsend, '08; L. A. Mehan, '08; H. Littlefield, '08; E. C. Hempel, '08; A. W. Rackle, '06; E. W. Weikert, '06; H. B. Keen, '07; A. C. Snow, '07; T. A. Welch, '05; J. Flemming, '06; H. Pearsall, '07; W. J. Lankie, '06; R. H. Curley, '07.

Baseball Schedule

Thirty-six games are on the university baseball schedule, of which 18 are to be played in Providence:

Wednesday April 5, Trinity at Providence.

Saturday, April 8, College of City of New York at Providence.

Wednesday, April 12, Yale at New Haven.

Saturday, April 15, Princeton at Providence.

Wednesday, April 19, Holy Cross at Worcester.

Saturday, April 23, Tufts at Providence.

Wednesday, April 26, Williams at Providence.

Friday, April 28, Dartmouth at Providence.

Saturday, April 29, Bates at Providence.

Wednesday, May 3, Princeton at Princeton.

Saturday, May 6, Yale at Providence.

Wednesday, May 10, Dartmouth at Hanover.

Saturday, May 13, Lehigh at Providence.

Wednesday, May 17, Harvard at Providence.

Saturday, May 20, Amherst at Worcester.

Wednesday, May 24, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Saturday, May 27, Vermont at Providence.

Tuesday, May 30, Boston U. at Providence.

Wednesday, May 31, Harvard at Cambridge.

Saturday, June 3, Georgetown at Providence.

Wednesday, June 7, Massachusetts State at Providence.

Saturday, June 10, Holy Cross at Worcester.

Monday, June 12, Pennsylvania at Providence.

Saturday, June 17, Columbia at Providence.

Monday June 19, Holy Cross at Providence.

Wednesday, June 21, '96 class team.

Basketball Record

The basketball team has an excellent record, its only defeats to date being at the hands of Harvard and Colgate. Following are the scores of the games thus far played:

Jan. 7, Brown 53, Wickford 17.

Jan. 11, Brown 33, Boston University 24.

Jan. 14, Brown 33, Trinity 24.

Jan. 18, Brown 15, Williams 9.

Jan. 21, Brown 21, Massachusetts State 14.

Jan. 26, Brown 10, Harvard 27.

Jan. 28, Brown 11, Colgate 25.

New Board Running Track

The new board running track on Lincoln Field was completed late in January, and is already in use. The track, which nearly fills the square between the Hoyt Swimming Pool and the Thayer street fence, is modeled closely after that of the Boston Athletic Association, and is built of light strong planking, which presents a smooth running surface. The track has a very gentle slope, except at the corners, where it rises at a considerable angle to aid the runners in turning. The track is nine feet wide and has about fourteen laps to the mile. The work was done by former Steward Archibald Grant Delaney. The track will without doubt prove a valuable addition to the athletic facilities of the university.

Brown Beats Dartmouth

In the eighth annual Brown-Dartmouth debate in Sayles Hall, Saturday evening, January 21, Brown won, making the series four to four. Governor Utter presided and the Brown debaters were Glenn W. Woodin, William G. Meader and Charles H. Kingman, who took the negative of the following question: "Resolved that it would be advantageous to the United States to admit Canadian coal and lumber free of duty." The decision was given to Brown after about 45 minutes deliberation by the judges. It is said that the verdict was reached by a vote of two to one.

Brief Notes

Gymnasium work is no longer required of upper classmen.

In the annual tournament of the Triangular Chess League at New York Pennsylvania won with 5 points won, 3 points lost; Cornell was second with 4 1-2 points won and 3 1-2 lost; and Brown was last with 4 1-2 points won and 5 1-2 lost; Van Arsdale of Brown lost 1 game and drew 3, and Burton of Brown lost 2 and drew 2.

Following is the senior ball committee: N. P. Hutchison; chairman; C. C. Waters, G. B.

Bullock, S. T. Bartlett, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., A. N. Stonegrave, H. S. Stedman, F. S. Cooke, E. A. Beatty, F. E. Marble.

Professor Manatt sailed early in January for Europe. He will spend eight or nine months in Greece.

The sophomores won from the freshmen in the interclass debate.

Dr. Sexton, '93, the baseball coach, is hard at work with the 50 candidates for the nine.

E. N. Robinson, '96, has been re-elected football coach for 1905.

The hockey team has been beaten in the intercollegiate league games by Princeton, 6 to 0, and by Yale, 10 to 0.

Track dates are as follows: April 24, dual meet with Tufts at Providence; May 6, dual meet with Dartmouth at Hanover; May 20, N. E. I. A. A. meet at Worcester. On Feb. 11 Brown and Wesleyan will contest in a relay race at the Boston A. A. meet.

The junior promenade committee officers are: Emery M. Porter, chairman; C. D. Mercer, secretary, and Lucien D. Fuller, treasurer.

The Sock and Buskin Society will produce "Charley's Aunt" at the Providence Opera House during junior week in April.

OBITUARIES

FRANK HERBERT CARPENTER, 1861

Frank H. Carpenter died in New York City, October 12, 1904. Mr. Carpenter was born at Pawtucket, R. I., May 18, 1841, the son of Benoni and Adeline E. Carpenter. He prepared for college at the Pawtucket high school and graduated from Brown in 1861, with the degree of Master of Arts. Before graduation, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted for three months, and at the end of his term of service returned to Brown and completed his college course. Soon after graduation he re-enlisted and served through the remainder of the war. For many years before his death he had been a diamond merchant and importer of precious stones, having his place of business on lower Broadway.

On December 8 the Union League Club of New York passed resolutions in his memory, which were drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose by the club. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of this committee:

"Frank, as he was known to all of us, was one of the most companionable men any of us ever met. He was modest, unassuming and manly.

"The rules of the War Department have made it next to impossible for us to obtain his military record with that completeness the committee desired. We are content to know that he was a soldier, and a good one. He stated one day that one of the last fights he was in, he went in with one hundred men and

came out with only thirty; the rest were killed or wounded.

"His modesty cannot be better exemplified than to say that it was twenty years after he had become a member before we at the Union League knew that he had ever been in the service, and it was known only when, during a discussion in the club, at which he was a listener, someone entirely unfamiliar with the horrors of war ventured a remark in connection with the war in the Philippines, reflecting upon the situation at the front, when Frank gave his views from a soldier's standpoint in such a flood of eloquence and detail, showing such a knowledge of what war was, depicting its horrors and its cruelties, that he silenced all discussion, and then, for the first time, we knew he had been a soldier. On being asked why he allowed us to remain in ignorance of the fact, his only answer was, he had put the war behind him when it was over.

"The committee recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the Union League Club express its sorrow at the death of Frank H. Carpenter, who had been a member for twenty-eight years, during which time he endeared himself to all of those with whom he came in contact, and whose death has left a vacancy not easily filled.

RESOLVED, further, That a copy of the foregoing be engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased.

BRUNONIAN FAR AND NEAR

Items of information about former students of Brown, whether alumni or non-graduates, will be gladly received by the editors of the Monthly. Those who enjoy reading about their former college friends may be sure that their friends will be equally glad to hear from them. Address communications for this department to Dr. Allan H. Willett, Brown University. To insure insertion in any particular number of the Monthly they must be in the hands of the editor by the 20th of the preceding month.

1849

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan has resigned his office, but the board of regents has declined to accept the resignation.

1858

A writer in the Washington Post says: "Secretary of State Hay employs a small army of retainers to gather from the domestic and foreign press all cartoons and caricatures in which he is depicted. There is one large room in his home which is papered from ceiling to floor with cartoons, for the most part the original pen and ink drawings, wherein Mr. Hay is depicted. But a single room is not sufficient to accommodate all, and now the secretary is putting the sketches in a portfolio of huge dimensions. He intends to have the volume bound in appropriate style when he retires to private life, and some of them will be presented to his intimate friends. Mr. Hay's fad is known to many of the best known cartoonists of the country, and a majority of them send him the originals of their work as soon as the reproductions are published. To such artists as do not know of the secretary's weakness, his secretary will write asking if the original of any cartoon which has attracted Mr. Hay's attention is for sale, and if so to name the price. A price is seldom charged, but Mr. Hay does not forget a favor and many of the numerous gifts he sends out each Christmas come into the possession of cartoonists in this country and abroad. Mr. Hay is the proud possessor of the finest collection of Du Maurier cartoons in the world. He met the talented author of "Trilby" while ambassador to London, and the two became chummy. Nearly all the original sketches which appeared in "Trilby" and in "The Martians" may be seen on the walls of the secretary's small den on the first floor of his home. He also has some unpublished sketches of Nast, the veteran cartoonist, who died some months ago in South America." Evidently Mr. Hay has the saving grace of humor.

1862

Word has recently been received of the death of Mrs. Amelia Lockwood Sears, widow of First Lieut. Edward Henry Sears, formerly of Company D, Second Rhode Island, and son

of President Sears of Brown. Mrs. Sears died in East Greenwich, at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. A. Rushers.

1865

Ellery Metcalf Brayton is a planter in South Carolina. His address is 903 Gadsden street, Columbia.

1872

Hon. Andrew J. Jennings and Mrs. Jennings celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on December 26, issuing invitations to their friends to meet at their residence for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were married on Christmas Day, 1879, in Warren, where Mr. Jennings served for a time, after graduating from Brown, as principal of the high school. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He has had a very successful career as a lawyer, and has served his state in both branches of the legislature, as well as in other offices. He is regarded as one of the foremost of the public-spirited citizens of Fall River, interested in all progressive movements. Since 1887 Mr. Jennings has been a trustee of Brown.

1873

Rev. Joseph K. Wilson has resigned the pastorate of the Free Street Baptist Church, Portland, Maine, to become editor of the Baptist paper *Zion's Advocate*.

1875

George Wheaton Nickerson is a physician practicing in Stoneham, Massachusetts.

1877

Rev. F. F. Latham, after a sixteen years' pastorate at Medina, N. Y., has become pastor of the first Baptist Church of Oneida, N. Y.

1878

Harold C. Childs is principal of the high school at Swampscott, Massachusetts, and also secretary of the Congregational Sunday School Superintendents' Union of Boston and vicinity. Mr. Childs is also on the press committee of the Religious Education Association, which meets in Boston February 12 to 16.

Charles E. Osborne is a travelling salesman for the United States Graphite Company, 811 Stanley avenue, Detroit, Mich.

George Goodwin is a piano dealer located at 314 New street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1880

Walter S. Meader is one of the firm of Meader & Babb, lumber dealers, of Gonic, N. H.

President Faunce was one of the principal speakers at the celebration of Forefathers Day by the New England Society of the Oranges, at Orange, New Jersey, late in December.

1887

John Knox, formerly with Silver, Burdett & Co., in New York, is now connected with D. C. Heath & Co., and makes Boston his headquarters.

Eugene C. Mowry is practicing medicine in New York City. His office is at 355 West 42d street.

1889

Joseph C. Whipple has changed his address from 128 Salem street, Malden, Massachusetts, to 15 Sacramento street, Cambridge.

1890

Rev. Arthur W. Smith has left the church at Kingston, Massachusetts, of which he was pastor, and is now located at Sedgwick, Maine.

At the recent annual meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Rhode Island, George H. Webb was re-elected president, and Fred M. Rhodes secretary and treasurer. Col. Webb is also a member of Governor Utter's staff, and is well known as the aggressive and successful secretary of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and editor of the Providence Board of Trade Journal.

Another more important office has been bestowed upon Col. Webb, viz: that of commissioner of industrial statistics of the state of Rhode Island. He will have charge of the census of the state, to be taken during the current year. Col. Webb has had admirable



COLONEL GEORGE H. WEBB

training for his new position. He served five years in the census office at Washington, and in 1896 became secretary of the Board of Trade of Providence. As manager of the Board of Trade Journal he has acquired a wide acquaintance with the commercial and industrial life of Providence. The Washington census officers speak very highly of Col. Webb's work in recent years in connection with the collection of industrial statistics. He is also chief agent for Rhode Island of the United States Census of Manufactures.

William D. Johnston, through the Library of Congress, has just issued the first volume of the history of that great institution. A great piece of work is indicated and it is only a dozen years back to those early training days in Professor Jameson's class.

Rev. A. P. Record, who has been in charge of the Channing Memorial Church of Newport, R. I., for two years, has received a call to the Church of Unity at Springfield, Mass. He has been very successful at Newport, and his departure will be greatly regretted.

1894

William C. Hill has removed from Chicopee to Eliot street, Milton, Massachusetts.

1895

Rev. W. W. Bustard recently completed his fifth year's work as pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church of Boston. The occasion was celebrated by a large gathering of his parishioners, who presented him with a handsome clock in a mahogany case.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tillinghast, on December 15, a daughter, Katherine.

1896

Gardner K. Hudson, whose re-election to the common council of Fitchburg was noted in the last issue of the MONTHLY, did not qualify as councilman. On January 2 he was elected city solicitor of Fitchburg. Mr. Hudson is practicing law in partnership with Clifford S. Anderson, 1900, under the firm name of Hudson & Anderson. The firm have offices in Fitchburg and in Worcester.

1897

Rev. John H. Deming has removed from Doylestown, Pennsylvania, to Haddon Heights, New Jersey.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice L. Gardner and Dr. Marcius St. Merchant, both of Warren and both members of the class of 1897 at Brown. Dr. St. Merchant graduated from Columbia Medical School in 1901.

1898

Rev. Walter Roy Tourtellott, for the past six months rector of St. Thomas Church, was recently ordained as a priest of the Episcopal Church. The service was conducted by Bishop W. N. McVickar, assisted by Rev. Levi P. Edwards.

Dwight K. Bartlett has severed his connection with the American Blower Company of Detroit, with which he had been connected since his graduation. He has just been made general superintendent of the Pittsburg Stoker and Manufacturing Company, and is also on their board of directors and executive committee. This company manufactures an underfeed stoker as well as heating apparatus.

William Lauder has been engaged as coach of the Columbia baseball team for the approaching season.

Dr. Thomas J. Burrage is located at 609 Congress street, Portland, Maine.

1899

LeBaron C. Colt has been appointed agent of the National India Rubber Company. This makes him practically manager of the concern as the office of general manager is no longer filled. Mr. Colt has a thorough knowledge of the rubber business, having made a special study of it since graduating from Brown. The mill has 1400 men on the pay roll.

Dr. Fred A. Simmons, who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1903 and has spent nearly two years in the New York Hospital, has opened an office in "The Checkerton," Brockton, Massachusetts.

Laurence M. Shaw has resigned his position as auditor of the Providence Public Library, and is now assistant in the ordering department of the public library in Brooklyn N. Y. His address is 26 Breevoort Place, Brooklyn. For the last eight years Mr. Shaw has also been librarian of the Oaklawn Public Library.

Edward E. Thompson is principal of the high school in Montpelier, Vt.

1900

Dr. Dana F. Downing is assistant physician in the Newton Nervine and Newton Sanatorium, West Newton, Massachusetts. He is enrolled at Brown as a graduate student in absentia.

Dr. Charles K. Stillman has received a two years' appointment at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Arthur Wakefield, A. M., is instructor in English in Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Mass.

1901

Roy E. Clark represents the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and not the New York Life Insurance Company, as was stated in our last issue. Our information came from a source which was considered reliable, but in this instance proved fallible.

Roy H. Smith has recently secured an excellent position as civil engineer for the Farrell Company of Waterbury, Connecticut.

1902

Born on November 13, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Smith, a son, Walcott Marsh Smith. Mr. Smith is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Winsted, Connecticut.

Bradford E. Stephens has joined the staff of the *Boston Traveler* as special assignment man. His advancement in his chosen profession has been rapid. Since graduation he has served successively with the following papers: *The Providence Telegram*, *Brockton Times*, *Rochester Herald* and *Worcester Telegram*.

Edward L. Bayliss of the Senior class of the Rochester Theological Seminary was married to Miss Helen P. Wells of Decatur, Ill., last August.

Russell W. Richmond has begun the practice of law in the office of Edward D. Bassett, Union Trust Company building, Providence.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Albert Saunders, '02, and Miss Myrtle Crowell, Tufts, '04. Mr. Saunders graduated

from the Boston University Law School this year, and will begin the practice of his profession at once.

Plans for the triennial reunion and celebration have already been made, various committees have been appointed, and during the month notices and invitations will be sent out to all men who have at any time been members of the class.

Honorary, 1902

Michaelis & Ellsworth and the Publicity Bureau announce that Frederick R. Martin, formerly associate editor of the *Providence Journal*, has become their editorial manager. Address, 126 State street, Boston.

1903

Miss Helen Whitmarsh of Providence, and Jerry Dearborn Drew of Montclair, New Jersey, both of the class of 1903, were married at the Union Congregational Church, Providence, on the evening of January 11. The large church was tastefully decorated with potted plants banked up in front of the pulpit and was filled with the many friends of the young couple. Previous to the marriage ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Wallace Nutting, D. D., Gene Ware, Brown, '05, church organist, gave an organ recital, rendering the following selections: "Marche Religieuse," Guilman; "Berceuse," Grieg; "Cantabile," Loret; "Sketch in E-flat," Lemmens; "Chanson Triste," Tchaikowsky. As the bridal party marched up the aisle he played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" and at the conclusion of the ceremony he rendered Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen S. Drew of Montclair, New Jersey, and the best man was P. Bartlett Whittemore of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The four bridesmaids, Miss Irene T. Seabury, Miss Ethel E. Rich, Miss Georgie S. Peck and Miss Alice M. Barrett, were all classmates of the bride.

The ushers at the church were William A. Hart of Concord, Massachusetts, a classmate of the groom; Alexander Abbot of Watertown, '03; C. Fred Savage, '04; LeGrand Hedges of New York City, Harry Holbrook of East Orange, and Herbert Bradley of Montclair. The bride's presents to her bridesmaids and maid of honor were pearl brooches. The groom's gifts to his ushers were gold fleur-de-lis scarfpins. To the organist and the best man he gave pearl crescents.

After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents at 42 Arch street. The parlors were a mass of palms, pinks and asparagus ferns, presenting a very fine appearance. During the evening a collation was served and a social time was enjoyed.

The groom is a member of a real estate firm in New Jersey, and the couple will make their home in Upper Montclair.

1903 A. M.

Miss Mary J. Bourne is making her home with her brother, Rev. Alexander P. Bourne, '90, at 36 Shepard street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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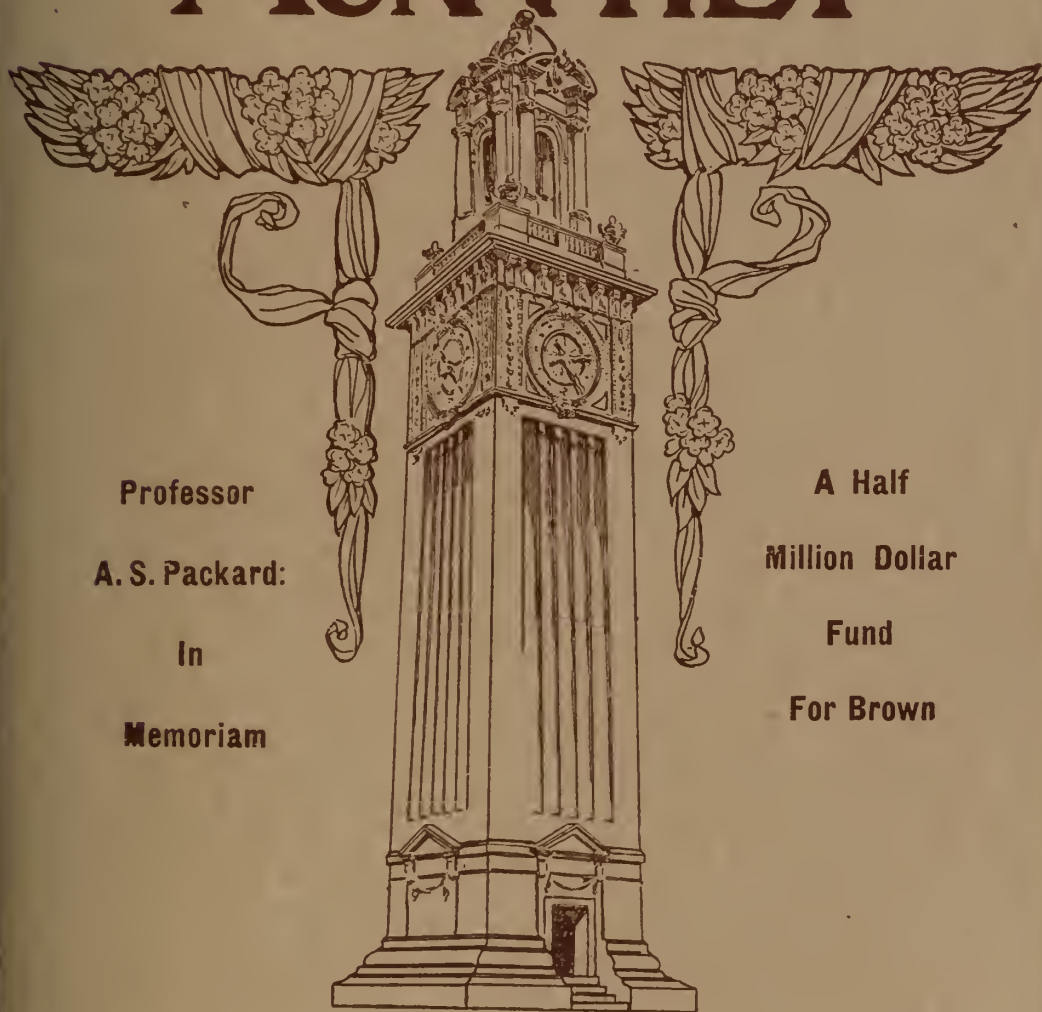
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PROVIDENCE, R. I., MARCH, 1905

No. 8

ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD, M. D. PH. D. LL. D



ROFESSOR A. S. Packard died at his home on Angell street, Providence, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 14. Death was due to blood poisoning, indirectly



ALPHEUS SPRING PACKARD.

resulting from an ulcerated tooth. While his illness had lasted for some time, it was not generally known until near the end how serious his condition was, and the news of his death came as a great shock to his many friends both within and without the university.

Professor Packard was born in Brunswick, Maine, February 19, 1839. His father, Alpheus Spring Packard, was a noted classical scholar and professor of Greek and Latin at Bowdoin, and his

mother, Frances Elizabeth (Appleton) Packard, was a sister of the wife of President Pierce. Professor Packard was graduated from Bowdoin with the class of 1861. Already his interest in natural science was shown by joining, in the summer of 1860, the Williams College expedition to Labrador and Greenland under the charge of Professor P. A. Chadbourne. In 1861 he obtained the master's degree from his alma mater and in 1864 he was graduated from the Maine Medical School with the degree of M. D. In the same year he received the degree of bachelor of science from Harvard. For the next three years he worked under Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School. During a part of this time he served as assistant surgeon of the Maine Veteran Volunteers. In 1879 Bowdoin bestowed upon him the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy and in 1901, that of doctor of laws.

In 1865 Professor Packard became librarian and custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, and, in 1899, curator of the Essex Institute. From 1867 to 1878 he was connected with the Peabody Academy of Science, for a time as curator and later as director. From 1871 to 1873 he was the state entomologist of Massachusetts, and from 1877 to 1882 a member of the United States Entomological Commission. In 1878 he began his long term of service with Brown University, being elected to the professorship of geology and zoology. During the quarter-century of his connection with Brown he was an indefatigable worker in his chosen field. He was one of the founders of the *American Naturalist*, a publication devoted to natural history and research, and was for twenty years its editor-in-chief. He was the

author of more than 400 monographs, papers and notes in geology, paleontology and zoology, besides writing a considerable number of more elaborate works. His publications gained for him a world-wide reputation as a naturalist, and brought him recognition from a large number of learned societies both in the United States and in foreign countries. In 1872 he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, and also the Imperial Zoological and Botanical Society of Vienna; in 1875 he was made a member of the Societe Royal des Sciences de Liege, Belgium, and in 1891 of the Society of Friends of Natural Science of Moscow, Russia. In 1901 he received the rare distinction of an election as a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London, after the Royal Society the most noted natural history society in England. At that time there were only four American members besides Professor Packard. Among other European scientific associations of which he was either honorary or corresponding member were the entomological societies of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Brussels. He was elected one of eight honorary presidents of the Zoological Congress at Paris in 1899. He was honorary president of the section of zoology of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, and vice-president of the corresponding section of the American Association.

To give a complete list of even the titles of Professor Packard's many published works is impossible for lack of space. Among the more important ones may be mentioned the following: "Our Common Insects," 1873; "Life History of Animals," 1876; "Half Hours With Insects," 1877; "Injurious Insects of the West," 1877; "Zoology for High Schools and Colleges," 1879; "First Lessons in Geology," 1882; "Zoology," 1883; "First Lessons in Zoology," 1885; "Entomology for Beginners," 1888; "Observations on the Glacial Phenomena of Labrador and Maine," 1891; "A Textbook of Entomology," 1898; "Lamarek, the Founder of Evolution, His Life and Work," 1901.

In October, 1867, Professor Packard married Elizabeth Derby, daughter of Samuel Baker Walcott. Mrs. Packard,

a son, Alpheus Appleton Packard, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and two daughters survive him.

We all know that Professor Packard was a great naturalist, because he was recognized as a peer by the greatest naturalists of the world; but few of us have the requisite knowledge to enable us to pass judgment upon his scientific attainments, or to enumerate his contributions to knowledge. But every one who came in contact with him could appreciate the excellencies of his beautiful character, his transparent sincerity; his unassuming modesty, his kindness and patient helpfulness, and his untiring zeal in the cause of science. The recognition of the worth of the personality of the man is the prevailing note in the comment of persons of all classes upon his departure, of faculty, of students, of the community at large. It is universally felt that his death not only deprives Brown University of the services of one of her most learned and distinguished teachers, but also leaves the college world and the community at large poorer by the loss of a living example of simplicity of character and devotion to high ideals.

Such feelings found expression at the memorial service held in the chapel on the Saturday morning after Professor Packard's death. Tributes to the memory of the departed were paid by Professors Poland, Mead, Everett and Barus. The MONTHLY regrets that lack of space forbids it to publish all the addresses, as each was excellent of its kind, and all ought to be published in some form and circulated among the alumni. The addresses of Professors Poland and Barus are given below. At the same meeting W. G. Meader, '05, as a representative of the student body, the Cammarian Club and Professor Packard's classes, paid tribute to the latter in a short speech, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the student body:

WHEREAS, There has passed from our number one who lived with marked distinction the academic life, and by his scholarly attainments conferred lasting honor and benefit upon the university which he has so faithfully and unselfishly served, and upon the world of science

in which he has played a conspicuous part; and

WHEREAS, In this master workman his pupils have always found a keenly sympathetic and large-hearted teacher and man; be it

RESOLVED, That we, as students of Brown University, through these resolutions convey our sincere sympathy to

the family of Professor Alpheus Spring Packard, and pay our humble tribute to the memory of a true friend and a great man.

On behalf of the student body,

LEONARD W. CRONKHITE
FREDERICK SCHWINN
WILLIAM G. MEADER

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR CARL BARUS

Mr. president, gentlemen of the faculty, students of Brown University: I have not known Professor Packard as long, nor as intimately as many of my colleagues; and where they have spoken I should remain silent. Neither am I qualified to discuss his more immediate scientific work. I can, however, in response to the president's suggestions, speak of him in the light in which one scientific man sees another, older and wiser than himself; but I do so with diffidence. I have therefore written down with some care the things which I would not otherwise venture to express.

It seems an ungracious confession to make, but it is nevertheless true that it was through Professor Packard that many of us in Washington, twenty or thirty years ago, became aware of the existence of scientific activity at Brown University. For age had wearied the enthusiasm of Alexis Caswell twenty years earlier. Yet it was not by his presence that Packard represented her; at least in the years in which I knew him he was not a frequent attendant at scientific meetings remote from Providence. It was his untiring and remarkably pervasive industry that confronted us. The president of the National Academy, the director of the Geological Survey, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution all felt the force of it, and at one time there were dismal mutterings in the high places of legislation, asking why the public printer's time should be spent in bringing out the elaborate researches of one who stood remote from public office. How did this come about? Certainly a man of Professor Packard's singular modesty, of his almost morbid habit of self-depreciation, was the last to find his way through the

mazes of a government lobby. His transparent sincerity would have been infinitely removed from all this. And yet there was no mystery about it. It was a mere force from within breaking its way. The power of Professor Packard's intellect bearing on subjects of natural history, the scope and accuracy of his learning and the purity of his scientific ideals were his only resources; and wherever institutions needed the fruits of ripe scholarship to dignify their own scientific activities, these were the first to feel the influence of Professor Packard's productive zeal, as they were compelled to guide its progress. And so our unobtrusive colleague taxed the people of the whole United States to publish his magnificent memoirs—because he was genuine.

The same facts appear in a different way, in the further story of Professor Packard's life. I am the last man to speak lightly of the young vigor and the promise of our American institutions, or of our learned societies. But it is nevertheless true that in comparison with the famous academies of the old world we are as yet mere children. In a history of the essentials in the progress of science there is but rare need of the mention of American accomplishments. We have much of the practice, and we show a degree of independence in our imitations, but we lack the philosophic depth, the intuitions, and the profound originality. It is to the law-giver of science that the true academy is born, and it is by her law-givers again that it must be nurtured. To men of exquisite genius no climate within the whole range of our immense country has yet been congenial.

We are apt to smile at the Englishman for the letters which decorate his name,

We laugh at the German for his titles and at the Frenchman for his ribbons and his uniform. We smile because to us such insignia mean nothing; and it is to our shame. We forget that these symbols voice a sentiment of almost religious purity. We have not yet learned to constitute nor even to revere a tribunal so august as to be incompatible with pettiness. We never ask why the F. R. S. is inseparable from the names of Lord Kelvin, of Lord Lister, even in their age and amid the splendors of their glory. To make the French Academy, even on its scientific side, required the brains of Cuvier, of Lamarque, of St. Hilaire, of Buffon, of Pasteur, of the brothers Jussieu; it required Laplace, Lavoisier and Lagrange, Carnot and Cauchy, Fresnel and Fourier, Ampere and Arago, Poisson and Poinso, to mention only a few; and the dictum of the Academy arbitrates with the authority of these tremendous names.

Precisely to such bodies of inexorable critics did the intrinsic strength of the work of Professor Packard ultimately appeal. And it was from the judgment of his confreres, from the men who had themselves traversed the same intellectual territory and knew it, that he reaped his supreme honors. From these alone could the reward have come; for below the decisions of his peers, there was no other guide but conscience.

Few of us realize how difficult it is, what persistent convictions, what sturdy vigilance is required to enter seriously into competition with the whole world, as Packard did; indeed one might say to enter handicapped, against a world richer in its traditions, more refined in its higher intellectual atmosphere, more bountiful in its opportunities, than our young country. It takes courage to press forward alone, self-reliant, misunderstood, at peace only with one's own convictions. Did we think of this in Packard's case? Did we look at his Linnean and other honors in this light? Did even our corporation feel that the *cause* of which it is the supreme guardian had in Packard been awarded with the most cherished tokens of the world's approval?

Packard was not lacking in reverence for art, for literature, for music; but his soul cried out for science. He

felt instinctively that the handiwork of man, however sublime, cannot be more than human; and that a finite brain has fashioned all its cultures. Nature is the offspring of omniscience. He realized what the world was so slow to realize, what only within the last few hundred years has come like a tumultuous awakening, that the universe was wrought in the workshops of God, and that she alone is ultimately divine. He felt, too, that her true poetry is not written in rhetoric but in mathematics and in the stern logic of science. For all our natural philosophies are but an attempt at a picture. We find no adequate symbols in our efforts to restate her methods; our analogies, our metaphors, are gross; we have to shift, to approximate, to neglect. But nature neglects nothing! To her the infinitely large and the infinitely small on the boundaries of which we live are alike finite among her infinities. Touch her at any point and your contact is with the eternal.

To contemplate the prolific labors of Professor Packard is to stand face to face with the attributes of genius. I do not wish to make an over-statement; true, there is a higher genius among the geniuses, but there is none in whose heart that sacred fire does not burn. There can be no holier joy than the joy of creative work, and yet it is a joy akin to terror. What is it which possesses a man even in early youth, which impels him despite all obstacles and restraint to strive evermore, intellectually alone, without approval, profitlessly, after an unattainable ideal; whose spell grows more potent as his years ripen, as his toil increases, as the world grows caustic in its rebuke; and that leaves him only with death? Do not suppose that the poet or the sculptor or the martyr alone have it. It burns today with subdued passion, but with all its pristine and unmitigated fierceness in the life of every true student of nature.

What is it that can sustain a man when every new avenue of thought discovered is but the approach to countless avenues beyond; when to finish, be it after years of labor, is only to be ready to begin; what encourages him when the unknown looms with greater vast-

ness as the known is more profoundly mastered; when the very pinnacle of attainment is the sublime consciousness of ignorance, and when to be most re-

nowned is to be most devoutly humble? It is the inspiration which illumined the life of our colleague, our teacher. Long may his ideals guide us at Brown!

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR W. C. POLAND

Mr. president, my honored colleagues of the faculty, my fellow students in Brown University:

On this occasion I would that it could not have seemed strange if I had used the ancient classical academic appellation of "commilitones," for today we must all feel the sense of comradeship, we must feel that our ranks are weakened, and it must be that we are quickened by an impulse to draw nearer to one another, to cherish one another with a warmer affection, because we know so well how great is the loss, common to us all, how deep is the affliction which we now commemorate.

In the swiftly flying years during which it has been my fortune to teach in Brown University, years which seem so few, although they extend over the space of a generation, I have mourned the loss of many a good comrade. Only a few months ago,—so it seems,—died the colleague whose name preceded my own in the list of the faculty, and now the name which for more than twenty-five years has followed my own will henceforth disappear from the roll. We cannot outlive these lessons without grief, and although we may dispute our grief like men, we must also feel it as men.

As we approach the sad duty of this hour, and honor ourselves in giving high praise to one who deserved the amplest honor which can be rendered to a great scholar, a true man, a staunch friend, a man of innate refinement, a reverent Christian, it gives me the greatest gratification that I can say truthfully that in all the years of my connection with the faculty of Brown University I have found that in the long run, with many differences of conviction, a singular harmony has united our body. When a colleague has suffered we have suffered with him, when he has been blest by fortune we have rejoiced with him. And perhaps no opportunity more fitting to say this will ever present itself

than this opportunity, when in the shadow of a great affliction we speak in your presence, students, graduate and undergraduate; for you too are dear to us, it is for you that he labored who now rests from his labors, it is for you that we labor and rejoice to labor, it is your right and privilege to share in all that is best and sweetest in our common academic life. Believe me when I say that you may search the world in vain to find anything human outside of your own fireside that can excel in its satisfaction the association which one enjoys who lives in intimacy with men devoting themselves unselfishly to academic pursuits.

Professor Packard was an academic man of the rarest type. We all esteemed him. With the rest I know that he was learned, a leader in his science, although I am incompetent to weigh his services to his science. I have gone to him repeatedly to learn, and have acknowledged my debt to him when I have used in instruction what I learned from him. I have wished and have cherished a vague resolve to enter his classes in anthropology.

I remember well the first time that I met him and the kindness of his greeting. I recall walks with him in the fields. In these walks and on other occasions, we talked, as all men talk, on whatever occurred to us, and often we touched on the subjects in which we had a special interest from the nature of our pursuits. It seems to me that I was always the learner at such moments. When he came back from his occasional journeys abroad he had fresh tidings for me from the old fields, from Stonehenge, from Carnac in Brittany, from the caves of the Dordogne, from Mycenae, from Egypt. In this very term I have been indebted to his kindness, as often before, for the use of illustrative material.

Professor Packard had the inestimable blessing that he could thank God for

a good ancestry, that until far into the meridian days of mature manhood he rejoiced in the living presence of a highly honored father, the venerable and venerated Professor Packard of Bowdoin College, of whom Longfellow wrote in his "Morituri Salutamus." The poet speaking for his college class on its fiftieth anniversary, recalls his

"Teachers who in earlier days

Led our bewildered feet through learning's maze;"

and, listening for their salutation, thus concludes his grateful recognition of them with affectionate words of praise for their only survivor, the elder Packard:

"They are no longer here; they all are gone
Into the land of shadows,—all save one.

Honor and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him, whom living we salute."

The qualities of intellectual and moral strength, of gentleness, of refinement, the habits of study, of discipline of character, the love of learning, of truth, and of goodness; the cultivation of the godly life, the regard for the rights and happiness of others, and many another manly and amiable trait of character, which he inherited, and which he was encouraged by parental precept and example to cultivate, became, through his faithful stewardship of the talents entrusted to him, the constant motive forces of his daily life. We loved him, nay, we love him, for he still lives,—
"Dying is only living" was one of his latest utterances,—we love him, because he was a good and true man who loved, and therefore because he was a man to be loved. What reasonable and true man could undervalue him, or fail to esteem him very highly in love for his work's sake?

He was not a graduate of our college, —alas! that too late delay has made it impossible to call him by our highest adoption a son, him whom so many a learned body in our own land and in other lands has eagerly sought to adorn its roll of members,—he was not a graduate of our college, but he served Brown University through many years, as loyally and faithfully as any of her sons. His coming here added at the outset to the fame of a college in whose worthiness we all believe, although we cannot affirm that thirty years ago it had the

wide recognition which it deserved. Professor Packard had scarcely held his chair a year, when, as tradition affirms, a graduate of Brown University, on revealing at Oxford the name of his *alma mater*, found that his college was known to scholars there because it was the college in which Professor Packard taught. And later, perhaps a dozen years ago, Professor Packard gave the best of evidence that he valued his connection with us; for the authorities at Oxford requested him to allow his name to be used as that of a candidate for a professorship there, for a position which afforded opportunities for the kind of scientific work which Professor Packard particularly enjoyed, opportunities far superior to those which he had here; and although the opportunity was alluring, and deserved and received the most serious consideration, he finally declined it, knowing that he turned away from what promised security of position and emolument, leisure for scientific investigation, association with men who valued the things of the mind above all material goods; and he remained with us, with fidelity toiling with the rest of us amid the uncertainties, the embarrassments, the limitations, and the insecurity which surround the American scholar. How large were his contributions to knowledge, how great were his services to science some of us heard from Dr. Hyatt, perhaps two years ago, when the faculty of Brown University united in giving a dinner, at which our modest colleague, Professor Packard, whose honors always came to him without his seeking, who bore his faculties so meek, was forced to listen to the story of his distinguished achievements. We are all glad that we did not wait until this sad hour to do him such honor as we could.

Professor Packard had large and enlightened conceptions of what liberal learning means, of what is its worth. Progressive though he was, favoring, as he did, the modern freedom of choice of studies by the undergraduate, no one lamented more than he the fact that here and there a man earnest and accomplished in the sciences to which he was himself so loyally devoted gave manifest signs of a lack of humanistic discipline. May I quote here a few words

from one of Professor Packard's rather recent monographs, a paper which he sent to me, and which I have had on my table for a long time for reference? The very title somehow breathes with a genial spirit. It is "An Afternoon at Chelles and the Earliest Evidence of Human Industry in France." The paper bristles with exact information conveyed through the liberal use of scientific terms; but the author directs our vision to the facts exhibited through the vista of a mellow afternoon, and it is the thought of a human hand long stilled which inspires him in the quest of knowledge. Before he arrays the facts discovered he dwells on the large relations with other lands of the place visited, on its occupation in prehistoric, Roman and mediæval times, and near the close of his introduction he says: "Hence a visit to this classical locality on a serene though hot July afternoon, in a most attractive region and in most delightful company, was most interesting and memorable." Nature spoke peace to his soul, historic associations appealed to him, and he delighted all the more in what he learned at Chelles, because he could learn it in the company of his own kind. He was no mere recluse, although he could toil long and patiently alone, and accomplish herculean tasks. He loved his family unspeakably, he loved his friends, nothing human was foreign to him, his studies stood clearly in their largest relations as he thought of them and prosecuted them. How eloquent to us two days ago was that room in which he has wrought so faithfully for a quarter of a century, that room in which his colleagues were assembled to participate in the last sad rites of farewell! We thought of what the activities of that library had meant to the world, as well as to him who had exercised them, of what the loss is to the world now that those activities have ceased. We bow before God's will. We cannot understand it. If hands outstretched and yearning cries could recall him, we should draw him back to us again; but,—who of us all knows what is untimely, or can order even his own steps aright?

Reason and the counsels of the wise of all ages remind us that we honor the dead by remembering them, and by striving to accomplish what they desired. It certainly is the part of wisdom and of affection to remember the example of the good and to strive to follow it in the direction of our own lives. We have chiefly desired in this simple service to do honor to our associate, to express our love for our friend; but we shall show that we truly love and honor him if we never forget the noble example which he has left to us in the record of his life. We remember the eloquent and touching words with which Tacitus closes his tribute of affection to Agricola: "Placide quiescas . . . Admiratione te potius quam temporalibus laudibus, et, si natura suppeditet, acmulatione decoremus. Is verus honos, ea coniunctissimi cuiusque pietas . . . Forma mentis aeterna, quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam materiam et artem sed tuis ipse moribus possis."

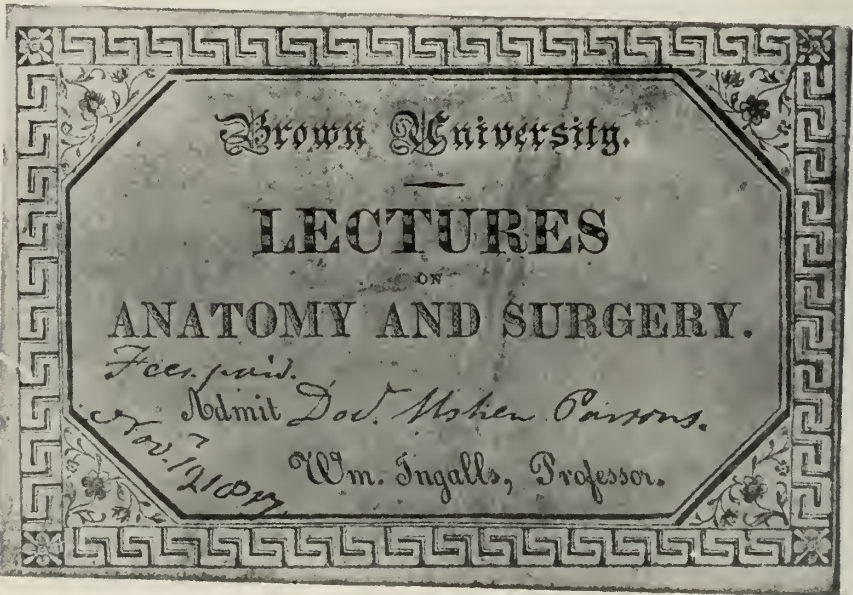
The undying commemoration of the spirit of our friend must be spiritual. So far as our native powers suffice, let us honor him, and all the good men whom we have lost, and whose influence over us we thankfully confess, by emulation of what they have worthily done. We have not his work to do. That work is done, and it is well done, as God willed it. We think of work, when we think of a life like his, of work which is no drudgery; of work which is an exalted privilege, the privilege of a divine companionship. Life's great harvest is before us all, my fellow students. It is the harvest that is ever ready for the reaper, and yet it is ever growing and preparing for the latest comer who girds him for the toil. If our dear colleague, our dear teacher, could speak one more word to us, if he could tell us something from some new height affording new prospects to his clarified vision, I must believe that he would bid us to take our manly part in the work given us to do, to find our joy in the working, in the love of our friends, in the hope that we may worthily serve the world, and thereby may please God.

THE BROWN MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1811-1827



CONSIDERABLE difficulty has been experienced, in compiling the forthcoming historical catalogue, in obtaining definite information about the graduates of the early medical school at Brown. In fact, few graduates realize that a full fledged school of medicine ever existed here at the university. And yet this school graduated

It was quite an innovation to organize a new and important department in a college which, though scarcely in its infancy, contained less than one hundred students. In September, 1811, the corporation laid the foundation of the new school by appointing Dr. William Ingalls professor of anatomy and surgery, Dr. Solomon Drowne professor of materia medica and botany, and Dr.



OLD TICKET TO MEDICAL LECTURES

about ninety students from 1814 to 1827 and did much to further the cause of medical education in Rhode Island.

It was in response to a general feeling that medicine should be treated as a science rather than as an outgrowth of intuition that several schools of medicine were established throughout New England in the second decade of the nineteenth century. Similar schools had previously been formed at Harvard in 1782 and at Dartmouth in 1797. The first school to be founded as a result of this general sentiment was at Brown University in the year 1811. Yale followed in 1813, Vermont in 1818, and Bowdoin in 1820.

William C. Bowen professor of chemistry. The first of these professors, who was a prominent Boston surgeon, was compelled to resign his position in 1816. The reasons therefor can easily be traced in an anonymous pamphlet published in 1815, and illustrating the condition of the medical school at the time: "On the present plan the medical professors depend for compensation entirely on the fees of attendance. This gives them a most precarious standing. Repeatedly has it been the lot of a professor, as the season for his lectures approached, to visit the college, inquire how many attendants would be had, be informed that for this or that reason

they would be very few, and return to his residence, lamenting that he must wait another year because an unfortunate arrangement has made the discharge of his duties dependent on the accidental finances and feelings of fifty or sixty youths." Dr. Ingalls continued to give lectures in Boston, the students attending and counting the time thus spent as a part of their required course of study in Brown University. The Rhode Island Historical Society has in its library a beautifully engraved card of admission to his lectures on anatomy and surgery in 1817.

Dr. Drowne remained in his position as long as the school existed. Dr. William C. Bowen resigned in 1813, two years before his death, and in 1817 John DeWolf of Bristol was appointed to fill this vacancy. The fourth professorship connected with the medical school was that of theory and practice of physic, which was filled in 1816 by the appointment of Dr. Levi Wheaton. In 1822 Dr. Usher Parsons came to the chair of anatomy and surgery and apparently brought new life to the medical school. The late Dr. Park, in speaking of him, said: "The fact of his having been a surgeon in the United States Navy, and at the battle of Lake Erie, gave him a great eclat as he assumed the professorship." His son, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, relates that he was particularly skilled in anatomy, and that "he made arrangements through channels over which a veil of secrecy had to be thrown for a supply of anatomical material."

The anatomical work was carried on in the old University Grammar School building, recently demolished, on the site of the present administration building. This structure was built in 1810, through the subscriptions of friends of the college, and in September of the same year was set apart by the corporation as the "anatomical building." Its upper story was used as a dissecting room, an opening or trap door allowing the specimens to be lowered into the lecture room beneath. The building at that time was a structure 33 by 24 feet, and did not have the addition that was later built on in the rear. It was the scene of many student pranks, possibly because of its being slightly removed from the immediate college en-

closure. Dr. Parsons relates an incident of an elderly practicing physician from Seekonk who was wont to attend the anatomical lectures. He wore a very conspicuous queue. The students, to play a trick upon him, appointed a committee to ask him to cut off his queue upon the pretext that it interfered with the pupils seeing the lecturer's illustrations. To their great surprise he did not prove as obstinate as Knickerbocker's hero, Keldermeeester, and appeared at the next lecture shorn of his pigtail appendage.

It is a matter of recent tradition that the eventual extinction of the school was brought about by the rather unpleasant ending of the following prank: One day some students discovered in front of the building a barrel containing some material for the dissecting room. They carried it out to College street and, giving it a good start, sent it rolling down the hill. Gathering impetus, the barrel went speeding on, until it finally brought up with a crash against the old town house at the corner of Benefit street. Armless trunks and trunkless heads were strewn in every direction. It is not known what punishment was meted out to the perpetrators of the trick, or even whether they were ever discovered, but it is needless to say that the unpleasant consequences resulting from the inquiry that followed brought public attention to the lack of discipline that existed in the school.

When Dr. Wayland entered upon his duties as the new president of the university in 1827, he brought with him very decided views upon college discipline. Acting under his inspiration the corporation voted in March, 1827, that no member of the faculty should thereafter receive his salary unless he occupied a room in the college buildings throughout every term and devoted himself to the preservation of order among the students as well as to their instruction. The medical portion of the faculty, being physicians in active practice, of course could not comply with such a condition, and were in reality compelled to withdraw from the faculty. The medical school was thus allowed to suffer sudden extinction. Considerable protest against this rather summary method was made at the time,

but Dr. Wayland's profound convictions in regard to the matter soon brought over his opponents to his view. The medical school fell, not because of any hostile feeling on the part of the president, but as an indirect result of his general policy. As Dr. Parsons said in

regard to the change in administration: "In drawing the reins up so suddenly and turning so sharp a corner, it was not strange that something should be jolted out, and the medical school had the loosest hold."

ANOTHER BRUNONIAN CHIEF JUSTICE

And One More Brunonian Associate Judge



February fifteenth, the general assembly of Rhode Island met in grand committee to elect a successor to the late Chief Justice Pardon E. Tillinghast, an honorary member of the class of 1890 at Brown. Justice William W. Douglas of Providence, a graduate in the class of 1861, was chosen to fill the vacancy and C. Frank Parkhurst of Providence, a graduate in the class of 1876, was subsequently elected to the supreme court bench to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Douglas's promotion.

Judge William W. Douglas was born in Providence, November 28, 1841, and was the son of Rev. William and Sarah Sawyer Douglas. He received his early education in the public schools of the city and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1861. He decided to adopt the law as his profession, entered the law department of Union University of Albany, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1866, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar January 1 of the same year. His elevation to the supreme bench occurred in 1891. Judge Douglas received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1902. He has held offices in both the city and state governments, having served as a member of the common council of this city from 1873 to 1876, and in the general assembly from 1871 to 1873. He was division judge advocate of the Rhode Island militia from 1866 to 1874, assistant adjutant general in 1881, and adjutant general in 1882. He served as judge advocate general of the national

encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic from 1871 to 1877, and was senior vice commander of the Massachusetts commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in 1889. His military record was achieved as captain of the 5th Rhode Island Artillery Volunteers. In politics he has always been a Republican.

C. Frank Parkhurst, son of William H. and Sarah T. Parkhurst, was born in Providence, September 17, 1854. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, and was graduated from Brown University with the class of 1876. He married Miss Estelle Louise Elliot, and two children are the result of that union, Eliot G. and Leah F. Parkhurst. The son is a member of the present junior class at Brown, and manager of the university football team. In January, 1879, Judge Parkhurst was admitted to the bar, and he has practiced law in this city ever since.

He is a member of the state, United States and supreme court bars. From 1892 to 1896 he was a member of the Providence common council. A few years after his retirement from the common council he was made senator from Providence, and he acted in that capacity from 1900 to 1902.

The connection between the Rhode Island supreme court and Brown University has for many years been intimate, as was pointed out at some length in the ALUMNI MONTHLY about two years ago. It is doubtful if any other state has drawn so freely for its highest judges from any one college.

Of the seven members at the present

time four are graduates of Brown: Chief Justice William W. Douglas of the class of 1861, and Associate Justices John T. Blodgett of the class of 1880, Clarke H. Johnson of the class of 1877 and C. Frank Parkhurst of the class of 1876.

Ever since the year 1827 the chief justiceship of Rhode Island has been held by a Brown graduate, with the exception of the few months of Judge Tillinghast's administration—and he had an honorary degree from the college. Following is a list of the chief justices:

Hon. Samuel Eddy of the class of 1878 served from 1827 to 1835.

Hon. Job Durfee of the class of 1813 served from 1835 to 1847, in which year he died.

Hon. Richard W. Greene of the class of 1812 served from 1848 to 1854.

Hon. William R. Staples of the class of 1817 served from 1854 to 1856.

Hon. Samuel Ames of the class of 1823 served from 1856 to 1865, in which year he died.

Hon. Charles S. Bradley of the class of 1838 served from 1866 to 1868.

Hon. George A. Brayton of the class of 1824 served from 1868 to 1875.

Hon. Thomas Durfee of the class of 1845 served from 1875 to 1891.

Hon. Charles Matteson of the class of 1861 served from 1891 to 1900.

Hon. John H. Stiness of the class of 1861 served from 1900 to 1904.

In the course of these seventy-eight years a large number of Brown graduates have been members of the court. Levi Haile of the class of 1821 was an associate justice from 1835 to 1854; Alfred Bosworth of the class of 1835, was an associate justice from 1854 to 1862; J. Russell Bullock of the class of 1834 was a member of the court from 1862 to 1865; Walter S. Burgess of the class of 1831 served from 1868 to 1881; George M. Carpenter of the class of 1864 was appointed in 1882 and served until 1885; Horatio Rogers of the class of 1855, who recently died, became a member of the court in 1891 and retired in 1903.

Prior to the appointment of Samuel Eddy to the chief justiceship in 1827, graduates of the college as follows, had occupied places on the bench: Samuel

Randall of the class of 1804 was an associate justice from 1824 to 1830; Luke Drury of the class of 1813 was an associate justice from 1822 to 1824; Tristram Burges of the class of 1796 was chief justice from 1817 to 1818; James Burrill of the class of 1788 was chief justice from 1816 to 1817; and Thomas Arnold of the class of 1771 was chief justice from 1809 to 1810.

The founders of the college were men of public spirit, and in several instances of marked legal ability as well. The first named trustee and first chancellor of the college, Hon. Stephen Hopkins, signer of the declaration of independence, first recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the college (the degree was in 1784), was chief justice of Rhode Island in colonial days, from 1751 to 1756, and again from 1770 to 1774. The second chancellor of the college, Jabez Bowen, LL. D. (Dartmouth College, 1800), recipient of the honorary degree of master of arts at the first commencement in 1768, was an associate justice from 1776 to 1778, and was chief justice in 1781. David Howell, the first professor in the college, recipient of the honorary degree of master of arts in 1767 (he was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in the class of 1766), and of the degree of doctor of laws in 1793, was an associate justice from 1781 to 1782, and again from 1786 to 1788; Job Bennet of the original board of trustees was an associate justice from 1773 to 1776.

It should be noted that two professors in the college, Professor David Howell, LL. D., and Professor Tristram Burges, LL. D., have served on the supreme bench. Rev. Asa Messer, D. D., LL. D., of the class of 1790, president of the college from 1804 to 1826, was elected chief justice in June, 1818, but declined to serve. This is probably the only instance of a doctor of divinity having been elected to a post of administrative justice.

THE

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MARCH, 1905

COMMENCEMENT DINNER

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the next commencement dinner are doing what they can to improve upon the achievements of their predecessors. The most serious difficulty they encounter arises from the fact that the arrangements for serving in Sayles Hall and in the gymnasium to crowds as large as those which attended the dinners in recent years are very inadequate, and the expense of service is consequently high. It has been suggested to the committee that the best solution of the problem is to increase the price of the dinner to \$1.25 per plate. Another suggestion is to raise the price to \$1.25 for the older classes which sit in Sayles Hall and to leave the price for classes in the gymnasium unchanged. The committee invite expressions of opinion from the alumni on the two

propositions. Communications should be sent to Professor Henry B. Gardner, Brown University.

DEAN EMERY'S RESIGNATION

As we go to press the announcement of the resignation of Miss Annie Crosby Emery as dean of the Women's College is made. Miss Emery retires because of her approaching marriage to Professor Francis G. Allinson, and though the college loses her valuable services it is pleasant to know that she will remain in Providence.

Under her management, the Women's College has waxed strong in numbers and increased in efficiency. She leaves the institution with the great good will of her associates in the teaching force, and all who know her will wish her in her new relations the utmost prosperity and happiness.

WORK OF THE BROWN UNION

Among the salutary influences of recent years at the university the Brown Union must be placed very near the front. It was instituted at a time when fraternity exclusiveness had worked its inevitable injury to the community spirit, and when the danger from this source promised to be greater because of the establishment of more fraternity houses outside the campus. Opinions are honestly divided as to the merits of the fraternity house system and it is not incumbent on us, at least at this time, to balance its advantages and disadvantages; but it is probably true that within the next few years other societies will have their separate homes and that

means will have to be used to counteract the resultant dispersion of college spirit.

The Brown Union stands for the reactionary tendency toward a close-knit undergraduate body. Not that the fraternities love Brown any the less but that, when they are firmly established in their own homes, they may be tempted to love themselves more. The Union thus offers fraternity members and non-fraternity men the best possible opportunity for meeting on a common ground and for the increase of a sentiment of community. The officers of the Union are of the opinion that it has already done a useful work in this respect. At all hours of the day and evening large numbers of men may be seen in its principal rooms, engaged in cheerful converse, studying lessons, gathered about the piano in the smoking room, reading current literature, playing pool or billiards in the comfortable basement quarters, or otherwise following their whims or pursuing their more serious tasks, and all within the atmosphere of comradeship and good will.

There is no undemocratic exclusiveness in the Brown Union. In this central place every man meets his neighbor on an equal footing. In the dining room there are four long tables, each of which is devoted to one of the undergraduate classes. Members of one society eat side by side with members of another society or with "non-frat" men. There is some little contribution by this harmless means to class sentiment, of which it cannot be said that there is too much at Brown. Around the larger tables are grouped smaller ones, each for four per-

sons, and here there are no fraternity lines, of course.

It is not unfitting to speak in this place of the success of the menage at the Union under the present management. Mr. Arthur Jefferson, better known to an older generation of Brown men as "Jumbo," is in charge of this department of the organization's work and it is conceded that he has made a great improvement over last year, when the restaurant privilege was in other hands. Between fifty and sixty men are served by the week in the dining room, and in the adjoining lunch room, where there is merely a refreshment counter, about 130 meals a day are sold. Graduates as well as undergraduates are frequently seen in the dining room and a number of professors ordinarily lunch there.

Reference has already been made in these pages to the reproductions of works of art that adorn the walls of the Union. Under the intelligent direction of Mr. Theodore F. Green, '87, a fine collection of photogravure editions of famous pictures has been hung in the various rooms, and the result is that the student is surrounded with an influence of unmistakable artistic force. It is much for a young man in his most impressionable years to see about him from day to day the masterpieces of Michelangelo, Rembrandt, Constable, and the other geniuses of every recorded age of art.

The number of members of the Union is a little under a thousand, owing to the crossing off the list of many names of men who entered at the beginning with no fixed intention of retaining their membership permanently.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



RS. Harriet M. Littlefield, widow of the Hon. George L. Littlefield, at one time a prominent manufacturer of Pawtucket, died recently at her residence in that city. Through her death Brown comes into possession of nearly the whole of the estate of her late husband, the value of which is not far from \$500,000. Of this amount \$100,000 must, by the terms of Mr. Littlefield's will, be invested as a permanent trust fund for the maintenance of a professorship at the university to be known as the George L. Littlefield professorship of American history. The income from this sum may be used to pay the salary of the professor, and for other purposes in the interest of the department. The remainder of the bequest is for the general uses of the university as an educational institution to be held and expended in such ways as its government for the time being shall think best. Such unconditional gifts to the university are always especially valuable, as they can be used in whatever way the corporation considers most advantageous to the institution. Gifts for specific purposes, while gladly received, frequently are a source of embarrassment to the university on account of the additional expense which they enforce upon it. Mr. Littlefield died in March, 1902, and an account of his life will be found in the MONTHLY of April of that year.



OTHER GIFTS TO BROWN

Among minor gifts to Brown within recent months, two or three deserve special mention. Mr. Stephen Jencks has presented to the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory a six-inch fire pump, which will serve as brake for the engine, and also give water for the course in hydraulics. The pump makes a valuable addition to the equipment of the laboratory. The Builders Iron Foundry of this city has also presented to the laboratory a steam meter of a new type, and of great

value for experimental as well as practical purposes. The donors will install the meter at their own expense, and it will soon be in use by the students.

The department of comparative anatomy has come into possession of a projecting machine valued at over \$500, through the generosity of physicians of Providence and other cities interested in the work of the department. The apparatus is the only one of its kind now set up in America; the only other one in the world having been on view at the St. Louis World's Fair. By means of this machine, which is to be used for the daily work of the comparative anatomy class, all kinds of objects may be enlarged and thrown upon a regulation lantern screen exhibiting color, texture and motion. Minute microscopical objects are thrown up to any size required, by the simple operation of shifting the interior projecting lens. Transparent objects, such as lantern slides, can be used as well as illustrations in books. So, too, dissected specimens and moving objects, such as swimming fish in glass tanks, may all be viewed with particular accuracy as regards life-likeness and color.



GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN'S COLLEGE

It has been definitely decided that the lot of land recently purchased on Cushing street and adjoining the Women's College is to become the site of a gymnasium for the students of that important branch of Brown University. The property, which was purchased by the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, is in all ways adequate for the erection of a large gymnasium, as it contains about 7,000 square feet of land.

The erection of the new gymnasium is made possible by a subscription from Frank A. Sayles, '90, of Pawtucket, to the amount of \$50,000 to the university. The amount was received as part of the million dollar endowment fund completed in 1900. The gift was made upon

the condition that the use to which it was to be devoted should be determined later, and should be subject to the approval of Mr. Sayles and the president of the university. When this large donation was made known, friends of the Women's College requested that the fund be used for the construction and equipment of a gymnasium for that institution. The request met with favor at the hands of Mr. Sayles and it was recently decided by him with the approval of President Faunce that the \$50,000 should be used in that way.

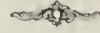
Mr. Sayles's gift will enable the Women's College to give its students facilities for physical training equalled among colleges for women by those of Harvard and Mount Holyoke only. The erection of the gymnasium will supply a great need in the college work.

Stephen O. Edwards, '79, who as counsel for Mr. Sayles, and trustee of Brown University, made public the proposed erection of the new gymnasium a few days ago, says that a committee will at once be chosen by the executive committee of the university corporation to decide definitely concerning plans for construction and architects. He also says that the plans for the erection of the gymnasium will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Dean Emery announced the appropriation of the gift to the students in chapel, on February 23. The enthusiastic applause which greeted the announcement gave evidence of the appreciation of the student body.

MIDWINTER BANQUET At a meeting of the class secretaries of the alumni, held on February 20, it was decided not to have a midwinter alumni dinner in Providence this year, and March, 1906, was set as the date for the next banquet. The reason given for the omission of the dinner this year was that because of the lateness of the month no adequate arrangements could be made. While the decision will undoubtedly cause considerable disappointment among local alumni, it must be remembered that it was the original plan to hold the banquets every other year, and the present action is merely a return to the original plan. A special effort will be made this

year to have the alumni well represented at the annual Brown banquet, to be held on April 15, the date of the Brown-Princeton baseball game.



**NEW DISTINCTION
FOR
DEAN BARUS**

At the annual meeting of the American Physical Society, held during the Christmas vacation, Professor Carl Barus, Ph. D., dean of the graduate department at Brown, was elected president of the society for the ensuing year. The election is one of the highest professional honors to be obtained in this country by a student in physical science. Professor Barus, it will be remembered, has been selected for distinguished honor before, having been awarded in 1900 the Rumford medal for discoveries in light and heat.



**JUNIOR
WEEK**

Junior week will be celebrated this year on the 24th, 25th and 26th of April. The chief innovations in the program are the track meet with Tufts on Monday afternoon and the reading by Mr. Copeland on Monday evening. It is understood that Mr. Copeland will read from either Shakespeare or Kipling. The full program for the week is as follows:

Monday, April 24. Track meet with Tufts (afternoon.)

Pi Kappa farce (afternoon.)

Fraternity teas (5-6.30 p. m.)

Reading by Mr. Copeland (evening.)

Tuesday, April 25. Sock and Buskin in "Charley's Aunt," (afternoon.)

Musical clubs (evening.)

Informal dance in gymnasium after musical club concert.

Wednesday, April 26. Baseball game, Brown-Williams (afternoon.)

Junior promenade (evening.)



**PROFESSOR
MANATT
ABROAD**

J. Irving Manatt, professor of Greek literature and history, sailed for Europe early in January. Professor Manatt will spend eight or nine months in Greece, where he intends making investigation in Greek archaeology.

R. A. Tukey has been appointed instructor in the Greek department and will take charge of some of Professor Manatt's work. Mr. Tukey is a graduate of Bates College and took his A. M. at Harvard. Since then he has been studying and teaching at Yale University.



RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT ANGELL Although the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan refused to accept the resignation of President Angell, the fact that he offered to retire from the position he has filled so long and so ably deserves at least passing notice. He may well feel that he has earned the right to a few years of rest after more than a half century of active service. It was 53 years ago that President Angell began his academic career as professor of modern languages at Brown, and for nearly forty years he has occupied the chair of university president. But a desire for rest is not the cause of his recent action. To quote his letter of resignation directly: "Although I have been graciously favored with health and strength, I am impressed with the belief that it would be to the advantage of the University of Michigan if you were to call a younger man to the position I now occupy." The board of regents did not take the same view of the matter, and voted not to accept the resignation, but if necessary to employ an assistant for President Angell. The educational world will certainly applaud the action of the board of regents.



DEBATING AT BROWN The appearance of a new monthly magazine, called *Bothsides*, which proposes to make a special feature of debating news from all the principal colleges, is a welcome indication of the growing interest in debating among college students. The first number of the magazine contains briefs of both sides of the recent Brown-Dartmouth debate, and of the debate between Chicago and Minnesota. At Brown the increase in the interest taken in debating is shown in various ways, but perhaps in no way more noticeably than in the organization of a freshman

debating society. Experience has shown that it is increasingly difficult to retain the interest of students in class debating societies as the class advances in its course. But if only the freshman and sophomore classes keep up such societies it ought to result in a great improvement in the character of the annual freshman-sophomore debate, and in bringing out good men for the contests with Dartmouth and Johns Hopkins. This year there is a prospect of a debate between the Dartmouth freshmen and the Brown freshmen, the Brown freshmen debating team having received and accepted a challenge from the Dartmouth freshman team. It is somewhat with a view to the preparation for this debate that the freshmen debating society has been organized. Those who believe that the athletic side of student activity is being somewhat overdone may see in the present widespread growth of interest in debating the first indication of the inevitable reaction towards more intellectual forms of activity.



COLLEGE ENROLLMENT It is interesting to compare the enrollment of students at Brown with that of the leading universities in the country in point of size. The total registration at Brown for the current year as given in the catalogue is 988. The enrollment of the fifteen American universities having the largest attendance is as follows:

Harvard,	6,013
Columbia,	4,557
Chicago,	4,147
Northwestern,	4,007
Michigan,	3,726
California,	3,690
Illinois,	3,661
Minnesota,	3,550
Cornell,	3,438
Wisconsin,	3,221
Yale,	2,990
Pennsylvania,	2,664
Syracuse,	2,207
Princeton,	1,383
Leland Stanford, Jr.	1,370

It must be borne in mind that nearly all of these larger institutions include a considerable number of professional schools, where students are included in the total enrollment of the university.

A comparison of numbers in the purely academic courses would be much more favorable to Brown.



**CLASS OF
NINETY'S
REUNION**

At a meeting recently held in the office of Edward C. Stiness, '90, at Providence, plans for the fifteenth anniversary meeting of the class of Ninety were formulated. H. R. Palmer and E. C. Stiness were appointed a committee on class history; G. H. Webb, F. M. Rhodes and E. C. Frost, a committee on dinner and entertainment; J. Q. Dealey, a committee on correspondence; and A. S. Johnson a committee on photographs. All members of the class are requested to co-operate with these committees in making the reunion at commencement time a thorough success.



**THE
BROWN UNIVERSITY
CLUB IN NEW YORK**

It is certainly not out of place for the MONTHLY to call attention to the advantages which the Brown University Club in New York offers to graduates and former students of Brown living outside the metropolis, but having occasion to visit the city more or less frequently. The quarters of the club are in the Mansfield apartments, No. 12 West 44th street, within easy walking distance of the 42nd street station. On the files in the main club room are to be found current Brown publications and other literature. The club thus furnishes a convenient and comfortable place in which to spend the leisure time before the train leaves. Moreover in the late afternoon and in the evening one is sure to find a number of other Brown men at the club, and there have an opportu-

nity of renewing old acquaintances or forming new ones. The dining-room service is excellent, dinner costing 75 cents and luncheon 60 cents. A suite of two rooms and bath may be had for \$2 a day. The initiation fee is \$5; the annual dues for non-residents are only \$5. Any person who has ever been connected with Brown, whether as officer, instructor or student, and who resides at a distance of forty miles from New York is eligible for non-resident membership. A full description of the club rooms with illustrations will be found in the MONTHLY of December, 1903.



**ADDRESS BY
DR. RICHARDSON**

On the afternoon of February 11, Dr. Rufus B. Richardson, late director of the Classical School at Athens, gave an interesting talk on Greece before the Harkness Classical Society. Dr. Richardson has spent many years in Greece, having had charge of a number of important archaeological excavations and having visited every section of the country, and is thoroughly familiar with the land and its people. In his talk before the Classical Society, after explaining in a general way the topographical features of Greece, he described at considerable length a number of the most famous localities of the country, such as Marathon, Olympia and Delphi. He then turned from the country to its inhabitants, and spoke of the effect upon the people of the long subjection of the Greeks to other nations, especially Turkey. He closed with a short but interesting account of the political, economic and social conditions of Greece at the present time.



OBITUARIES

News of the death of Darius Ford, '52, at Elmira, N. Y., and of George Stephen Goodspeed, Ph D., professor of comparative religion and ancient history in Chicago University, at Chicago, was received too late for an adequate notice in the present number of the MONTHLY. An account of their lives will appear in the next issue.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, 1837

Hon William Claflin, LL. D., died at his home, the "Old Elms," in Newtonville, Massachusetts, Thursday, January 5, 1905. He had been in poor health for some time and had suffered from a complication of troubles which, together with his advanced years, had gradually undermined his strong constitution.

William Claflin was born in Milford, Massachusetts, March 6, 1818, and was thus at the time of his death nearly 87 years old. He was the son of Hon. Lee and Sally (Adams) Claflin. He fitted for college at Milford Academy and entered Brown in 1833. Before the end of his freshman year, on account of the death of his mother, and his own delicate health, he went into the shop of his father, who was one of the pioneer shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts, and in 1837 set up in business for himself in a small shop in Ashland, Massachusetts. As his health continued poor it was thought that a change of climate would be beneficial, and his father sent him to St. Louis, where he soon after established a large business on his own account. For many years his firm was looked upon as one of the strongest and most trustworthy in the city. While in Missouri, Mr Claflin was a member of the Free Soil party, and during the Kansas troubles his St. Louis manufactory was several times threatened with destruction by mobs. He created a good deal of stir in the community on one occasion by buying with his partner a family of slaves, consisting of a father, mother and one child, and at once giving them their freedom.

In the late '40s Mr. Claflin came East to live, leaving his St. Louis business in the hands of his partners, and settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. He at once began to extend his business throughout the country, and developed large factories at Milford and Hopkinton. He soon established a reputation as one of the most trustworthy and most successful business men of the country.

Mr. Claflin's strong sympathy for the cause of the slaves brought him into prominence in Massachusetts, and in 1849 Hopkinton sent him to the state house of representatives on the free-soil issue. He held this position until 1853. He was state senator in 1860 and 1861, being president of the senate the latter year. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts from 1865 to 1868, and governor from 1869 to 1871. In 1876 he was elected to congress and sat in the house of representatives from 1877

to 1881. He was always prominent in the councils of the Republican party. He was a member of the Republican national committee for twelve years, and chairman of the committee from 1868 to 1872. As a delegate from Massachusetts to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1860, he helped to nominate Lincoln for the presidency. He was sent as a delegate also to the conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1872, being chairman of the convention of 1868, which nominated Grant for the first time.

Mr. Claflin occupied many positions of honor and trust during his long life. He had been president of the board of trustees of Brown University, and was for many years from its foundation a trustee of Wellesley College. He was president of the Theological Library, president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, president of the Massachusetts Club, one of the founders and for many years president of the Hide and Leather National Bank, and president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. He received the degree of LL. D from Wesleyan in 1868 and from Harvard in 1869.

In 1841 Mr. Claflin married Miss Harding of Milford, who died in 1842. In 1845 he married Miss Davenport of Hopkinton, who died about eight years ago. Three children survive him, Arthur Bucklin and Adams Davenport Claflin, and Mrs. Charles W. Ellis.

Mr. Claflin was an example of the best product of New England civilization of the last century. He was a man of great energy and decision of character, of absolute integrity, of unerring good judgment, of cultured tastes, of wide sympathies, of broad philanthropy. He enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the most distinguished men of his time, many of whom he entertained at his beautiful historic home in Newtonville, once the property of Governor Bradstreet.

SETH MANN, 2ND, 1839

Seth Mann, 2nd, died Saturday, January 28, 1905, in Randolph, Massachusetts, in the house in which he was born and had always lived. He was born February 28, 1817, and was thus nearly 88 years old. He prepared for college at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Brown with the class of 1839. Three years later he received the master's degree from his Alma Mater. After graduation he joined his father and brother in a manufacturing enterprise. His chief interest, however, was in the law, and he devoted himself chiefly to the settling of estates and to giving legal advice. Though never admitted to the bar, he acquired an enviable reputation in his native town for the soundness and shrewdness of his legal opinions. He was a justice of the peace from 1855 until his death, a period of fifty years. He was also selectman for twelve years, a member of the school committee for

nearly as long a period, county commissioner for four years, and a representative to the general court of Massachusetts in 1861, 1876 and 1877. From 1862 to 1875 he was a collector of internal revenue for the district in which he lived.

Mr. Mann was married in 1839 to Miss Eliza A. Cole of Braintree, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mann died in 1901, after more than sixty years of wedded life, and of several children who were born to her only one, Miss A. Elizabeth Mann, survives him.

Mr. Mann was for 53 years a loyal and useful member of the First Baptist Church of Randolph, serving for many years as clerk, trustee and treasurer. He enjoyed to an exceptional degree the affection and confidence of those who knew him, and his long life was filled with acts of helpful kindness to his friends and neighbors.

NATHANIEL C. PECKHAM, 1854

Nathaniel C. Peckham died suddenly at South Kingstown, R. I., January 11, 1905. He was apparently in his usual health during the day, and in the afternoon drove to visit his daughter in Wakefield. While unharnessing the horse after his return in the evening, he suddenly fell backward, and died almost immediately, from a shock of apoplexy.

Nathaniel C. Peckham was a son of Nathaniel C. Peckham, whose homestead estate was near Kingston Hill. The family was always prominent in the affairs of the town, and at the time of his death Mr. Peckham was a factor in the conduct of the town's financial matters. He made the law his profession in early life, being a member of the New York and Rhode Island bars, but, preferring a country life, a number of years ago he relinquished active practice and purchased an estate at Narragansett, which was then a part of South Kingstown. Subsequently he sold this place and purchased his recent home near Tower Hill, where he had since resided.

The deceased served in the legislature from his native town in the early 70s, had been a member of the town council and board of assessors, was much interested in school affairs, and always took an active part at the financial town meetings. Mr. Peckham was also one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the dividing line between his town and Narragansett when the latter was set off from the former.

He leaves a widow, two children, a son, Samuel Peckham, and a daughter, Mrs. R. H. Knowles, and a number of grandchildren, three of whom were children of a daughter now dead, who resided with him.

URIAH WILLIAM LAWTON, 1856

Uriah W. Lawton died at Jackson, Michigan, early in the morning of January 30. He was born at Westport, Massachusetts, April 27, 1831. His parents were of Quaker descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts.

Professor Lawton prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and graduated from Brown in 1856 with the degree of

A. M. After leaving college he began to teach in Dexter, Michigan, at that time one of the important towns in the southern part of the state. In 1857 he became superintendent of schools at Tecumseh, and in that position he remained five years. In 1862 he took charge of the schools at Ann Arbor. He found the schools in a disorganized condition owing to the war, but he soon had them in a prosperous state.

After five years at Ann Arbor, Professor Lawton spent a year teaching in the East, and visiting schools. In 1868 he returned to Michigan, and became superintendent of schools in Jackson, where he remained for fifteen years, and where he continued to reside until his death except for a short residence at Beloit, Wisconsin, about 1884. Professor Lawton's work, both as superintendent and as teacher, was of high order. The *Ann Arbor Argus* says of him that he had the record of being a fine disciplinarian, and possessed a faculty of imparting knowledge, which, supplemented by a large experience, placed him in the front rank on instruction." He always took great interest in astronomy, and had an observatory at his house. President Angell, '49, says of him that he "was a solid man, of strong character and good scholarship."

Professor Lawton married Miss A. Augusta King at East Taunton, Massachusetts, and leaves one daughter, Frances A. Lawton. His son, George, who was a promising astronomer at the Naval Observatory at Washington, died of typhoid fever. His father never fully recovered from the blow.

LYMAN PARTRIDGE, 1863

Rev. Lyman Partridge died at his home in Westwood, Massachusetts, February 12, 1905. He was the son of Elisha and Maria (Paine) Partridge, and was born in West Medway, August 23, 1836. He studied at Pierce Academy, Leicester Academy and the Westfield normal school, and was graduated from Brown in 1863. He was graduated from Newton Theological Institution in 1866, and in the same year was ordained as pastor of the Wales (Mass.) Baptist Church. During his nearly forty years of service as a Baptist clergyman he preached in the following places: Wales, Mass., 1866-69; Wakefield, R. I., 1870-72; Sharon, Mass., 1872-82; Roslindale, Mass., 1882; Westminster, Mass., 1883-92; Westwood, formerly West Dedham, Mass., 1892 until his death. He was a man of varied intellectual interests and was always prominent in the community in which he lived. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Westwood public library, and a member of the Dedham historical society. He was the author of a considerable number of occasional addresses and historical papers. His widow and one son, Dr. H. J. Partridge, Brown, '92, survive him.

BENJAMIN CHASE DEAN, 1864

Benjamin Chase Dean died in Boston on January 26, after an illness lasting about a year. Mr. Dean was born in Lowell in 1842. He prepared for college at the Pawtucket

High School, and graduated from Brown in 1864. In 1867 he received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*.

In 1866 Mr. Dean became assistant clerk of the Massachusetts senate. In 1874 he was appointed private secretary to Governor Talbot, and also assistant inspector general of Massachusetts. In 1875 he was deputy insurance commissioner of the state. In 1876 he became president of the common council of Lowell, and in the same year he was appointed superintendent of the Manchester Print Works, a position which he filled for fifteen years. During nearly all of the time he lived in Manchester, New Hampshire, and became prominent in the business life of the state. He was president of the Opera House Company of Manchester and director of the Amoskeag Insurance Co. He was also a member of the school board of Manchester for ten or twelve years.

In 1891 Mr. Dean returned to Massachusetts and the last years of his life he spent in Brookline. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Kewenaw Association, and a director of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Co., the First National Bank, and the Tremont and Suffolk Mills of Lowell. From 1899 to 1903 inclusive he had a seat in the Massachusetts lower house, representing the town of Brookline. In all the positions which he occupied, whether public or private, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his business and official associates. He always retained his interest in the welfare of his *alma mater*, and was a prominent and active member of the Boston Alumni Association.

Mr. Dean was married in 1870 to Emilie Steere Evans. He leaves three children, Dudley Stuart Dean, James Dean, and Mrs. Ethel (Dean) Montgomery.

CYRUS BENEDICT PECKHAM, 1866

Reverend Cyrus Benedict Peckham died of paralysis at his home in Hallowell, Maine, on October 14, 1904, after an illness of about six months. Mr. Peckham was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, March 20, 1833. He was fitted for college at New Hampton, New Hampshire. In 1866 he was graduated from Brown with the degree of A. M. After graduation he studied theology at New Hampton, and began to preach in 1869, having his first pastorate at West Derby, Vermont. He then had churches successively at South Parsonsfield, Hallowell and Gardiner, Maine, and, after evangelistic work for three years, again at Limerick and Mechanic Falls, Maine.

In 1881 Mr. Peckham, now 47 years old, entered the Bowdoin Medical School, where he spent three years and acquired a medical degree. In 1884 he took up active missionary work in Boston and New York, but in 1887, owing to his imperfect health, he returned to his former home in Hallowell, Maine. He retained his interest in evangelistic work, and gave such assistance to the cause as his weakened condition would allow.

Mr. Peckham was married three times: in 1860 to Miss Waity Steere; in 1867 to Miss N. Jennie Smith; and in 1878 to Miss A. E. Burnett. His last wife and four children sur-

vive him. A grandson, Earl Winifred Peckham, is now a student at Brown, a member of the class of 1908.

JOHN MARTIN BRENNAN, 1875

General John M. Brennan died in Providence, February 19, 1905, after an illness of nine months. He was born in Providence, July 17, 1852. He received his education in the public schools of Providence and attended Brown University for one year. He then entered the law office of Hon. Charles E. Gorman, where he remained three years, being admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1875. After that he began the practice of his profession, and in this he continued up to the time of his final illness, succeeding to an extent that gained for him the respect of the bar and the public, and earned for him the reputation of being one of the most brilliant advocates at the Rhode Island bar.

Gen. Brennan took an active part in local politics, and in 1877, shortly after his admission to the bar, was elected to the common council. He served three terms in that body and a few years later, in 1883, became a member of the board of aldermen. He served there until 1888, in which year he was appointed judge advocate general of the Rhode Island militia by Governor Davis, then the chief executive of the state. In 1888 and 1889 he was a member of the house of representatives from this city, and during both years held the important position of chairman of the house committee on judiciary.

In 1878 Gen. Brennan married Miss Edith O'Keefe of Worcester, who, with a son and daughter, survives him. The surviving children are Miss Mollie Brennan and Horace, at present a student in Amherst College.

EDGAR WILSON REMINGTON, 1885.

Dr. Edgar W. Remington died at his home in Providence on January 14, from troubles attendant upon an abscess in the ear. He was born at Riverpoint, Rhode Island, August 27, 1861, the son of Horatio A. and Martha (Knight) Remington. He prepared for college at the Mowry and Goff school, and was graduated from Brown with the class of 1885. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1888. He came directly to Providence, and rapidly built up a large practice. He was known as a skillful surgeon, as well as a physician of high standing.

For ten years Dr. Remington was physician for the Providence Dispensary in wards 4, 5 and 6. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and the Providence Medical Society, and also medical examiner for the Order of Pilgrim Fathers.

He was also deeply interested in homing pigeons and was secretary of the local association which is affiliated with the national association. He was the owner of "Richard," the famous winner of the long-distance competitive flies for distances from one to six hundred miles, excepting 300 miles, and had a very handsome silver cup at his home, the trophy for the 500-mile race.

Dr. Remington was married in 1888 to Miss Dilla Ralph of Phenix, Rhode Island, who, with a son, Edgar D. Remington, survives him.

LOUIS VICTOR CAMPBELL WINTER, 1895

Louis V. C. Winter died of locomotor ataxia at Mentone, California, February 17, 1905. Mr. Winter was born on Staten Island, July 17, 1873, the son of William and Elizabeth C. Winter. He prepared for college at the Staten Island Academy, and was graduated from Brown in 1895 with the degree of Ph. B. After graduation he was for a time a reporter on the staff of the *New York Tribune*, and afterwards private secretary to Major J. B. Pond. Nearly six years ago he was compelled to give up work on account of ill health. In 1898 he married Miss Eva Anderson, by whom he had two children.

FRANK H. CROKER, 1901

Frank H. Croker, for one year a member of the class of 1901, died at Ormond, Florida, January 25, from the effect of injuries received the previous day in an automobile accident. While riding along the beach at a high rate of speed he collided with a motor cycle and was thrown violently to the ground. The mechanical expert who was riding with him was instantly killed, and he himself had at least seven bones broken besides receiving a number of serious flesh wounds. It is supposed

that death was due to the terrible nervous shock.

Mr. Croker was born in New York City in 1878, the second son of Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain. He prepared for college in New York City, and entered Brown with the class of 1901, leaving, however, at the end of his freshman year. While in college he became very popular, both on account of his athletic ability and because of his attractive personal character. After leaving Brown he divided his time between the business enterprises in which he became interested and various forms of sport. He was secretary and director of the Roebing Construction Co., and a director of the Atlantic Coast Realty Co., and of the Casualty Company of America. In sports he was especially interested in racing automobiles and motor boats, and in the breeding of bull terriers, of which he had some extremely valuable specimens. His motor boat XPDNC is one of the swiftest in American waters.

Mr. Croker was unmarried. He had gone to Florida in company with his mother and sister, but had left them at Jacksonville while he went on to Ormond to prepare for the coming races. His death was so sudden that his relatives were unable to reach him while he was still alive.

Mr. Croker left a fortune estimated at \$400,000, although he was only in his 28th year. While at Brown he played first base on the university nine and was a member of Psi Upsilon.

BRUNONIANs FAR AND NEAR

Items of information about former students of Brown, whether alumni or non-graduates, will be gladly received by the editors of the Monthly. Those who enjoy reading about their former college friends may be sure that their friends will be equally glad to hear from them. Address communications for this department to Dr. Allan H. Willett, Brown University. To insure insertion in any particular number of the Monthly they must be in the hands of the editor by the 20th of the preceding month.

Information concerning the alumni in the following list is desired by the keeper of graduate records for use in the new edition of the historical catalogue:

Rev. Frederick Olney Barstow, 1852.
Thomas Francis Richardson, 1852.
Henry Wentworth Johnson, 1854.
Samuel Leonard Crocker, 1856.
Rev. Samuel Hartwell Pratt, 1863.
William Tallman Richmond, 1869.
Gilbert Noxon Campbell, 1871.
Alfred Nelson Fairbank, 1878.
Joel Mann Speneer, 1879

Benjamin Willey Lightburn, 1884.
Joseph Taylor, 1895.

1881

Alfred H. Hood, Esq., is paying a visit to California. The class of '81 is well represented in that state, four of its members, William C. Baker, Samuel L. Irons, John Murray Marshall, and C. W. Pendleton, being located there. Mr. Hood hopes to meet "the boys" before his return.

1888

James Floyd Denison is instructor in the State Preparatory School at Boulder, Colorado.

The editor of the MONTHLY acknowledges the receipt of a four page religious weekly called *Bethany*, of exceptional interest and merit. The editor and publisher is Rev. Henry W. Pinkham.

Frederic Earle Whitaker, Ph. D., is the author of an article on "Greek Law," which appeared in the February number of the *Green Bag*.

1892

James C. Collins, Jr., has been appointed assistant attorney general of Rhode Island by

the recently elected attorney general, William B. Greenough. Mr. Collins has for a number of years been counsel for the prosecuting officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

1893

The copies of the '93 publication, "Book of Pictures, with Some Letters From and Papers Concerning the Class of 1893," were distributed to those present at the annual midwinter supper, held this year at the Hope Club on Benevolent street, on the evening of Monday, February 20. Absentees received their copies later by mail.

Born on January 17 to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fitzgerald, a daughter.

Charles A. Powers has returned from California and started upon a second journey to that state. Address as before—Nordhoff, California.

A. B. Chace, Jr. and E. H. Weeks early in January opened an office on the seventh floor of the Industrial Trust Building, Providence, where they welcome all investors in good stocks and bonds.

Charles H. McLane has assumed charge of a parish at Tuolumne, in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of California.

1896

Champlin Burrage has recently brought out the work on "The Church Covenant Idea," on which he has been engaged for some time.

1897

Dr. E. C. Tyzzer has returned from Manila, P. I., where he has been, in the interests of Harvard Medical School, experimenting with certain diseases whose nature is not yet thoroughly understood. He has collected much valuable material, upon which he estimates a year's work will be necessary before definite results can be published.

Miss Mabel L. Potter holds the position of sanitary inspector at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Story Devereaux '97, and W. H. Eddy, '92 principal of the Vineyard Street Grammar School, Providence.

Frank P. Sackett, paymaster on board the United States cruiser Boston, who was for some time seriously ill with yellow fever, has recovered from the attack, and is now on a visit to his father General F. M. Sackett in Providence.

1898

Walter D. DeVault is studying law at Harvard. Address, 44 Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1899 and 1901

George Albert Goulding, '99, and Miss Ruth Appleton, '01, daughter of Professor John H. Appleton, were married at the residence of Professor Appleton at noon, February 15, 1905. The ceremony was performed by President Faunce, assisted by Rev. H. M. King of the First Baptist Church. Only the members of the families and a few intimate friends were present. After the wedding a

reception was held at which many of the faculty of Brown and classmates of the bride and groom were present.

1900

Captain Alonzo R. Williams of Providence has been appointed by Governor Utter a member of the state board of the expenditure of the firemen's relief fund.

1901

Harvey N. Davis is president of the Graduate Students Club at Harvard

Leland L. Eaton was married to Miss Emily Gertrude Lanphear at the home of the bride in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, on August 1, 1905. Mr. Eaton is connected with D. C. Heath & Co., 225 Fourth avenue, New York City, and lives at 310 Bryant street, Buffalo, N. Y.

1902

Thomas E. B. Pope is located for the winter on the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries' steamer Fish Hawk in connection with a survey and investigation of the oyster beds of Matagorda and Lavaca Bays, Texas.

1903

Lester Earle Dodge, '03, and Miss Harriet Clara Blades, daughter of William C. Blades, general superintendent of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, were married at the residence of Mr. Blades, November 30, 1904. Mr. Dodge is connected with the United States Engineering Office at Newport, and is assistant doorkeeper of the state senate.

Lester Burrell Shippee is instructor in the French and English departments of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey.

George Waterhouse is travelling for a large wholesale paper house of New York City. His address is 149 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

James L. Gartland has gone from Warren, Rhode Island, to the editorial rooms of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Colorado.

C. C. Curry represents the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburg, at Minneapolis, with offices at 419 Guaranty Loan Building.

1904

Wm. Young Easterbrooks is in the mercantile business at 281 Main street, Pawtucket.

Clarence W. Dealtry is paymaster for the Carver Cotton Gin Company, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Charles D. Roston has been in the employ of the American Extraction Company of Providence since last July.

Houghton Metcalf is with the Eastern Coal Co., 35 Weybosset street, Providence.

The present address of Harry W. Hastings is 541 Merchant street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Miss Marion L. Shorey, instructor in household economics at the Women's College, is giving a series of lectures on household affairs before St. Mary's Guild of Grace Church, Providence.

Miss Sarah E. Taylor read a paper on "The Life and Times of Euripides" before a bible class of Methuen, Massachusetts, on January 9.

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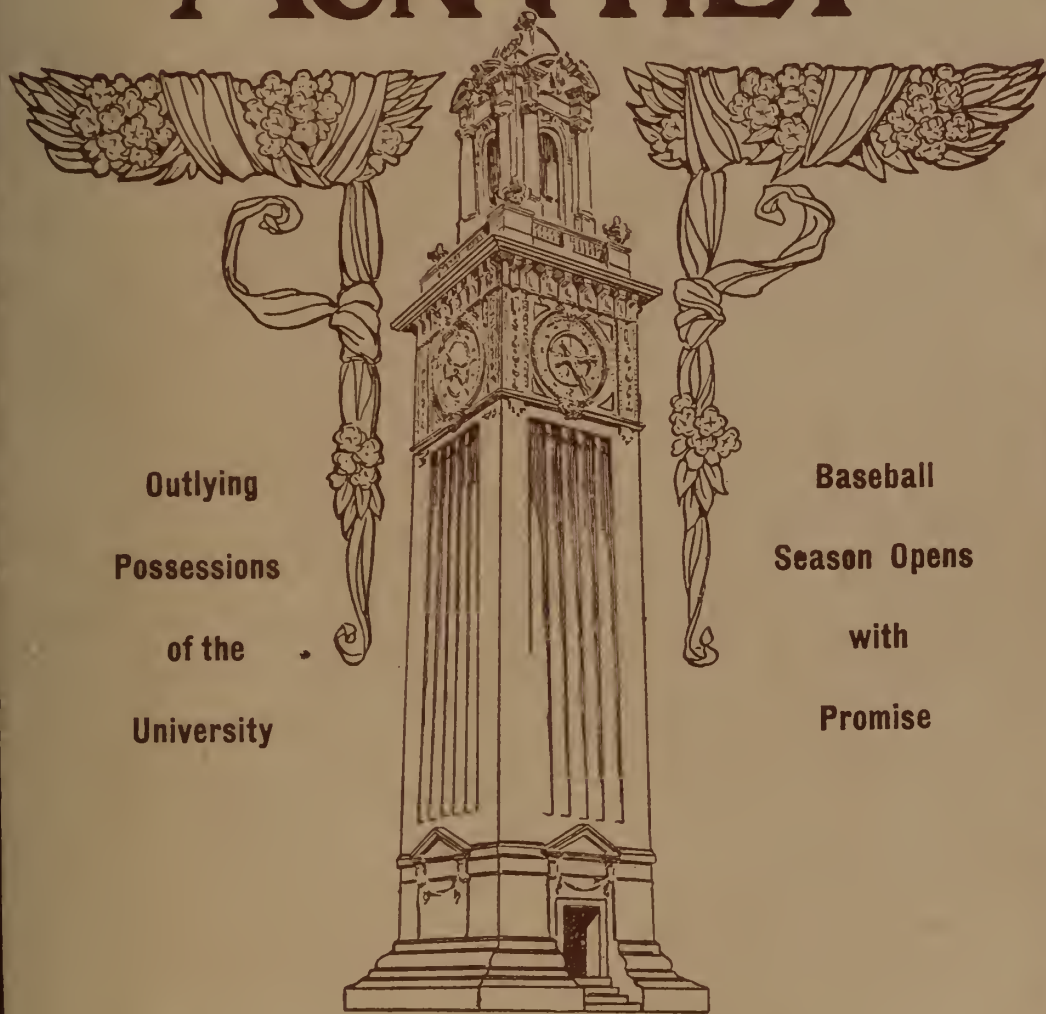
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. V

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1905

NO. 9

OUR OUTLYING POSSESSIONS



ANY visitors to the campus of Brown University are unaware of the existence of a considerable section of property belonging to the institution at a distance from the main

astronomical department, is also director of the observatory, and associated with him is Frederick Slocum, Ph. D., as assistant professor of astronomy. Of the observatory the catalogue says:

"The Ladd Astronomical Observatory



LADD ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATOR

buildings. The Ladd Astronomical Observatory, for example, occupies a site at some distance to the north, on Hope street, a site of exceptional altitude, with a good view to the east and west. In the former direction a large part of southeastern Massachusetts can be seen, and in the latter direction the view extends nearly into Connecticut. Professor Winslow Upton, head of the

is equipped with a Saegmuller-Brashear equatorial of twelve inches aperture, which is supplied with a filar micrometer, spectroscope and other attachments; two transit instruments, one of which can be used as a zenith telescope; a chronograph; two astronomical clocks; several sextants and chronometers; recording meteorological apparatus, and various minor instruments. The equip-

ment is available for illustrating the general courses in astronomy and for practical use in the applied courses open to undergraduates and graduates. The observatory furnishes time-signals to the Rhode Island Electric Protective Company, by which they are distributed to its patrons. Routine observations for determining clock errors, and for pressure, temperature, humidity and precipitation are made throughout the year. Special observations are also made as opportunity offers."

den will eventually come within the control of the department of botany, of which Professor William Whitman Bailey is the head. Associated with Professor Bailey is James Franklin Collins, Ph. B., instructor in botany and curator of the herbarium.

The Metcalf Botanical Garden was given to the university in 1885 by Mrs. Almira T. Metcalf of this city, who designed it as a permanent memorial of her husband. He had devoted much time and money to the estate, planting



METCALF BOTANICAL GARDEN
(Corner of Morris Avenue and Cypress Street)

Not far from the observatory, and bounded by Morris avenue and Cypress street, is the university property known as the Metcalf Botanical Garden, as yet undeveloped, but capable of becoming a most valuable possession. It contains many specimens of fine trees and, even in its comparatively crude condition, is a real beauty spot. When the "Everyman" company came to Providence two years ago, it was expected that these delightful players would present "As You Like It" in this garden, but rain compelled a change to be made to an indoor performance. The gar-

den many valuable trees and shrubs and tending them with the loving care of a natural botanist and arboriculturist. Within the grounds there formerly stood the Metcalf dwelling house, but this was destroyed by fire in 1867, and the family never again built on the site.

Being unwilling that the estate should be cut up into house lots, Mrs. Metcalf decided that she would give it to Brown as an undivided and indivisible property to be used as a botanical garden. The university has never been able to develop the place as much as it would be glad to do, but good care, especially in

recent years, has been taken of the trees and shrubs, and whenever the necessary money is forthcoming the desired improvement will begin.

The Metcalf deed conveyed between 13 and 14 acres of land, and to this was subsequently added a tract of about 2 3-4 acres adjoining, on Cypress street, which was given to the university by Colonel William Goddard, the present chancellor. Thus the garden contains between 16 and 17 acres in a pleasant residential section of the city, of increasing value

flowering cherry and osage orange. Some of the land is low-lying and where this descends to a swamp it was one of the ambitions of Professor Bumpus to establish an aquarium, where both animal and plant life could be studied.

For several years the trees have been annually pruned by Mr. Frost of Boston and thus kept in good condition. It will be gratifying to us all when this fine tract of land is converted wholly to the uses for which it has been designed, though even in its present state it is a



ANOTHER VIEW

and well worth the knowledge and attention of Brown graduates everywhere.

On the grounds are perhaps a hundred trees, of which nearly half are valuable specimens selected and planted by Mr. Metcalf. They include some especially fine examples of the copper, cut-leaf and weeping beech, and also spruce, pine, juniper and several kinds of maple. There are also a number of handsome shrubs, including the double

possession of which the university has every reason to be proud.

Among the outlying possessions of the university ought to be mentioned Andrews Field, seven acres in extent, fronting on Camp street, and not far from the botanical garden. The character and usefulness of this athletic ground are too well known to require comment. At present it is the scene of the daily baseball practice.

EARLY DAYS AT BROWN

By Professor Albert Harkness, '42

(Address at the Alumnae Dinner, January 21, 1905)



THANK you, Madam President, for your kind words, and you, my friends, for this generous greeting. The invitation with which you have honored me is most gratefully appreciated; it makes me a participant in this joyous banquet of the Brunonian alumnae and their friends.

You ask me to speak of the early days at Brown but how in this presence am I to discuss such a theme? The occasion calls for words of glad congratulations, not for dry facts of history. Here and now our thoughts are busy, not with the dead past, but with the living present, and especially with the bright future now opening so auspiciously before us; but my theme forbids me to dwell upon the picture; the past claims my attention.

Important events divide the history of Brown into four eras. The first embraces the administrations of Manning, Maxcy and Messer; the second begins with the inauguration of President Wayland; the third with the introduction of the New System in 1851; the fourth with the administration of President Andrews. This was early signalized by two of the most auspicious events in our history, the opening of the doors of Brown to women and the establishment of graduate courses on terms of perfect equality both for women and for men. Thus the golden age of Brown lies not in the past but in the present.

With this view of the four eras before us, let us turn back the hands on the dial of time 140 years; Rhode Island is now a colony under the protection of his majesty George III; it is the first Wednesday of September, 1765, and the corporation of the newly chartered college in session at Newport elect James Manning president of the college, professor of languages and of the other branches of learning, with full power to

act immediately in these capacities at Warren or elsewhere, a larger commission than most college presidents receive in these latter days. Manning was both president and faculty. He himself conducted the examination and matriculation of the freshman class, which consisted of William Rogers, a young lad from Newport. The organization of the college during the first year was decidedly simple. The faculty was a unit, the student body a unit; no discordant counsels disturbed the administration.

Some one once defined a model New England college to be President Hopkins at one end of a log and a student at the other; the primitive type of Brown University was President Manning at one end of a study table and young William Rogers at the other. Yonder hang the portraits of the first president and the first student of Brown University.

At the first commencement, held on the first Wednesday in September, 1769, the seven members of the graduating class entertained and instructed a large audience during the greater part of the day, morning and afternoon. There was a salutatory oration in Latin, a forensic dispute, an oration on benevolence, a syllogistic disputation in Latin and the valedictory addresses. But the most memorable feature of the occasion was the discussion of American Independence, in which William Williams, a member of the class, set forth in vigorous language the chief sentiments and arguments subsequently embodied in the Declaration of Independence, anticipating that great document by almost seven years. The valedictorian of the class was Charles Thompson, to whom, you will remember, a memorial tablet was unveiled last October, in the First Baptist Church in Warren, of which he was once pastor.

During the three administrations

which comprise the first era in our history, Brown University was administered on the old lines then prevalent in American colleges, but it fully met the highest test that can be applied to an educational institution; it produced men with clear heads and warm hearts. From its class-rooms went forth educators, leaders in thought and action, statesmen and divines who subsequently wielded a powerful influence in the church and in the councils of the nation. Among the number were fourteen or fifteen who became presidents of colleges in different parts of the land, and thus carried Brunonian culture from its home on the Narragansett to some of the most distant parts of the country, North, South and West. Nor can we ever forget that from our university, during this early period, were graduated such men as Nicholas Brown, our great benefactor, whose name our Alma Mater will ever proudly wear; Henry Wheaton, whose work on international law has had a world-wide fame; William Larned Marcy, the famous jurist and statesman, United States secretary of war and secretary of state; Horace Mann, educator, orator and statesman, first secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, president of Antioch College, and a true friend of the higher education of women at a time when the cause needed friends; and last, but not least, Barnas Sears, educator, scholar and theologian, successor of Horace Mann in Massachusetts, and of Wayland at Brown; to have educated such men is to have rendered a priceless service to the country and to have established a claim to the gratitude of posterity.

Student life at Brown in the early days was academic life pure and simple. The students lived together in the college, dined together in commons hall. The hours for devotion, for study and for recitation, the same for all, were regulated by the college bell with the precision of clock-work. The entire academic body, officers and students, was expected to attend chapel service at six o'clock in the morning and again at five in the evening, on which occasion after the prayer by the president, the junior

or senior who happened to be the orator of the day pronounced a spirited oration on some theme of academic, local or national interest. Every student was required to meet his teacher in the class-room directly after prayers in the morning, at eleven A. M., and at four P. M. From seven to nine in the evening it was his bounden duty to be at his books in his own private study. Such was the cloistered life in college halls in the early days at Brown. Whatever we may think of its general influence, it surely had its advantages. The faculty and students constituted an academic family. Ties of friendship were formed which not even the cares of the busiest life could ever sunder.

A few words more and I have done. My theme has awakened sacred memories. On yonder wall hangs the portrait of Brown's great teacher in the early days, that peerless college president, who, sixty years ago, with a strong hand, a clear head and a great heart administered the affairs of Brown. To President Wayland belongs the honor of having been the harbinger and prophet of the present improved system of collegiate education; not indeed of unbridled license in the choice of studies, not of an elective chaos, but of a well defined educational system, a judicious combination of required courses of study with electives carefully adapted to the needs of the different students.

But I cannot close without paying a grateful tribute to the associates of Wayland in his great educational work for Brown. The faculty, as the class of 1842 knew it, consisted of six members: Wayland and Caswell, Chace and Gammell, Elton and Hackett, as faithful a group of teachers as ever occupied academic chairs. The portraits of four of the number are among the worthies that adorn these walls, but those of us who sat for four years at the feet of these great teachers need no painted canvas to remind us how good and true they were; for in the gallery of each of our memories will be treasured forever their true portraits painted by their own hands.

IN REMINISCENT VEIN

FROM time to time," observed the old graduate, "I see that a new Brown song has been written. Some of them are first rate, I don't doubt, and indeed I have occasionally heard the undergraduates at a football game sing a catchy one with spirit and vigor. The music was all right, and the words were good too. But what I am getting at is that the real Brown song, to my mind, or perhaps I ought to say the real Brown hymn, will some day be set to that fine old tune 'Hebron,' that we used to sing in chapel in my day.

"I don't know how it is with anybody else, but when I go to church and the congregation strike up the old tune, it takes me right back to Manning Hall in the late eighties, with President Robinson standing, tall and erect, in the high pulpit, and the old-time professors ranged on either side. Just let the first bar of that tune waft itself into my consciousness, and I can see the faded green covering of the pulpit, the faded green fringe, the memorial marble tablet just above, the dull grey walls, the old-fashioned chairs for the faculty, and the whole undergraduate body of two hundred and fifty occupying the hard wooden settees.

"In my freshman year our class sat next to the seniors, and I can call up even now the big form of Benaiah Longley Whitman, who was three years ahead of me class wise, and a good many more otherwise, I guess, but who sat alongside of me, he in his class row and I in mine. He is the most prominent object on the Eighty-seven horizon as I recall the class in chapel. And of my own class "Bent" Porter rises to remembrance, because he sat near me and sang a solitary tenor on those good old hymns.

"It's funny how little recollections like these remain with you to the exclusion of others that you might think would stay longer. Then there's one phrase in President Robinson's prayers that he would repeat day after day, and

that has stuck fast in my memory: Make Thy forbearance win our hearts, to Thee!" It's worth remembering, I think, and I'm glad there was compulsory chapel in my time, if only because of this one inspiring phrase.

"But I've wandered from my original text. 'Hebron' will always be the Brown hymn to me. I wish somebody would write some appropriate college words to it. It wouldn't do for a football game, but it could be used on some other occasions. However, perhaps the old tune doesn't mean anything to anybody except me."



Professor Packard, whose untimely death occurred a few weeks ago, was one of the kindest men who ever occupied a faculty chair at Brown. An old student recalls the fact that his discipline was easy-going and good-humored, although he won and retained the respect of his classes. "I remember," said this student, "that one day there were several late arrivals in the class room, and for one reason or another several others of the class took it into their heads to withdraw from time to time before the hour was up. Professor Packard made no reference to the mingled entrance and exit for some time, but finally he observed, very mildly, 'Some are coming, and some are going.'"



"Speaking of Professor Packard," resumed the old student, "I am reminded of one examination day in my college course when we were to be quizzed on our knowledge of zoological phenomena. I was sitting, just as the bell rang for examination, on the front steps of Rhode Island Hall, reading over my class room notes for a last hurried time. Along came J—W— of my class, tardy as usual.

"'What's it all about?' he asked, out of breath from his hurry.

"'All about?' I echoed. 'That's a pretty question to ask now.'

"'O, tell me something. I haven't studied much this term. Been too busy with other things.'

"'Well, do you know anything about snakes?'

"'Not a blessed thing.'

"So I read him what my note book said about snakes, and we went in to the examination together. In those days the examinations in zoology were oral and a student was required, as a rule, to tell all he knew about one subject. And to J—— W——'s great

pleasure, Professor Packard, when he reached him, remarked pleasantly, 'Please tell us, Mr. W——, what you know about snakes.'

"The way J—— W—— discoursed about snakes large and small, snakes harmless and poisonous, snakes of every form and variety, made me green with envy. And when it came my turn I didn't know half so much about the confounded animal concerning whose mode of life I was requested to dissertate."

BROWN AND THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

By George B. Francis, Jr., 1904



IN late years it has become the regular custom of a dozen or so of the graduating class of Brown upon leaving their alma mater on the hill to renew their student life for two or three seasons at the Harvard Law School. The Brown contingent there dates from as far back as 1817, and though often small has left an excellent record behind it, with many well known names in its number. It is almost the truth to say that for the last three-quarters of a century the university has been continuously represented in the law school, and that at present its name there, always respected, is steadily becoming more so.

The first Brown man graduated from the school in 1819 in its third graduating class; this was Benjamin F. Hallett, Brown, '16, who died in 1862. A year later came Ira M. Barton, '19, who died in 1867. For the next ten years Brown was scantily represented, but in 1831 a steady influx began which has continued, with slight interruptions, down to date. Significant evidence of our early strength is found in 1846, when seven Brown men received their law degree; this class of seven, though occasionally equalled, was not surpassed in numbers till 1898, fifty-two years later.

In 1850 Francis Wayland, '46, the son of the president, and later dean of the Yale Law School, left Harvard to commence his great work. Seven years after came Horatio Rogers, one of the recent members of the Rhode Island supreme court. The following year Richard Olney, '56, after completing the full course, began the practice of law. For the next five years the number from the university was slightly below the average, due to the greater call of the civil war; yet Brown was not without her representatives in Charles Matteson, '61, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and later, in 1868, in Judge F. A. Gaskill, '66, of Worcester. Soon after, in 1873 and '74 respectively, was graduated R. I. Gammell of the board of fellows of the university, and J. C. B. Woods of the board of trustees, both Brown, '72.

At this time a peculiar reaction set in. From various causes the law school itself fell into a period not only of stagnation, but even of apparent retrogression for over a decade; this accounts for the fact that in this same period several years elapsed with no Brunonian graduating at all, while the average number fell as low as one or two. The last great influx, of which the end is not yet in sight, started in the early nineties

and continues even till today. The largest number of Brown men was graduated in 1898, thirteen in all; last last year twelve were in the outgoing class. This delegation, by the way, entered eighteen strong. Probably eight will receive diplomas this coming June.

In all two hundred and eight Brown men have received their LL. B. degree from Harvard, but this gives no idea of the number who have spent one or two years there, then leaving to complete their preparation for the bar in office study. Probably between seventy-five and one hundred more have taken incomplete courses, or have been special

students. There is a colony of fifty or sixty located in Providence alone, with a dozen more scattered about the state. Brown's present position may be readily perceived from the fact that Harvard college is represented in the school by 282 graduates or seniors registered in law work, Yale by 54 graduates, Brown by 32, Dartmouth by 25 and Bowdoin by 20. Brown university at present has an honor man in F. W. Tillinghast, '02, a third year student, son of the late chief justice of Rhode Island, who holds one of the highly coveted positions as senior editor on the board of the Harvard Law Review.



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FOR BETTER HOCKEY

Although Brown failed to win any games in the intercollegiate hockey league matches this year, some improvement is noted over the play of last year when not even one goal was scored during the entire season. This year we won two goals from Columbia, (being beaten by a single point) and one from Harvard. There has been some talk of leaving the league because of this poor showing, but the MONTHLY believes that Brown should stay in the ranks and do what it can to improve its play next season. It seems as if the team ought to practice during the Christmas holidays—if not in Providence at least at some place where ice can be found. Would it not be possible to spend a part of the holiday vacation in New York and practice at the St.

Nicholas rink, where the league matches are played?

Brown once had the best college hockey team in the country and that fact should be a stimulus to the present undergraduate body to put another champion team on the ice.

CONGRATULATIONS DUE TO COLGATE

One of the few basketball teams that beat Brown this year was the one from Colgate, a college numerically weak, but easily among the best at this particular sport in 1905. The Colgate players won from Brown by a score of 25 to 11, but we need not be ashamed of this showing, for they won also from Harvard, Yale, Princeton and a number of other important colleges. When so good a team is produced by so small a college it seems worth while to go out of our way a little to offer congratulations.

BASKETBALL AT BROWN

In the midst of a general atmosphere of athletic defeat, if not despondency, it is gratifying to chronicle the successes of the Brown basketball team, whose record is the best in the history of the college. A glance at the tabulated record on another page will show how well the Brown players have done and will stimulate the belief that similar successes may soon occur in other branches of our athletic activity.

The university and alumni congratulate the Brown basketball team on its good showing for the season and assure the men that their victories are appreciated.

A FINE CLASS BOOK

There can be no doubt that the "book of pictures" published by the class of 1893 is the finest volume of its kind ever issued at Brown. The book is a handsome specimen of the printing art, generous in size and attractive in binding, with a light brown cover and paper label and profusely illustrated. It is from the Remington Press of this city, and a credit to the printers as well as to the class that publishes it.

Photogravure pictures of Ninety-three men as they were at graduation and as they are now, are scattered through the book, together with pleasant little autobiographies, which tell the main facts of the life of each since graduation. There is an atmosphere of *camaraderie* throughout the book that is delightful, and its informality is emphasized by the inclusion of pictures of the wives and children of the married members of the class. This is a happy idea and de-

serves to be perpetuated in other class books. There are also pictures of Ninety-three's undergraduate days, and group photographs of all the classes with which Ninety-three was associated in college; in other words, from Ninety to Ninety-six inclusive.

It is plain that no expense has been spared in preparing the book and that therefore it marks a new era in the record of Brown publications. Other classes may not feel disposed or able to spend so much money on similar volumes for themselves, but many classes ought to be stimulated by the success of this volume to do something in the same line. We believe that Ninety-three will become more than ever a united and enthusiastic coterie by reason of this book, and we congratulate the class on the good editorial work of Mr. Ladd which is displayed in the volume, and on the generosity that has made its publication possible.



TOPICS OF THE MONTH



At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, which was held in the reading room at Pembroke Hall, March 6, several matters of vital interest to the Women's College were brought up for consideration. Miss Sarah E. Doyle, the president, was in the chair. Resolutions were adopted, thanking Frank A. Sayles for the generous benefaction by which he has provided the means for a well equipped gymnasium for the Women's College, and steps were taken toward raising the sum of \$50,000 for an endowment fund for the support of the gymnasium.

Miss Amelia S. Knight, the treasurer and also the chairman of the committee appointed to solicit contributions for the gymnasium, reported the total receipts for the year to be \$6653.90; expenditures \$1889.59, leaving a balance on hand of \$4764.31. Of this sum, \$4657.58 belongs to the gymnasium fund. Miss Knight stated that \$6359.58 had already been raised by the committee for this purpose, of which \$1700 was paid for the recently acquired land on Cushing street. It was voted later in the meeting that the sum already in hand form the nucleus for the endowment fund.

Miss Sawyer reported for the loan fund committee that four students had been the recipient of loans during the year, and commended the hard work, self-denial and perseverance of the young women who had appealed for funds. The receipts the past year, she said, were \$572.63, and the balance now on hand is \$272.63.

Miss Doyle then called upon Dean Emery of the Women's College, who gave a succinct and comprehensive account of the work of the Women's College and the difficulties encountered in administering affairs.

"Few realize," she said, "how little money is available for the use of the Women's College. The main expense of the college must be in providing courses of instruction. There is no

other source of income outside of tuition fees and a small income from an endowment fund. This income is nearly offset by the 10 per cent. of the income from tuition fees which is paid each year to Brown University. The income from tuition fees is also cut down by scholarships, and last year the college was spending four or five thousand a year in scholarships. At the end of the year in April there is never a deficit in the accounts, and so it looks on the surface as though we were very prosperous, but in June we have to face a financial problem which is difficult to solve. We are constantly striving to keep up our courses, but the number of courses depends entirely on the money to be raised."



HOW COLLEGE HILL IMPRESSED A NEWCOMER Brown men of the past and present will equally appreciate this skit about College Hill, from the pen of the man who writes "Topics of the Day," in the *Providence Journal*:

"I'll never become accustomed to that sheer rise there," exclaimed a newcomer standing on the plain, as he lifted his arm as high as it would go and pointed toward Brown University.

"I'll never cease to gaze at it with amazement mixed with awe, if I live in Providence 100 years. You natives seem to think nothing of it, but let me tell you you've no natural curiosity in four counties that impresses strangers like that self-same College Hill. To my mind there's something superb about the audacity or optimism of the man who dared to call that a hill in the first place; and up toward the top peak another man, with a recklessness that must have been born of despair, has tacked a sign on a tree which reads: 'College street.' A street! I'd as soon think of referring to one of the Andes as an avenue. And you tell me, when I ask about it, that there was a period when no push-and-pull cars rattled up that shaft. I try to believe it, but the only conclusion I can draw is that if you

went down-town in those days you stayed down; you never went home. A long-legged friend of mine walked me up that sunny slope the other noon. At the foot he asked me a question. I suppose he thought I was rude, but to save my life I couldn't reply to him until we got to Benefit street, though I kept moistening my lips and working them in a vain effort to be polite. Not a sound came from me, barring my labored breathing, and I haven't talked fluently since. You could call me anything climbing that hill and I wouldn't say a word.

"But what puzzles me completely is this: Why in the name of all that's reasonable do Providence folks go to resorts down the river to shoot the chutes when they have to shoot them at home every day in the week?"



PRESIDENT FAUNCE IN THE WEST

President Faunce left Providence on the 10th of March on his annual trip to the west. He reached Chicago the next day and on the 13th attended a luncheon in Minneapolis at which about a dozen persons, all Brown men, were present. This is the first time since, Dr. Faunce assumed the presidency, that such a meeting has been held in Minneapolis. The meeting was arranged by Harry W. Jones, '82, and Lincoln P. Ordway, '83, and was productive of many reminiscences and much good feeling. There is no formal Brown association in Minneapolis.

In Chicago the annual Brown alumni dinner was held on the evening of March 17 at the Palmer House. Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., '76, presided and there were addresses by Dr. Thomas, Dr. Faunce, and Dean Judson of the University of Chicago. Later, the meeting was made informal and many of those present spoke briefly. The total number in attendance was about 40, all being Brown men except Dean Judson. Short speeches were made by two graduates of last year's class, Noble B. Judah, Jr., and Elmer T. Stevens, who spoke enthusiastically of the college and were cordially received.

At the University Club in Cleveland on the evening of March 21 there were

15 present, all Brown men. James H. Hoyt, '74, was in the chair. Mr. Hoyt is a born raconteur and he kept his audience in the best of spirits by his stories of other days at Brown. At Toledo, the next day, President Faunce took luncheon with three or four Brown men and the day following he spoke at the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, on "The contribution of the school to the church and state."



A BETTER ALUMNI SPIRIT

When Dr. Faunce was asked by a representative of the ALUMNI MONTHLY whether he saw any improvement in the alumni spirit throughout the country, he replied decidedly in the affirmative. He has now made six of these annual trips to the west, and since he began, he says, there has grown up a much greater solidarity among the graduates, more unity of sentiment. They are more interested in the university, more anxious to hear of its contemporary concerns. The work of the president in arousing this alumni interest must be counted among the important results of his administration.

Whether President Faunce will take such a trip next year is as yet uncertain. It requires an expenditure of much time and money to cover such a distance and unfortunately there are no university funds available for the purpose. It seems as if some means ought to be found to send either the president or some other representative of the university every year to the several alumni associations without putting the burden where it now rests.

Dr. Faunce has never complained, but the MONTHLY thinks it only right that the alumni should know, what they probably have not thought much about before, that the university does not foot the bills for the president's western trips, though what he does on these trips is done solely for the furtherance of its interests.



BROWN DINNER AT WASHINGTON

The annual dinner of the Brown Alumni Club of Maryland and the District of Columbia was held Wednesday, February 15, at the Hotel Dewey in Washington. A

little over one-third of the club were present and these had a very enjoyable evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Alfred M. Quick, president,
Herbert E. Day, vice president,
John H. Olcott, secretary and treasurer,
Dr. Robert H. Paine,
William Adams Slade, { executive committee
Arthur R. Nichols, }

The address of Mr. Olcott, the secretary and treasurer, is 1331 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.



IN THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Thanks to the courtesy of the Builders Iron Foundry of Providence, the mechanical engineering department has had for about three weeks in March the use of a \$1,000,000 pump, which the foundry desired to have tested and which the department has been glad to test, using it meanwhile for the instruction of students. It is of a new design, invented by Captain Luigi d'Auria, a retired Italian officer, and has a water fly wheel or compensator. Engineers from many parts of the country have visited the department to see the pump in operation, and it is pronounced a success. From Brown it goes to the city water works at Moose Jaw, Canada.

Fales and Jenks of Pawtucket have given a fire pump to the mechanical engineering department. This has been used for a brake on the Harris engine and to furnish water for hydraulic experiments. A water and a steam meter have also been given to the department by the Builders Iron Foundry.

There are about 175 engineering students at Brown at the present time.



**REUNION AT
WOONSOCKET** The sons of Brown of Woonsocket and vicinity had their annual election, reunion and dinner at the St. James Hotel, Woonsocket, late in February. Forty-six persons, including the members of the Woonsocket sons, their guests, the guests of honor and a quar-

ter from the Brown Glee Club, partook of a very satisfactory repast.

The following officers were elected after a nominating committee had so recommended.

President, M. L. B. Sweatt; vice president, Arthur F. Ballou; secretary, Fred Earle Whitaker; treasurer, J. Earle Brown; executive committee, the officers and Edward Harris Rathbun, Frank E. McFee and Rev. F. H. Spear. During the evening the quartet sang several selections.

Among the speakers were Mayor Gaulin (who has since been appointed consul general at Havre, France,) President Faunce, Professors Appleton and Mead, and local alumni. A phonographic greeting from ex-President Andrews was one of the pleasant features of the evening.



BETA THETA PI CHAPTER HOUSE

An alumni chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity was formed in Providence at the University Club a few week ago. There were 32 persons present, including, besides alumni of the Brown University chapter, several from other chapters, who are residents of this city. In addition, there were two members from Boston, one from Brockton and one from Newport.

Walter H. Barney, Esq., '76, acted as chairman, and an organization was effected with the election of the following officers: President, Walter H. Barney; vice presidents, Charles R. Thurston and Dr. E. E. Pierce, '77; secretary and treasurer, Arthur P. Sumner, '94, executive committee, Lewis A. Waterman, '94, Dr. Frank H. Jackson (Columbia) and R. W. Richmond, 1902.

At the dinner President Barney acted as toastmaster, and the speakers devoted considerable attention to the discussion of a proposed chapter house. It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of undergraduates in regard to this project. It is proposed to organize a stock company if the plan is carried through.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS



ATER polo and other aquatic sports have taken a firm hold on undergraduate affection at Brown. The first intercollegiate meet was held in the Colgate Hoyt Swimming Pool, Saturday evening, February 4, when Yale was pitted against the local players. In the 50-yard

Noyes of Harvard beat LeBeaume, Ladd, Marston and Bushnell of Brown in 2 14 1-5. In the 50-yard handicap for Brown men only, Owen won in 40 2-5s. Harvard won the plunge for distance, Sherman making 56 feet, 6 inches, a record for the pool. Hill of Brown was second with 47.3. In the 50-yard dash Noyes of Harvard beat Bushnell of Brown



NEW RUNNING TRACK ON LINCOLN FIELD

(Photograph taken when the ground was covered with snow)

handicap, open only to Brown men, Fowler beat Ormsbee and Swain. In the 200-yard intercollegiate relay race, Yale's team, Mather, Rogers, Thomas and Graham, beat the Brown four, Hoyt, LaBeaume, Brown and Bushnell, in 2:26. In the plunge for distance, Cook of Yale beat Marston of Brown by more than 10 feet. Distance, 54.9. Bushnell of Brown beat Clark of Yale in the 56-yard dash by less than six inches. Time, 35s. Brown of Brown beat Mather of Yale in the 50-yard race by less than a foot. Time 35 3-5s. Graham of Yale beat Rogers of Yale in a 100-yard race. Time 1.15. Yale beat Brown in the water polo game, 3 to 1, Hazard making Brown's solitary tally.

On March 2, Harvard won the dual meet with Brown, by a score of 5 to 2, each event counting one point, except the relay race and water polo game, which counted two. In the relay race, Quinlan, George, Farley and

is 30 2-5, while in the 100-yard race Bushnell was defeated by Farley of Harvard by 1.09 4-5. Brown overwhelmed Harvard in the water polo game, 3 to 0, and thus won her only two points of the evening. The Brown five consisted of Marston, Macdonald, Burgess, Price and Hazard.

The Commencement Ball Game

Editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly :

To the public criticism of the baseball management in your February issue, I beg to submit the following reply, which I trust you will print in your next number.

In the first place you admit that you are ignorant of the facts of the case. If any of your staff had taken the trouble to ascertain the facts, I should have been glad to show him the entire correspondence. Such action would not only have averted an unpleasant situation.

but would also have freed your magazine from a possible charge of unreliability. I offered the date to Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams and the University of Pennsylvania, but could not close it with any one of them, as a glance at my correspondence will show.

You go on to assert that "we are sure that this arrangement will be displeasing to the large majority of the Brown alumni who intend to be present." Last year the graduates present took very little interest in the game, for they came to the field late, and spent most of their time in their own celebrations. Not only that, but they swept across the diamond at the critical point of the game, when we had men on second and third, and had every chance of overcoming the Amherst lead. Before play could be resumed the Amherst men had time to steady down, and during the rest of the game the Brown nine played with very little spirit.

Again, I wish to state that the team scheduled is in no sense composed of class team material. We are not to play the '96 class team, but the 'varsity men of that year, among them Fultz, Lauder, Gammons, Dunn, Summersgill, Robinson, Rodman and Phillips. Will this arrangement be "displeasing" to the Brown alumni who attend?

Finally, you imply that there is no "wholesome rivalry and good sport" possible in such a game, although you give no reasons for such a statement. Many colleges annually schedule a commencement game between their younger and older sons, and take much interest in the rivalry, which certainly cannot in such case be otherwise than wholesome. As for good sport, the men above mentioned are as capable of furnishing it as most of the present college nines. The graduates have the opportunity on class day of seeing us play another college team, and it is my opinion, as well as the opinion of others who know these reasons and the general circumstances, that we should make the commencement game a Brown affair.

Very truly yours,

Irving L. Price,

Manager of the Brown University Baseball Association

This communication only confirms us in our belief that the present arrangement is unwise. Even if none of the teams mentioned by Mr. Price could be secured, there must have been one that would be glad to play in Providence on the most attractive date of the entire season. An occurrence such as the manager states interfered with the play of the Brown nine last commencement day could easily be provided against this year, and the fact that there was a thoughtless invasion of the diamond at a critical moment by enthusiastic alumni is not sufficient reason for substituting a game between Brown men only for an intercollegiate contest.

There would have been as much danger of a crowd of Brown celebrants sweeping across the field during a game between the Brown nine and a nine of alumni as there proved to be in the Brown-Amherst game. If it is argued that in the former case the affair would have been of a family nature and therefore the result would have been less important, we have at once a confession of the weakness of the management's point of view. Brown alumni want an important commencement contest, and they do not recognize a game against even the best alumni players as such a match. The graduates whom Mr. Price mentions are excellent ball players; nobody will dispute that; but the returning alumni, many of whom will not be present on class day, cannot judge the undergraduate team by the work they do against the Brown experts of 1896 or any other year. They want to see the nine play another college team, a team that has met the big college nines during the weeks immediately preceding and has made a respectable name for itself. Doubtless some alumni will agree with Manager Price, but we believe they are a small minority.

Baseball Practice

On Monday, March 27, the candidates of the university nine had their first practice on Lincoln Field, and on Thursday, March 30, they began work at Andrews Field. On Saturday, April 1, two teams played a practice game which resulted in a tie, 2 to 2. The batteries were Hatch and Higgins, Tift and Paine.

On the evening of this practice game the Brown University Athletic Association had its first meeting of the spring term in Rockefeller Hall. The meeting was held principally for the purpose of deciding upon the eligibility of the members of the present 'varsity' baseball squad. The session lasted almost two hours and at its conclusion Dean Meiklejohn, chairman of the board gave out the names of the men who had been passed upon as eligible for this year's nine. The list is as follows: Tift, Dickinson, Hoye, Higgins, Thomas, Keen, Young, Mehan, Jones, Elrod, Flemming, Sweeney, Hempel, Ingalls, Graham, O'Neil, Paine and Pryor.

It is evident that the athletic authorities at Brown will follow this year the same policy in regard to semi-professional baseball playing as last spring and that Brown will be represented on the diamond by a strictly amateur nine.

The outlook is good for a winning nine, though not a championship team. One principal weakness is likely to be in the box, where Captain Tift will have to do the bulk of the work. If Hatch were available all would be well. His work two years ago was little inferior to that of Lynch.

Good Basketball Record

The university basketball team made an excellent record during the season recently past. Following are the scores:

Jan. 7, Brown 53, Wickford 17.
Jan. 11, Brown 33, Boston University 24.
Jan. 14, Brown 33, Trinity 24.
Jan. 18, Brown 15, Williams 9.
Jan. 21, Brown 21, Massachusetts State 14.
Jan. 26, Brown 10, Harvard 27.
Jan. 28, Brown 11, Colgate 25.
Feb. 1, Brown 53, Worcester Tech. 28.
Feb. 4, Brown 14, Dartmouth 24.
Feb. 11, Brown 16, Holy Cross 31.
Feb. 15, Brown 23, M. I. T. 20.
Feb. 18, Brown 12, Harvard 10.
Feb. 21, Brown 24, Syracuse 20.
Feb. 24, Brown 20, Amherst 12.
Feb. 25, Brown 15, Williams 30.
Mar. 1, Brown 26, Amherst 12.
Mar. 4, Brown 20, Holy Cross 15.
Mar. 8, Brown 12, Yale 18.
Mar. 11, Brown 18, Dartmouth 17.

Summary: Brown won from Wickford, Boston University, Trinity, Williams, Massachusetts State, Worcester Tech., M. I. T., Harvard, Syracuse, Amherst (2), Holy Cross and Dartmouth; and was beaten by Harvard, Colgate, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Williams and Yale. Brown won 13 games and lost 6. Points won by Brown, 429; points won by opponents, 377.

Notes of the Month

The annual concert of the musical clubs in Sayles Hall, February 23, was a marked success. The audience was large and enthusiastic over the good work of the clubs.

Brown failed to win a game in the inter-collegiate hockey league. Harvard defeated Yale in the final and decisive contest.

The 12th annual sophomore ball in Sayles Hall, February 7, was a very successful affair.

At the Boston Athletic Association meet, February 12, Wesleyan beat Brown in a relay race. Time 3 18.

The Hicks prize of forty dollars for the best showing in the debating trials has been awarded to G. G. Shor, '06. Mr. Shor, F. E. Hawkins, '05, and George Hurley, '07, will represent Brown in the debate with Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore, April 8, taking the affirmative of this question: "Resolved, that the economic and political interests of the United States demand the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands."

The applications of Brown and Dartmouth to be reinstated in the I. A. A. A. have been tabled. This means that we shall not be represented in the association's games at Philadelphia this year.

OBITUARIES

GEORGE FREDERICK KEENE, 1875

Dr. George F. Keene, for nearly twenty years physician in charge of the Rhode Island State Insane Asylum, and one of the most distinguished alienists of New England, died at his home in Howard, R. I., March 13, 1905. His death was due to pneumonia complicated with Bright's disease, and followed an illness of only a few days duration.

Dr. Keene was born in Whitman, Massachusetts, on October 22, 1853, his parents being Africa and Betsey (Turner) Keene. He received his preliminary education in the schools of Whitman, and after his graduation at the high school entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1875. On leaving Brown he entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in the class of 1879, and receiving the degree of A. M. at the same time from Brown. In connection with his medical course at Harvard he served as surgical interne for eighteen months in the Boston City Hospital, receiving a diploma from that institution in 1880.

In May of the same year he commenced practice in Providence and was appointed to the dispensary district of the First and Tenth Wards. Shortly after this he was appointed out-patient surgeon to the Rhode Island Hospital and lecturer to the Hospital Training

School for Nurses. He retained this position until his removal from Providence in 1886.

In 1884-85, during the illness of Dr. Chapin, Dr. Keene was engaged to lecture on physiology at Brown, and he continued in that position until Dr. Chapin recovered his health. In March, 1883, he was elected physician to the state institutions at Cranston and in 1886 he was appointed a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, and also physician in charge and deputy superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. In 1897 he was made superintendent, which position he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Keene was the author of numerous articles in medical periodicals as well as several books relative to the practice of medicine, the most noted being *New Method for Treatment of Colles' Fracture*, *General Paresis*, and *Serum Therapy and Immunization*, *Present Evils of Insane Commitments*, *Mens Sana in Corpore Sano*.

He was a member of a large number of medical organizations, including the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the Providence Clinical Club, the Rhode Island Medical Society, and the Rhode

Island Medico-Legal Society. He was president of the last two associations from 1901 to 1903.

On January 1, 1884, Dr. Keene married Miss Frances B. Redmond, daughter of the Hon. Erastus Redmond of Ellsworth, Maine. Mrs. Keene and two children, George Frederick, Jr., and Betsey Turner Keene, survive him.

Dr. Keene was generally recognized as one of the ablest alienists in New England. Moreover his reputation for accuracy of observation and probity of character rendered him an extremely valuable expert witness in cases involving questions of sanity or insanity, and his services were much in demand in such



DR. KEENE

cases. His professional interest in his patients, however, was not allowed to deaden his human sympathies, and not the least touching tribute to his worth was the grief which his death caused among the unfortunate inmates of the state asylum.

His character cannot be better described than in the following resolution adopted by his classmates at Brown soon after his death:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His inscrutable wisdom has seen best to call from his earthly labors George Frederick Keene, M. D.,

The class of '75 of Brown University take this means to place on public record their high regard for him who was a beloved classmate.

Of generous disposition, of acute intellect, of studious habits, his appreciation of opportunities, his perseverance and his integrity of character placed him in the front rank of his class, and the same spirit has won for him a

merited and recognized distinction in his profession.

The class of '75, in union with the wide circle of friends and with the people of Rhode Island, deeply mourn the great loss which has befallen us in the death of Dr. Keene.

DARIUS REYNOLDS FORD, 1852

Professor Darius Reynolds Ford, D. D., for nearly 40 years the head of the department of science, at Elmira College, died at his home in Belfast, New York, November 25, 1904, as the result of a stroke of paralysis sustained a week before. Dr. Ford was born in Belfast, New York, October 5, 1824. He spent his early years at manual labor, but at the age of twenty he entered Alfred Academy, where he spent four years in preparing for college. He was graduated from Brown with the class of 1852. After graduation he taught in the high school of Hornellsville, N. Y., and for a number of years in Alfred Academy, which was chartered as Alfred University in 1857. In 1858 he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church, and while a member of the faculty of Alfred University, he was also pastor of the Baptist church at Wellsville, N. Y. In 1861 he became a chaplain in the Union army, and in that capacity he served until 1863. In the latter year he was called to the head of the department of science of Elmira College. He retained this position until a short time before his death. For twenty years of that time he served also as pastor of the Baptist church at Pine City, N. Y. He was an active member of the Elmira Academy of Science, preparing many papers to be read before that body. For a number of years, beginning with 1877, he acted as a non-resident instructor in the Elmira Reformatory, where Mr. Z. R. Brockway was establishing his well-known system of education of criminals. He was a fellow of the American Association of Science, the American Microscopic Association and the American Geological Society, and an honorary member of the British Association of Science.

On the Sunday following the death of Dr. Ford, a memorial service was held in Elmira, at which a number of his friends and associates spoke in the highest terms of his life and work. Of his work at the college, Rev. A. W. Cowles, who was president during nearly all of Dr. Ford's long term of service, spoke as follows: Professor Ford had a rare union of dignity and easy affability, discretion and social familiarity, seriousness and sportive humor. He won and held the love of his students because he was worthy of it. He was a rare example of both ingenious and ingenuous mildness, of patient gentleness and courageous manliness. His professor's chair was a throne of power, a centre of high and noble influence." Mr. Brockway, for many years superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, spoke of the valuable assistance of Dr. Ford in organizing and conducting the educational work of the reformatory in its earliest years. After speaking of "the most important service" which Dr. Ford rendered, he proceeded: "The dignity, purity and intellectuality of his personality secured at once and always the

respect of the prisoner-pupils, and presented to their view a higher ideal of manhood than that to which most of them had been accustomed. The details of his public utterances may be forgotten, but the emanation of his choice personality, the truth and influence of his teaching, is imperishable upon individual character, and remains—I trust will ever remain—savoring the educational work of that great institution."

In 1852 Dr. Ford married Miss Ellen A. Goodrich of Hornellsville, N. Y. Mrs. Ford died in 1857, leaving no children, and Dr. Ford remained a widower the rest of his life.

THOMAS FRANCIS RICHARDSON, 1852

Information has recently been received of the death of Thomas F. Richardson, in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1903. Mr. Richardson was born in Boston, Mass., March 13, 1830. He was graduated from Brown in 1852 with the degree of A. M. He then entered Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. from that institution in 1854. After practicing law for a short time he retired from active business. He travelled very extensively, spending nearly sixteen years of his life in Europe. He had had for many years a country place at Cohasset, Mass., and took a great deal of interest in scientific farming, spending six or seven months of every year on his farm. Since 1890 he had made his home in Washington, D. C.

During his travels Mr. Richardson made a large collection of rare and valuable manuscripts and missals, and a series of paintings on parchment extending from the seventh to the seventeenth century. This collection is now on exhibition, partly at the Boston Art Museum and partly at the Congressional Library in Washington. He was also a lover of books, of which he had an interesting and valuable collection.

Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Ellen Phelps, daughter of Ansel Phelps, Jr., of Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Richardson survives him, as do also four children, three sons and one daughter.

JOSEPH PITMAN EARLE, 1871

Joseph Pitman Earle, a member of the board of trustees of Brown University, and one of the most prominent citizens of Wickford, R.

I., died at his residence, Duck Cove Farm, March 2, 1905, after an illness extending over a period of five years.

Mr. Earle was the son of the late Henry and Mary Pitman Earle, and was born in Providence, September 5, 1847. He was prepared for college at the Providence High School, and was graduated from Brown in 1871 with the degree of Ph. B.

After his graduation he went to New York city, where he became engaged in the rubber business, with headquarters at 136 Pearl street in that city. He retired from active business life a number of years ago, and since that time had been living quietly on his large estate, known as Duck Cove Farm. He had been a great sufferer during the past five years and his death was not unexpected. He was never married and is survived by a brother and sister.

EDWIN ALDRICH, 1862

Edwin Aldrich died suddenly of heart failure, in the Banigan Building, Providence, March 1, 1905. He was stricken about nine o'clock in the morning, in the corridor on the first floor of the building, as he was about to enter the elevator, and died a few minutes later in the office into which he was carried.

Mr. Aldrich was born in Cumberland, now Woonsocket, R. I., October 14, 1836, the son of Joseph C. and Aseneth (Gaskill) Aldrich. He fitted for college at the Woonsocket high school and Phillips Exeter Academy. He first entered another college, where he spent his freshman year. He came to Brown in his sophomore year, and remained here for three years, but did not take a degree with his class. After leaving college he studied law, and a year or two later was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession for many years, having his office in Woonsocket, but for some years before his death he had given all his time to the care of his property. The older attorneys of the state held him in high esteem. For many years he was considered the ablest lawyer in northern Rhode Island. Among the people of Woonsocket he enjoyed an enviable reputation as an upright business man and a helpful friend.

Mr. Aldrich was married in 1870 to Miss Aususta C. Gaylord. He leaves five children, one son and four daughters.



BRUNONIANIANS FAR AND NEAR

Items of information about former students of Brown, whether alumni or non-graduates, will be gladly received by the editors of the Monthly. Those who enjoy reading about their former college friends may be sure that their friends will be equally glad to hear from them. Address communications for this department to Dr. Allan H. Willett, Brown University. To insure insertion in any particular number of the Monthly they must be in the hands of the editor by the 20th of the preceding month.

1842

Rev. John Hunt still lives in Plain City, Ohio, where he has resided for nearly forty years. He is 82 years old, and although he no longer has charge of a church, he still does some ministerial work, and writes occasionally for periodicals.

1846

Frank W. Anthony is carrying on a fruit farm at Mattawan, Michigan.

1851

Judge Frederick Mott, LL. D., whose interesting life was described in the MONTHLY of July, 1902, was recently elected president of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa. He has been a director of the bank since its organization in 1865.

1852

Professor Edward H. Magill is engaged in preparing a historical catalogue of Swarthmore College. It is intended to cover only the first twenty classes, 1873-92 inclusive. Later editors are expected to cover ten classes at a time. Professor Magill is living at 128 West 43d street, New York city.

1854

Rev. Dormer Lewelly Hickok, whose name was omitted in the 1901 address book, and who was therefore supposed by the editors of the MONTHLY to be dead when they wrote up the class of '54 last year, is still living in East Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hickok hope to celebrate their golden wedding on the 23d of next August.

1857

Rev. George C. Tanner, D. D., registrar of the diocese of Minnesota, is soon to bring out a work on the *Genealogy of William Tanner of North Kingstown, R. I., and His Descendants*.

1858

Rev. L. C. Manchester, D. D., has been secretary of the convention of the diocese of Massachusetts since 1900.

1859

Adoniram B. Judson, M. D., has recently published *The Influence of Growth on Congenital and Acquired Deformities*.

Thomas F. Tobey was promoted to the rank of major in the United States army on April 23, 1904.

1860

Benjamin F. Pabodie has been certified as a public accountant by the New Jersey State Board of Public Accountants, created under the act of 1904.

1862

Rev. Addison Parker left Richmond, Indiana, and assumed charge of the First Baptist Church of Piqua, Ohio, last October.

1864

Professor John Tetlow, Sc. D., is president of the Headmasters' Association of the United States for the current year.

1865

Rev. James Pierson Field has retired from active service as a minister, and is living near Springfield, Missouri. Address R. F. D. 1, Springfield.

1866

Rev. Henry T. Arnold has just published an historical sermon delivered on the occasion of the bicentennial of the First Congregational Church of Plainfield, Connecticut.

Rev. Lucian Drury has given up his pastorate at North Swansea, Massachusetts, and is now located in North Stonington, Connecticut.

1866 HONORARY

William A. Mowry has already brought out this year a book on *American Pioneers*, and he has in press *Essentials of United States History*.

1867

Judge E. O. Brown has been assigned by the supreme court of the state of Illinois as a justice of the appellate court for the first district.

Lucien J. Chaffee is secretary of the People's Symphony Concerts of New York, and president of the auxiliary club.

1870

Joseph B. Bishop has published during the present year a book on *Our Political Drama* and a pamphlet on *Issues of a New Epoch*.

W. W. Haskell is in the insurance business, located at 507 Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.

1870 HONORARY

Stephen F. Peckham has nearly ready for publication a report to the commissioner of records of the city of New York on "*A Method for the Correlation of the Physical and Chemical Examination of Cements, Cement Mortars and Concretes*." In the July, 1905, issue of the *New England Historico-Genealogical Register* will appear an article by Mr. Peckham on "Richard Scott and His Wife Catherine Marburg and Some of their Descendants."

1871

Rev. Alfred Evan Johnson has been assistant minister of All Saints Memorial Church, Providence, since May, 1904.

1872

Rev. Edwin A. Herring has changed his address from East Providence to 139 Wentworth avenue, Providence.

1877

Rev. Charles S. Scott retired from the ministry in 1899, and is now in the real estate and insurance business at Waverley, Massachusetts.

Henry Scudder Drake is vice-president of the Regenerated Cold Air Co., with headquarters at 88 Broad street, Boston, Massachusetts.

1878

Robert Alexander is teaching at Colville, Washington.

Rev. William P. Bartlett is pastor of the Baptist church in Tyringham, Massachusetts.

Bennett R. Wheeler, Esq., who is practicing law in Topeka, Kansas, is also filling the position of lecturer on incorporeal hereditaments at the school of law of Washburn College.

1879

Edward S. Adams is chairman of the school committee of Fall River, Massachusetts.

Rev. E. S. Atkinson, who was master at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, from 1903 to the beginning of the present year, is now minister in charge, St. Thomas church, Taunton, Massachusetts.

1880

C. R. Adams has left the American Boot and Shoe Reporting Co., with which he has been connected for many years, and is now connected with Jose, Parker & Co., bankers, 78 Devonshire street, Boston, Massachusetts.

A new novel by Dr. William Hall, entitled *A Dauntless 2-25-05 Viking*, is just coming out.

1882

Rev. Herbert E. Thayer is pastor of the Park Avenue Memorial Church, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Austin P. Foster is managing editor of *Bob Taylor's Magazine*, a new periodical appealing especially to southern readers, edited by ex-Governor "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee, and published at Nashville.

1883

Arthur Eaton Baker, who has been teaching for ten years in Los Angeles, California, is this year master of the John K. Tarbox School of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Sharonton H. Baker has given up teaching, and is now connected with the N. Y., N. H. & H railroad. His address is 51 Rockland avenue, Malden, Massachusetts.

Joel N. Eno is a cataloguer in the Yale University library.

Professor Francis W. Shepardson, associate professor of American history at the University of Chicago, last June finished seven years' service as secretary of the president of the university and was appointed dean of the senior colleges.

1884

Robert H. Ferguson is instructor in physiology and ancient languages at the Boston Preparatory Institute.

Josiah H. Vose is a member of the firm of C. R. O'Donnell & Co., dry goods commission merchants, 67 Chauncy street, Boston, Massachusetts.

1885

A. Prescott Folwell has been promoted to the position of professor of municipal engineering in Lafayette College. He is also president of the American Society of Municipal Improvements.

1886

Stephen Waterman is engaged in scientific farming on his new farm, "Grouselands," at North Danville, Vermont.

1887

Professor Dana C. Munro is director of the summer session of the University of Wisconsin for the current year. He filled the same position last year.

George Ripley Pinkham is supervising principal of the South street school, Newark, New Jersey, and a graduate student in the school of pedagogy, New York University.

1889

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Harvey Sheahan, on February 9, 1905, a son, Thomas Joseph Sheahan.

Nathan M. Wright was admitted to the Rhode Island bar last October.

1892

Neil Andrews, Jr., received the degree of M.D. from the medical school of Northwestern University last year. He is this year house surgeon at the St. Mary's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. His address is 2620 Calumet avenue.

Charles Stickney, who has been practicing law at Elk Point, South Dakota, for several years, is a member of the board of education of the same place.

1893, A. M.

Herbert Eugene Walter, who was teacher of biology in the Chicago high schools from 1894 to 1904, is this year a graduate student at Harvard.

1894

William Douglas is now connected with the Asheville School, Asheville, North Carolina.

Jacob Hayman is employed by the department of water supply of Brooklyn, New York. His address is 103 St. John's place.

Harold Crins Field is export manager of the Nicholson File Co. of Providence. He has had excellent training for the position, having made four trips around the world in the interest of the same company.

Rev. Francis C. Bliss has gone to Velsa, North Dakota, as pastor of the Congregational church of that place.

1895

Rev. William F. Wilson resigned his pastorate in North Abington, Massachusetts, last year to accept a call to the Market Street Baptist Church, Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he is now preaching.

Rev. Wayland L. Beers is pastor of the Unitarian church of Gouverneur, New York.

Frederick E. Thompson is a member of the firm of Hamlin, Thompson & Sheldon, members Boston Stock Exchange, 60 State street, Boston, Massachusetts.

1896

Arthur D. Call is principal of the Second North School of Hartford, Connecticut. Address, 18 Shultas Place.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Kirk Hudson, January, 1905, a son, Gardner Cummings Hudson. Mr. Hudson was in the same month elected a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank.

Jesse B. Owen is a retail lumber dealer at Stonington, Illinois.

During the presidential election Mason M. Swan was the chairman of the general committee of the Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York, a permanent organization with headquarters in New York city.

1897

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Cottrell, December 20, 1904, a daughter, Kate Virginia.

William S. Leonard is senior master of the Moses Brown School of Providence.

Rev. William J. Noble, '97, and Miss Viola Doolittle of West Hartford, Connecticut, were married in that town, November 9, 1904.

John F. Cox has been made full professor in the English department at West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia. He went there as instructor in the fall of 1902, after two years graduate work at Harvard and one year of teaching at the University of North Dakota.

Arvid Reuterdaahl has gone to Colby College as head of the department of applied science, after three years interruption of academic work, during which he was engaged in electrical and electric-chemical consulting work.

H. M. VanGilder is assistant to the electrical engineer of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., of New York.

Guy Montrose Whipple has been appointed assistant professor of education at Cornell.

Rev. W. J. Ballou is pastor of the Presbyterian church of Litchfield, New Hampshire.

Rev. T. J. Fitzgerald, who was ordained to the priesthood after five years' study at the Seminaire de Saint Sulpice, Paris, is now first curate to Sacred Heart parish (French), Northampton, Massachusetts.

1898

Edward Lawrence Adams is a signal engineer at Cleveland, Ohio, in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway.

William H. Cady, after five years with the American branch of the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., is doing graduate work at Brown as a candidate for the master's degree.

John Burnham Ferguson is assistant superintendent of the Rhode Island Hospital.

George A. Mellen will leave Lawrence, Massachusetts, about May 1, to become editor of the *Norwich (N. Y.) Sun*.

1898, A. M.

Austin H. Keyes is superintendent of schools at Dover, New Hampshire.

1899

Born to Rev. and Mrs. Howard Haines Brown, on February 15, 1905, a son, Howard Haines Brown, Jr.

Charles O. Cooke has received the degree of M. D. from Yale, and obtained an appointment as interne at the Rhode Island Hospital.

Rev. Oliver C. Horsman accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Morristown, New Jersey, last June, leaving a position as instructor of Greek and Hebrew at Crozer Theological Seminary.

James M. Kent, who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1903, and then served eighteen months on the staff of the New York Hospital, has begun the practice of medicine at 236 West 76th street, New York city.

Rufus A. Soule, Jr., assistant superintendent of the Soule Mill of New Bedford, Mass., was married last June to Miss Florence M. Renne of Calais, Maine.

George W. Sutcliffe was married last September to Miss Hattie E. McLellan of Providence.

Dr. David H. Atwater, '99, and Miss Beatrice Bardeen of Syracuse, N. Y., were married late in 1904.

Charles B. Allen is studying medicine in the medical department of the University of Colorado, and expects to graduate in June.

Albert E. Dunn is a stockman at Miles city, Montana.

1900

M. S. Brennan is now bridge inspector with Noble & Modjeski, consulting engineers, of Chicago, Illinois.

Frank B. Easton graduated from Harvard Medical School last June and is now practicing at Lakeport, N. H.

Austin H. Fittz is now instructor in advanced English at the South Boston evening high school, and a student at the Harvard Law School.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. Rolla E. Hunt of Shelburne Falls, Mass., on January 22, 1905, a son, John Tillinghast.

Earl A. Smith has been admitted to the New York bar and is now practicing law with an office at 155 Broadway, New York.

John F. O'Gara, who has for two years been private secretary to Hon. John R. Thayer, has just been admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

Myron D. Lapham is in the lumber business in Pascoag, R. I.

1901

W. C. H. Brand has been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

Charles Edmund Bryant is principal of the high school of Galion, Ohio.

E. S. Chace has been admitted to the Rhode Island bar and opened an office at 87 Weybosset street, Providence.

William Lathrop Clark has finished his course at the theological school, and is now curate of the Church of the Ascension, Boston, Massachusetts. He was lately married to Miss Farrington of Providence.

Walter Louis Frost, who graduated from Harvard Law School last June, is located at 48 Custom House street, Providence.

Charles H. Gilmore is practicing law at 101 Milk street, Boston, Massachusetts.

William Riggs Harvey has been admitted to the Rhode Island bar.

Henry C. Hart has this year entered the Harvard Law School.

George B. Hayward has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

Steward B. McLeod is practicing law in Massachusetts.

Ernest T. Paine has been spending the winter at the school of classical studies in Rome. He is now in Sicily, and expects to visit Greece and Germany before he returns to the United States.

George M. Purver is a civil engineer with the Pennsylvania Steel Co. He lives at 311 Crescent street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

John Hendricken Slattery is practicing law in Providence.

Walter Smith is with Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Illin. is.

Henry C. Sullivan has opened a law office in the Union Mutual Building, Portland, Me.

John H. Ward is this year principal of the high school at Ashby, Massachusetts.

Rev. Bertram A. Warren, who graduated from Chicago Theological Seminary in 1904, is pastor of the Congregational Church of Winnebago, Illinois. In May, 1904, he was married to Miss Lillian Butler Truelling, at Farragut, Iowa.

Winfred H. Whiting has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

Berton L. Maxfield is located in Cleveland, Ohio, in the employ of the Washburn-Crosby Company.

Alfred R. Winter is associate principal in the Washington School, at Medford, Mass.

F. H. Thurston is now local manager of the Booklovers' Library at Kansas City, Missouri.

1902

James L. Booth is a real estate agent in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Samuel Moffat is now located in Lockport, N. Y.

Windsor P. Daggett is a student at the Leland Powers School for the Study of the Spoken Word, in Boston, Mass., and expects to be graduated in April.

Henry J. Hart expects to begin the practice of law in Boston next September.

J. F. Malmstead is in the real estate business at 440 Banigan Building, Providence.

R. C. Thompson is secretary and manager of the Charles M. Robbins Co., manufacturing jewelers, at Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Miss Margaret Roys is principal of the Houghton High School, Boston, Massachusetts.

1903

W. W. Andrew, who graduated from the Teachers College last June, is principal of the grammar school of Bronxville, New York.

Edward W. Holmes entered the Boston University Law School last October.

F. M. Kinsley is now with the Draper Co., of Hopedale, Massachusetts.

Miss Anna Burnside is this year teaching mathematics in the Weymouth (Mass.) high school.

Thomas A. Barry, whose work as coach of the Tulane University football team last year was remarkably successful, has been engaged to coach the Bowdoin team for the coming season.

1904

Wallace K. Belding is in the employ of the C. E. Sherin Co., advertisers, of 452 Fifth avenue, New York city.

Miss Sara Cleaveland Clapp is engaged in settlement work at the Warren Goddard House, 246 East 34th street, New York city.

Samuel E. Lincoln is a reporter on the staff of the *Providence Journal*.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice M. Crosby, '04, and Mr V. Stanley Millikin of Harvard.

Edmund K. Arnold is principal of the high school at Dartmouth, Mass.

Harold V. Joslin is located at Hightstown, New Jersey.

Frederick C. Jones is with the Providence Lithographing Company, 102 Westfield street.

Foster B. Davis is a stockbroker with Davis & Davis, 212 Banigan Building, Providence.

James A. McCann is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

John P. Carroll, '04, and Miss Charlotte L. Gallagher were married recently at St. Joseph's Church, Providence. The best man was Charles D. Casey, '04. Mr. Carroll is in the employ of the Providence Journal Co.

Henry J. Brady is at the Harvard law school.

Miss Eliza E. Bruce is assistant teacher in the high school at Lewiston, Maine.

Miss Inez V. Sayer is a student teacher at the Oxford Street Grammar School, Providence.

Berrick Schloss, the well-known tenor, has opened a studio at 133 West 117th street, New York city.

Charles B. Leland is a clerk in the employ of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, 160 Broadway, New York.

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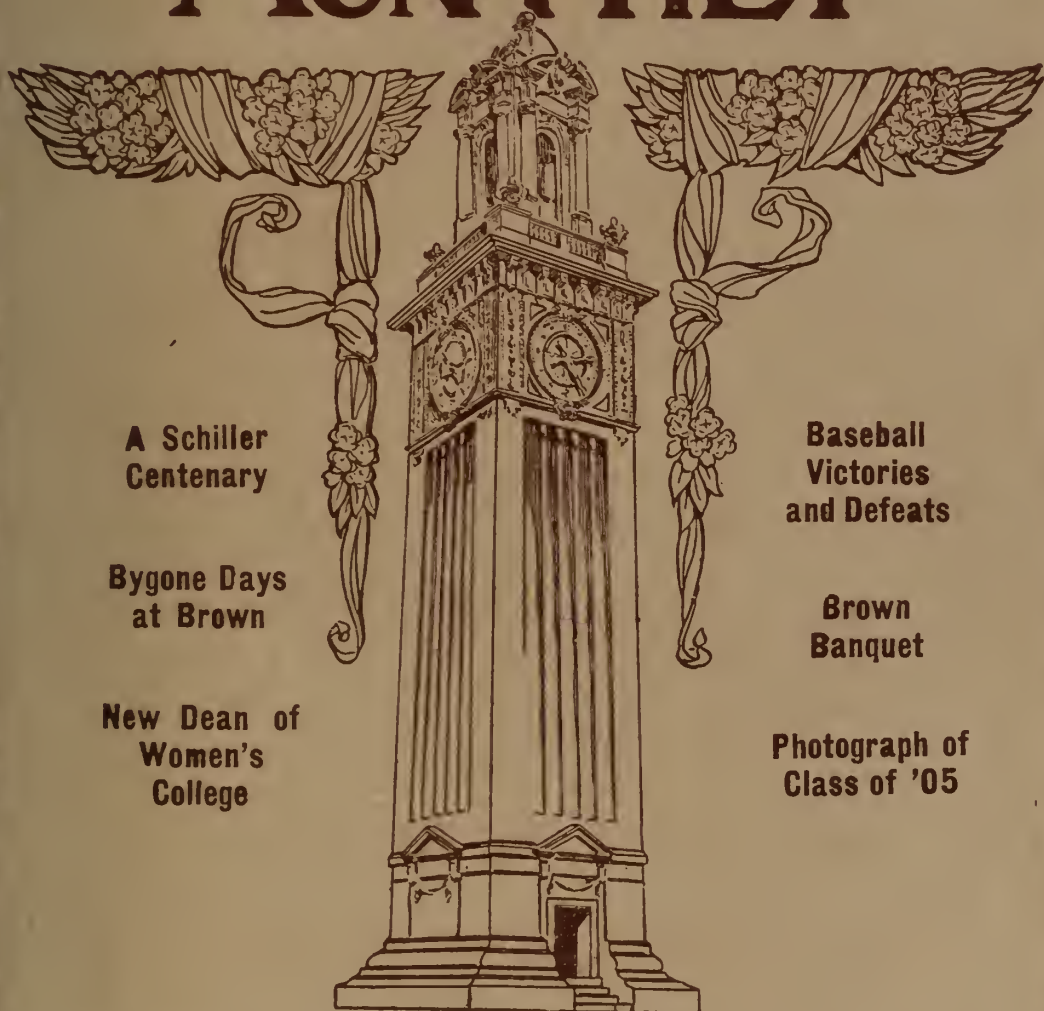
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NO. 10

SCHILLER: A CENTURY OF FAME

May, 1805—May, 1905

By Robert P. Brown, '71



N this lovely month of May there will be com-

memorated among German folk the one hundredth anniversary of the death of their great national poet. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller was born at Marbach, Wurtemberg, November 10, 1759, and died at Weimar, May 9, 1805, and his memory, like that of no other, commands the love and reverence of those who use or admire the German tongue. It may be asked, "Of what

possible interest can this be to the sons of Brown? and there may be some to whom it has no meaning. It is not impossible, in this period of machinery and engineering and exclusively utilitarian aims, that now and then one may be found to whom Lessing, Klopstock, Herder, Kant, Goethe and Schiller are but the phantoms of a name. It may be that some have forgotten the influence of German literature and philosophy upon the thinkers and writers who in the middle of the last century gave us American literature, started the wave of transcendentalism which swept over New England and fought for the liberation of thought from the bondage of



SCHILLER

creed and dogma. There are some, however, whom the name of Schiller carries back to that old dusty recitation room in the second story of University Hall with its procrustean iron seats and desks and those priceless hours with Lincoln; to that dreamy after-dinner recitation with the insects humming outside the open window and the breath of spring whispering its coming through twig and branch of the lofty elms; that drowsy, restful hour when the world went

well with us, and the university seemed so very, very old, and the very youngest thing in it "Johnny Link" with his entrancing smile and boyish laugh; and the college seemed so highly respectable as we hobnobbed with no others but the worthies of the past, while Horace repeated his odes and Cicero talked of friendship and old age and Livy told us of Romulus and Remus and showed us the wolf that tradition says gave nourishment to the first Roman blood. Nothing held our respect unless it was long and effectively dead and properly canonized. Then that rippling melody of Schiller's opening to William Tell swept over the harp strings of memory:

Es lächelt der See, er ladet zum Bade,
 Der Knabe schlief ein am grünen Gestade,
 Da hört er ein Klingen,
 Wie Flöten so süß,
 Wie Stimmen der Engel
 Im Paradies.
 Und wie er erwachet in seliger Lust,
 Da spülen die Wasser ihm um die Brust,
 Und es ruft aus den Tiefen:
 Lieb Knabe, bist mein!
 Ich locke den Schläfer,
 Ich zieh' ihn herein.

and we were fast slipping into the lethean waters of seductive somnolency when the professor's Next! aroused us to give an account of Schiller's works, and, fearful of the dread marking-book held up before us, we awoke to attack our task.

If you were to ask German people which of their admired poets stood nearest to the hearts of their nation, I think most of them would say Friedrich Schiller and that he may be considered their great popular poet. His education was obtained at Ludwigsburg and Stutt-

gart; he first started to study theology, but changed to law and then to medicine, in which he graduated and was appointed regimental surgeon by Duke Karl Eugen. While holding this position when only twenty-two years old he published his first drama of the storm and stress period, "The Robbers," which was produced on the stage at Mannheim and also at Paris just previous to the outbreak of the French Revolution, where it aroused unbounded enthusiasm and ran for months. The Duke was incensed at Schiller's drama and the latter fled to escape restraint. Living and writing in various places, he came later to Gohlis, near Leipsig, where he wrote the "Hymn to Joy." Of somewhat exaggerated style, this poem is noteworthy since Beethoven used the choral only once in his nine symphonies, and that in his ninth and greatest, and took the words of Schiller's Hymn to Joy for his song part. It well illustrates the poet's broad sympathy and love of his fellows, and we make a translation to show his exuberant use of symbols:

SCHILLER'S ODE TO JOY

Joy! Thou glimpse of God-like beauty,
 Daughter from Elysian bower;
 Reeling with thine exaltation
 We tread thy temple, Heavenly Power!
 What stern custom long has parted
 Binds anew thy magic sway;
 All men once again are brothers,
 Where thy gentle wings delay.
 Be embraced, ye countless millions!
 To the world our greeting tell!
 Brothers! O'er yon star pavilion
 Must a tender Father dwell.

He to whom kind luck has granted
 Another's faithful friend to be;
 Who has wooed and won fair woman,
 Let him join our jubilee:
 He who on this whole earth's circuit
 One true soul can call his own—
 Who has none, must leave our circle,
 Steal without, and weep alone.
 Whatsoe'er this orb inhabits
 To Sympathy must homage pay;
 To the stars she leads and guides us;
 They the Unknown's law obey.

Joy drinks in all life and being
 On great Nature's bounteous breast :
 All the good and all the wicked
 Follow on her rose-hued quest :
 Kisses are her gift and offspring,
 And a friend, in death proved true;
 Lust was to the worm allotted ;
 Stands the cherub in God's view.
 Art cast down, ye mighty millions ?
 Canst thou thy Creator guess ?
 Seek above yon starry squadrons ;
 There He surely dwells to bless.

Joy is Nature's mighty mainspring
 Life with mirth to intersperse ;
 Joy impels the skilful clock-work
 Of this boundless universe.
 Flowers she lures from out their seed-husks,
 From the firmament suns unseals,
 Spheres she rolls into the spaces
 Which no telescope reveals.
 As God's joyful suns are flying
 Through the heaven's splendid plan,
 So direct thy path, my brothers !
 Joyful, like victorious man.

Joy from Truth's resplendent mirror
 Smiles the searcher's gaze to greet ;
 Up the rugged hill of Virtue
 Guides the patient climber's feet.
 Up on Faith's bright sun-lit mountains
 See her wind-lashed banners wave !
 'Mid the group of choiring angels,
 Stands she round the emptied grave.
 Bravely suffer, O ye millions !
 For the better world endure :
 Up above yon star pavilion
 God's reward will come most sure.

We could ne'er repay the Gods' gifts ;
 To be like them were our choice.
 Grief and Poverty, come forward
 With the joyful to rejoice !
 Grudge and Vengeance be forgotten ;
 Pardon to our mortal foe ;
 Let no tear his pleasure burden,
 No remorse increase his woe.
 Be our debt-book burned to ashes !
 Reconciled the whole world through.
 Brothers ! O'er yon star-lit curtain,
 As ye judge, will God judge you.

Joy is bubbling in the beakers ;
 The glowing grape's blood drives out care.
 Drink to cannibals kind feelings,
 Heroic courage to despair.
 Brothers ! Spring up from the benches,

Pass the bowl full to the edge.
 Let the foam to heaven sparkle,
 To "The Good Spirit" drink this pledge.
 Whom the whirling stars are singing,
 Whom the hymning seraphs praise,
 This glass "To the Gracious Spirit,"
 Up above yon starry maze.

Fortitude in heaviest sorrow ;
 Help where innocence weeps low ;
 Eternity to sworn pledges ;
 Faith towards friend and faith towards foe :
 Manly pride before Kings' foot-stools—
 Brothers ! Cost it life indeed—
 Merit, give its crown of glory ;
 Downfall to the liar's breed.
 Draw the sacred circle closer ;
 Swear it by this golden wine,
 To keep true thine oaths forever,
 By the Judge whom stars enshrine.

Removing to Dresden Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos* in the iambic pentameter verse, which he used in all subsequent dramas, and later at Weimar published his first historical work, the "Revolt of the Netherlands."

In 1789 he was called to the chair of universal history at Jena without salary. Here he published his history of the Thirty Years' War, that more than romance, that intense story of the longest war of modern times: who has read it but can still hear the tramp of the march and countermarch of those devastating armies over the German Fatherland, but still finds himself watching the movements of the gigantic forms of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, Mansfield and Tilly, but still recoils from the piercing cries of terror from burned and sacked Magdeburg !

In 1794 began those close relations of friendship and collaboration with Goethe which sweetened the last eleven years of his life and inspired his genius to greater efforts and brought him later to live in the congenial circle at Weimar.

The temple of Schiller's fame was reared on the columns of an upright, busy life, a pure and classic diction, a noble idealism and a passionate love of liberty. He had the poet's heart, the philosopher's deep insight and the soul of universal love. Compared with Goethe, he fell short in stature of intellect, but Goethe was an egoist while Schiller was a philanthropist and drew

to himself the deeper affection of his loved German people.

Schiller said that next to Goethe's friendship his own industry had done the most for him—true, but it was his lofty idealism that lifted him above the blight of poverty and the slow attack of fatal disease, that everywhere turned dull clay into godlike forms and distinguished his work from the dust stained page of the way faring poet. Whether in his earlier odes or his later dramas, it is his high view of life and action and his ceaseless effort to place man in thought and in deed on a nobler plane directed towards a sublimer destiny that impresses and elevates the reader. His love of art was that of a devotee. In his poem, "The Artist," he says, "Art is man's most particular possession; in industry the bee is his master, in technical skill and adeptness the lower creation may be his teacher, his knowledge he shares with the powers above, but art is his alone."

The services of Schiller in developing German thought and perfecting German language were certainly very great. German literature had become featureless, it had lost itself in the sands of formalism, mental slavery and imitation of French models, its currents were impeded by lifeless rules and wasting themselves in shallow sentimentalism.

Rousseau's appeal for mental emancipation and a return to natural impulse strongly impressed Schiller, and follow-

ing in the steps of Lessing, Herder and Klopstock he stood forth to guide his country's thought back into nature's channels, to characterize its literature with original aspiring German ideas, and with the all-powerful aid of Goethe to make his mother tongue a classic language.

Lyric poetry, history and the drama each claimed Schiller for its own and sought the aid of his creative mind. His poems and songs flowed unceasingly from the well-springs of his pent-up emotions; they mark the progress of his mind from the wild extravagance of youth, escaped from the mental shackles which had held down his country's genius, to the noble songs of later life when his thought had clarified itself and his emotions settled down to great moral convictions. The age of vast and vague adjectives, of hyperbole, of uncontrolled passion, gave way to that of classic allusion and adoration, and then to that of clear and concise expression of genuine German thought.

The advance from the "Sonnets to Laura," to the "Gods of Greece," and then to the "Ode to Goethe" and the "Song of the Bell" mark the development of his poetic genius. An old-time wise man said: "Let me write a nation's ballads and I care not who makes its laws." Schiller wrote songs for his people and thereby acquired a mighty influence, leading them to conceptions of a nobler life and a greater national destiny, and what a nation thinks is sure to come out sometime in action and consummation.

The most important historic work of Schiller's was his history of the Thirty Years' War. The collection of such a mass of material, the complicated and shifting alliances to be understood, the treatment of historic characters so often distorted by legend and malicious rumor, made it no easy task to detail the events of a war that extended over a generation so that at its close youth had come to middle age and middle age had passed off the stage of life.

With a style as pleasing as that of a Motley or a Prescott he unrolled the canvas depicting the scenes and characters of that mighty religious and political struggle which was fought over the breadth and length of Europe, which

changed the destinies of dynasties and of states and brought freedom and opportunity to exhausted, devastated Europe by the peace of Westphalia.

It is, however, through his dramas that we, outside of his homeland, know him best and to these he devoted his best powers. The subjects that attracted him were of the heroic nature. The rigid environments of his early life were followed by a strong reaction when he was free to think and work, and he dwelt with enthusiasm on characters famous for loyalty, courage and hatred of tyranny. He has made William Tell and Joan of Arc immortal. Historic moles may have dug at the roots of these legends until the last vestige of authenticity has disappeared, but Schiller has given them a quality of life and a force of sentiment that make them more real and true to our belief than all that dim procession of dissolute despots and devastating conquerors that file down through the accepted pages of ancient or modern writ.

In most of his dramas he treated the facts and characters of history with considerable freedom and touched the ragged edge of truth with the line of beauty, for he was striving for literary excellence and to teach his countrymen reverence for the higher truth and love of liberty. In 1799 at Weimar he completed his *Wallenstein*, a drama that held close to historic facts and placed him in the opinion of German critics next to Shakespeare as a dramatist.

This trilogy of tragic dramas woven on the background of the Thirty Years' War, touching upon its great historic events, filled with characters of force and importance, was a test and proof of Schiller's skill and resource in dramatic presentation. The brilliant figure of Wallenstein, the great commander, the uncrowned king, surrounded by wealth and luxury, given despotic power by the emperor, victorious and impenetrable, moving to his tragic death with serene faith in what the stars indicated and his ambitions demanded; his polygot camp; his staunch supporters, the nobly-born Piccolomini and the group of famous generals adherent to his cause; the fateful tragic romance between Thekla, Wallenstein's beautiful daughter, and Max Piccolomini — all these are by

the poet's skill molded into a fascinating tale of historic and tragic events.

In 1804 he brought out his last finished drama, *William Tell*, and on the 9th of May, 1805, succumbed to lung troubles which for many years had sought their victim. Schiller's unceasing activity carried his work into many spheres of thought, philosophy, esthetics, criticism and classical translation, but it was the voice of the poet to which the people listened; it was the poet's heart with which theirs beat in unison. He was no mystic, no delver

in introspection, no solver of great moral or intellectual problems. His verses came sweet and strong from the poet's pulsing heart, his versification was simple, his diction clear and his purpose exalted. Appreciation and love went out to him from the German people while he lived and now that time has spread his fame, all nations rise up to honor the universal poet whose trumpet notes were calls to freedom, whose flute tones were songs of love, and whose diapason was the psalm of labor and of manly worth.

IN REMINISCENT VEIN



LOOKING into the excavation being made for the foundation of the new Providence postoffice, on Exchange place," said a Brown man reminiscently the other day, "I was surprised to see the remains of the substructure of one of the towers of the old brick railroad station. The workmen had unearthed it, and I was very much interested to see that it consisted in part of a series of arches through which the Moshassuck used to flow. I suppose this is all that is left of the building, yet the long brick structure was once the finest railroad station in the world. Of course you know it was the work of Thomas A. Tefft, who graduated at Brown in the class of 1851. He was the founder of ornamental brick work in American architecture, and inside the old station he erected a network of steel which he carried from one side wall to the other and surmounted with a thick wall of brick and thus, much to the astonishment of contemporary builders, illustrated a principle in building new to them but since developed into the familiar steel and brick construction of our skyscrapers. But what I thought most about when I saw the remains of the old tower foundation on the post-office site was a scene in that little country schoolhouse down in Richmond in the South County, when Henry Barnard, at that time commissioner of public

schools, was hearing the spelling class.

"The spelling book that he held in his hand slipped from his grasp and when he caught it again it opened at the fly leaf, which was covered with pencil drawings. All through the book, wherever there was a blank space, these drawings appeared, crude but talented.

"Mr. Barnard was interested to find out something about the young artist, so when the class was dismissed and the owner of the book came for it the commissioner detained him.

"Putting his hand on the bare-footed boy's shoulder, Mr. Barnard asked him his name.

"'Tommie Tefft, sir,' said the boy.

"It appeared that young Tefft's geography and all his other books had been liberally illustrated by his facile pencil, and the upshot of it was that Mr. Barnard interested certain well-to-do Providence people in the artist, who was brought to this city and entered at the University Grammar School, from which he passed in time to Brown.

"When one sees the well-proportioned campanile towers Tefft left in Providence and recalls the fine Italian structure that did service so many years as the union railway station, he is moved to deep regret that this unmistakable genius was cut off by fever in his young manhood. He was born in Richmond, R. I., August 3, 1826, and died in Florence, Italy, December 12, 1859."

FOURTH ANNUAL BROWN BANQUET



FIVE hundred undergraduates, alumni and students from preparatory schools sat down at the fourth annual Brown banquet in Sayles Hall, Saturday evening, April 15. The affair was a great success under the direction of H. Anthony Dyer, '94, the toastmaster.

After President Faunce had invoked the divine blessing, the dinner was served by Lyman. In introducing Governor Utter, the first speaker, Colonel Dyer indulged in a few mirth provoking remarks. The governor was received with cheers and spoke of the fact that all college men, whatever their Alma Mater, are under the one broad insignia of liberal culture. He referred to the personal contact possible between the faculty and students in the smaller colleges and emphasized the advantage of reciting frequently. He said, "The ability to think and act quickly is gained largely by accepting the opportunity to recite in class."

President Faunce said in part:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Brown students: Some of you hear me talk so much, sometimes because you want to and sometimes because you can't help it, that I feel that I should give the time to another. Sitting beside me here is my old classmate, Mr. Fitts, beside whom I sat for four years in college, who has brought his son down to see what Brown and Brown spirit is. (Cheers.) He has asked me what sort of an assemblage this is. He said that he thought it might be Republican, because we have such a fine looking lot of men, but he judged from the noise that was made that it might be Democratic. Upon looking at the tables he was sure it was Prohibition. However, whatever our political faith, we are all one family."

Speaking of the future of the university, the president continued:

"I want to see on this campus, which is all too small, a number of buildings which the expansion of the next ten years will call for. This college

should by no means be an appendage of the city of Providence; it should be strong and complete in itself.

"I have a vision here to-night of improvements, of a university library complete and well equipped for all our needs. Some of our friends are working so hard that I should not be surprised if we should have such a building started within two years. I want to see here a new biological laboratory and a new hall where 200 or 300 men can sit and eat three times a day. I want to see a dignified chapel, so that we shall not have to dine and worship in the same hall. I want to see a recitation hall fully as large as this one, that our recitations may not be scattered about in the dormitories.

"We should all have the college spirit that makes us one family. It is all very well to cherish loyalty to a group of men, to be loyal to your fraternity, but, first of all, let us be loyal to our Alma Mater. The larger universities of this country are divided up into colleges. In the University of Chicago next year the students will register in one of four colleges into which the university has been divided. That is unnecessary in our democratic Brown."

Everett B. Durfee, '84, of Fall River, said in part:

"I have been asked to speak to you on 'Brown spirit in Massachusetts.' Down in Fall River we are trying to do our duty toward Brown. We have a Brown club of about 50 members, who are evenly distributed among the professions. At present we have seven representatives of our school in the Women's College and fourteen in Brown University proper. Last year six of our boys graduated from here. Great changes have taken place at Brown since 1884. Only eight are on the faculty who were here then, and eight more of the present faculty went to college with me."

James E. Leach, '74, of Boston, spoke of the past and present days at Brown and told some humorous stories of his own college era. Manager Price of the

—Elrod, Pryor, Paine. Double play—Tift to Hamilton to Elrod. First base on balls—Off Nops 2, off Kellogg 2, off Huggins 7. Hit by pitched ball—by Kellogg 2. Struck out—by Nops 2, by Kellogg 2, by Huggins 5. Wild pitch—Kellogg. Passed balls—Paine 2. Umpire—Egan. Time 2h. 10m.

BROWN 3 YALE 6

Brown lost the first Yale game at New Haven on Wednesday, April 12, after obtaining a lead that ought to have won her the final victory. At the end of the fourth inning the score was: Brown 3, Yale 0, but in the last half of the fifth

Barnes registered a hit on a fly that should have been an out. Wallace got a pass. Chapin filled the sacks, getting first on an error. Here the Providence lads began to display symptoms of the rattles. Bell completed the dose by a single, scoring Barnes and Wallace. Elrod took care of O'Brien for the third out. Score: Brown 3, Yale 2.

"Jackson replaced Bell in the sixth. Captain Bowman was the whole thing in this inning, getting all three putouts without assistance.



BROWN BASEBALL TEAM, 1905

Yale scored twice, and in the sixth she repeated the process. In the eighth she added two more tallies, while Brown, after her early exhibition of good play, could not score another run.

The Brown outfield was slow, while the infield played well. Jones, short-stop, was out of the game on account of an injured hand, and for that reason the team was not at its best. At first base, Elrod accepted sixteen out of eighteen chances. The following description of the last five innings is taken from the New Haven Journal and Courier, which of course adopts the Yale point of view:

"It was in Yale's half of the fifth that the silver string began to be loosed and the rain of hits to begin. Thanks to the inertia of the Brown outfielders,

"The second installment of the Yale attack netted two more runs. After Kinney had gone out, Hoyer to Elrod, Cote singled. Bowman went out to Dickinson, but Huiskamp and Barnes hit safely, Cote and Huiskamp scoring. Barnes made the third out. Yale 4, Brown 3.

"Paine's single off Jackson was the best Brown could do in the seventh. He got no further, Graham striking out.

"Just to show he could do something else beside pitch, Jackson cracked out a two-bagger in the seventh. Nothing came of it however.

"Tift got a single in the eighth but was out trying to stretch it for two bases.

"Yale's last seance at the bat proved

a veritable batting matinee. Kinney opened with a three sacker. Cote got first on a line drive at Hoyer, which the latter checked but could not manipulate. Bowman followed with another beautiful triple into deep left, Kinney and Cote scoring. Yale 6, Brown 3.

"Brown failed to be dangerous in the ninth despite Dickinson's single. Jackson closed the contest by striking out Pryor."

Following is the score:

YALE					BROWN								
	ab	lb	po	a	e		ab	lb	po	a	e		
O'Brien, s.	4	0	2	0	1	Hoye, 3	4	0	0	5	2		
Kinney, 3.	4	1	1	1	0	Elrod, 1	1	0	15	1	0		
Cote, 1.	3	2	3	0	0	Hamilton, s.	4	0	2	1	0		
Bowman, 1.	4	0	11	0	0	Tift, p.	4	2	0	5	0		
Huiskamp, r.	4	1	1	0	0	Dickinson, 2	3	1	1	2	0		
Barnes, m.	3	2	2	0	0	Wells, l.	4	0	2	1	0		
Wallace, 2.	2	0	2	3	1	Pryor, m.	4	0	0	0	1		
Erwin, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Paine, c.	3	2	3	2	0		
Chapin, c.	3	0	2	4	0	Graham, r.	2	0	1	1	0		
Bell, p.	2	1	1	2	0								
Jackson, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Totals . . .	29	5	24	18	3		
Totals . . . 31					8	27	12	2					
Innings					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yale					0	0	0	0	2	2	x-6		
Brown					0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Runs—Cote 2, Kinney, Huiskamp, Barnes, Wallace—6; Elrod, Tift, Dickinson—3. Two-base hits—Paine, Jackson. Three base hits—Tift, Bowman. Stolen bases—Dickinson, Cote. Double play—Hoye to Elrod to Paine. First base on Balls—Off Tift—Cote, Wallace; off Bell—Dickinson. Hit by pitched ball—Elrod, Graham, Barnes. Struck out—By Tift—Bowman; by Bell—Hamilton, Wells; by Jackson—Graham, Pryor. Umpire—Johnstone. Time—2h.

BROWN 0, PRINCETON 1

The following score of the Princeton game at Andrews Field, Saturday, April 15, tells its own story:

PRINCETON						BROWN								
	ab	lb	po	a	e		ab	lb	po	a	e			
Reed, s.	3	1	0	2	0	Hoye, 3.	3	0	1	1	0			
Heim, m.	3	1	0	0	0	Welch, 1.	4	2	0	0	0			
Wells, 2.	4	2	3	3	0	Hamilton, s.	3	0	1	0	0			
McLean, 3.	3	0	1	0	0	Tift, p.	4	4	0	7	0			
Cooney, c.	4	1	11	4	0	Dickinson, 2.	2	0	1	4	1			
Bard, 1.	4	0	11	1	1	Elrod, 1.	2	0	13	0	1			
Wister, r.	3	0	0	0	0	Pryor, m.	3	0	0	0	0			
Forsythe, 1.	3	0	0	0	0	Paine, c.	3	0	8	0	0			
Byram, p.	3	0	0	4	0	Graham, r.	2	0	3	0	0			
Totals	30	5	26	14	1	Totals	26	2	27	12	2			
Innings						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Princeton							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs—Reed—1. Two-base hit—Heim. Stolen base—Dickinson. Sacrifice hits—Hoye, Heim, McLean. First base on balls—Off Byram 3. Hit by pitched ball—Dickinson, Reed. Struck out—by Tift 8; by Byram 12. Umpire McAleer. Time—2h.

BROWN 5, HOLY CROSS 8

Brown and Holy Cross christened Fitton Field at Worcester on Patriots' Day, April 19. Tift was hit harder than he had before been hit this season, but untimely errors in his support were what lost the game. Two bases on balls, a

hit, an error and a wild pitch gave Holy Cross three runs in the fourth, and four hits and two errors added to the total in the fifth.

The score:

HOLY CROSS					BROWN						
	ab	lb	po	a	e		ab	lb	po	a	e
Cahill, m	5	3	0	0	0	Hoye, 3	4	2	2	1	2
Spring, p	4	0	0	3	0	Welch, 1	5	0	2	0	0
Flynn, 1	3	2	8	0	0	Hamilton, s	5	1	0	8	1
Hoye, 1	4	3	0	0	0	Tift, p	5	0	0	5	0
McManus, r	4	1	3	0	1	Paine, c	4	2	5	3	0
O'Brien, s	8	0	2	4	2	Dickinson, 2	4	0	4	3	0
Cashen, 2	3	0	4	5	2	Pryor, m	4	0	0	0	0
Ennis, 3	3	0	0	0	0	Graham, r	4	0	1	0	0
Loftus, c	4	1	9	1	1	Elrod, 1	2	1	8	0	0
Totals	34	10	26	13	6	Thomas, 1	0	0	2	0	1
						Totals	37	6	24	15	4

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Holy Cross 1 0 0 3 4 0 0 0 x-8
Brown 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-5
Runs—Cahill 2, Flynn 2, Hoye 2, Spring, McManus—8; Welch, Hamilton, Tift, Paine, Dickinson—5. Two-base hits—Hoye, Flynn, Paine. Three-base hits—Cahill 2. Stolen bases—Dickinson 2, Hoye, Welch, Tift, Cahill, McManus. First base on balls—off Tift 3; off Spring 3. Struck out—by Tift 5; by Spring 8. Double play—Hamilton to Dickinson to Elrod. Passed ball—Loftus. Wild pitch—Tift. Hit by pitched ball—Dickinson, Thomas. Umpire—Riordan. Time 2 h. 15m. Attendance—700.

BROWN 4, TUFTS 3

Brown beat Tufts in the ninth inning at Andrews Field, Saturday, April 22. The feature of the game was the pitching of Welch, who made his debut in the box. Only two hits were scored off his delivery and one of these was a deep fly to centre that Burgess should have caught, but he fell as he was running for it.

A glance at the score shows how it see-sawed. In the ninth inning Burgess reached first on an error by Lamb and second when Graham hit the ball. Both men advanced a base on Thomas's sacrifice, and Burgess scored the winning run when Hoye hit over second.

The summary:

BROWN					TUFTS				
	ab	lb	po	a e		ab	lb	po	a e
Hoye, 3	5	2	2	0 0	Roper, s	3	0	2	2 0
Welch, p	4	1	0	7 0	McCarthy, m	4	0	1	1 0
Hamilton, s	4	1	1	4 3	Donovan, p	4	1	0	2 0
Tift, 1	3	1	1	0 0	Suitor, r	4	0	2	0 0
Paine, c	4	0	8	2 0	Lamb, 2	4	0	6	1 3
Dickinson, 2	4	1	1	2 1	Sullivan, c	4	0	7	1 0
Pryor, m	3	0	0	0 0	Riley, 1	2	0	5	0 2
Graham, r	2	0	1	0 0	Dickinson, 1	3	0	1	0 0
Thomas, 1	3	0	12	0 1	Fisher, 3	3	1	1	1 1
Burgess, m	1	0	1	0 0					
Totals...	33	6	27	15 5	Totals	31	2	25	8 6

Runs—Hamilton, Tift, Welch, Burgess—4; Dickinson, McCarthy, Fisher—3. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Dickinson (Brown). Home run—Fisher. Stolen bases—Welch, Tift, Roper, Dickinson, (Tufts) 2. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Suitor. First base on balls—off Welch 3; off Donovan 1. Hit by pitched ball—Graham 2. Struck out—by Welch 7; by Donovan 7. Passed ball—Sullivan. Umpire—McAleer. Time—1h. 45m.



THE CLASS OF 1905, BROWN UNIVERSITY
(President Faunce and John Nichols Brown in centre.)

Photograph by Edgar K. Horton & Co.

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MAY, 1905

WHY NOT A BROWN FLAG?

Of course we already have Brown flags of many kinds. There are the little pennants of brown and white, the big flags with the word "Brown" in large letters stretching across them, and various modifications of these. We have also a big silk flag with the coat-of-arms of the university occupying the middle ground. But why not have an official flag?

This thought is suggested by the picture of a flag of the George Washington University at Washington, D. C., which appears in the convocation number of the university's *Bulletin*. The colors are buff and blue, the colors of the continental army commanded by Washington—a blue cross appearing on a buff ground, with the university seal at the centre of the cross. The whole is effective and appropriate. A Brown flag of

equal effectiveness could be designed, and if this were done it could be made in all sizes and of any material. The present Brown flag schemes could be retained at will, but there would be one official emblem of bunting or silk that could be displayed on all sorts of occasions like ball games, alumni reunions, etc., and would in time come to have a significance not now possessed by any existing design.

COLLEGE ICONOCLASM

In view of the threatened destruction of the Linonian and Brothers library building at Yale, a petition, signed by all excepting ten members of the senior class, was recently presented to the president and fellows praying that the fine structure shall not be sacrificed. The petitioners said:

"We realize the difficulties of locating a building adjacent to the Chittenden library without utilizing the ground now occupied by the old library, yet we feel that, however urgent the demand for that space may appear, it does not warrant the destruction or mutilation of the existing building. The old library is of great architectural beauty, of a style peculiarly suited to its academic location. It was the gift of a president and professors of the college, now long dead, and is, in a sense, their monument. The score of class ivies covering its walls are symbolical of its associations in the minds and hearts of all Yale men."

We cannot help thinking that these young men of the senior class at Yale have taken the right position in this matter. Improvements at New Haven demand the demolition of some of the older structures of the university, but surely the efforts of those in charge of the institution ought to be in the direction of preserving rather than destroying what is representative of a former era.

One cannot help remembering that it was only after a determined effort that Old South Middle was saved, the university authorities having taken not so much a positive stand against its destruction as a negative attitude which confessed their inability to see just how the red-brick structure with its faded green blinds could be rescued from the demands of the march of progress, especially in view of the scantiness of the available funds in the Yale treasury.

Old South Middle stands inside the older college quadrangle at Yale and therefore interferes with the effect of symmetry to which the other buildings of that part of the campus contribute, but it is the only reminder of eighteenth century Yale left from among the famous structures of the old brick row, and it is moreover a good specimen of straightforward and sensible colonial architecture. To an outsider it appeals very much more than its immediate neighbor, Osborn Hall, which belongs to the American Gingerbread period, though doubtless those who erected Osborn Hall thought they were doing a fine thing for the university when they planned it.

In the case of the old library, which the senior class now desires to save, every college man, whether a graduate of Yale or not, is interested to see the proposed iconoclasm defeated. And may not those who wish to tear the library down check themselves when they reflect that even if a more "modern" building should now be erected on the site, a generation or two hence it

might be quite as out of date and quite as offensive to the faddish eye as the library appears to be at the present time?

One of Yale's chief assets is its attractive history. Why do some of those connected with it as high officials exhibit such an apparent desire from time to time to destroy its ancient monuments? Oxford and Cambridge hold theirs in reverence, and for that matter we at Brown cherish ours.

END OF VOLUME I

It seems almost incredible that five years have slipped away since we began the publication of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY. The first number appeared in June, 1900, being a pamphlet of eight pages only, devoid of illustrations and with its mission by no means thoroughly comprehended even by those in charge. In general it was designed to improve the feeling between the alumni and the university, and among the alumni themselves, but how this was to be accomplished was not entirely clear.

The plans of the magazine have developed from month to month and from year to year, until its mission and scope seem reasonably certain: it has become the one chief medium of communication between the university and alumni and it is a simple statement of fact to say that it has stimulated the mutual interest of all who are bound by any tie to Brown. Any publication of this character would have accomplished this in some measure, for all that the graduates and friends of the college needed to awaken and sustain their interest in it and in one an-

other was a periodical visitant bringing them the news of the widespread family of Brown in a cheerful and convenient way.

We have had our ups and downs, financial, artistic and other. At the present time we recognize our many limitations and deficiencies but we are planning to improve the magazine in several particulars in the immediate future. Financially, the enterprise is well on its feet and it would have a comfortable surplus in the treasury if all our delinquent subscribers would pay up. Early in the present year no less than \$1400 was due us on back subscriptions. An appeal to the delinquents was shortly afterward sent out, with the result that \$600 was paid in, but \$800 is still outstanding. To the thoughtless readers of the MONTHLY who owe it a dollar, or two or three dollars as the case may be, we commend with confidence this plain

statement of the case. If we could have their money right away we would close the year with an excellent financial showing and next year's magazine would be better because we could spend more on it.

At the present time 2,500 copies of the magazine are printed every month. The number of paid subscribers at the last count was 2,200, of which 400 are supplied at the expense of the university. This means that libraries, preparatory schools and other institutions all over the country are receiving the MONTHLY regularly, in addition to the individual subscribers, nearly all of whom are Brown graduates. As the total number of graduates is about 3100, it will be seen that the magazine goes every month to considerably more than one-half of them, not as a free document, but at the regular subscription rate, which is one dollar a year.



TOPICS OF THE MONTH



ONE of the beneficial results of the definite organization of the graduate department at Brown under the deanship of Professor Barus is a more complete and available record of graduate students and their work than has ever been kept before. From a statement recently given out by the dean of the graduate department the following facts are taken:

In 1903-'04 the graduate students numbered 90 in all, and of these 24 received the master's degree in June. No doctor's degree was given. Of last year's graduate students, 39 are continuing their work this year. Four students who received the master's degree in June, 1904, have returned, three for a higher degree, and one for special work.

This year 68 new students have entered the department, making the total number of graduates at present 107 (86 from Brown, 21 from other colleges). The candidates for the doctorate number 23, for the master's degree 68, and the special students number 16. Fourteen students are registered as candidates for the master's degree in absentia. The number of students who expect to complete their work this year is, in the case of the master's degree, 41; in the case of the doctor's degree, 3.

The courses selected by the graduate students classified with reference to the departments of instruction in which the students are working, are as follows: Comparative anatomy, 11; history of art, 4; astronomy, 3; biblical literature, 6; botany, 2; chemistry, 12; drawing, 1; English, 29; German, 10; Greek, 1; history, 19; mathematics, 9; mechanics, 1; philosophy, 13 and education 33; physics 11 and electrical engineering, 1; political economy, 4; Latin, 4; Romance languages, 8; social and political science, 13; geology, 1. A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows an increase of number in 12 departments, a decrease in 8, and the same number in 3.

The number of registrations in the graduate department is thus larger by

17 than it was last year, and the number of new students is larger by 20. The degrees received this year will exceed last year's number by 18, as the work of the college year is already far advanced and no changes now are likely to occur. The number of students coming to us from other colleges has diminished by two. Two undergraduates are now candidates for the master's degree, whereas last year the two degrees were received by three undergraduate students. In 1903, 23 of the students who received the bachelor's degree in June returned for graduate work in September. This year there are in the graduate department 33 students who received the first degree last June. This comparison seems to show a growing tendency to continue university work toward the attainment of a higher degree.



HISTORICAL CATALOGUE ABOUT TO APPEAR

There will be general interest in the announcement of the forthcoming historical catalogue. It is now ten years since the last one was issued, and another has become imperative. The printing is now under way, but the amount of correction and proof reading is enormous, and probably the catalogue will not be completed before midsummer. It will be sold at one dollar a copy, which is, of course, a merely nominal price, as the expense of preparation and publication is very large.

The keeper of the graduate records, Miss Vaughan, has been at work for three years on the task, has gone through an almost incredible mass of old records, programs, souvenirs, catalogues of fraternities, professional schools, histories of towns, cities, villages and counties, histories of patriotic, educational and philanthropic organizations, ecclesiastical records, funeral sermons and addresses, and printed memorials of all possible kinds, and has brought the records up to date. The record of each living alumnus has been submitted to that alumnus personally, and it is hoped that the catalogue

will be far more complete and accurate than anything of the kind previously issued at Brown University.

It will contain for the first time the list of non-graduates of the university. A large part of the labor of preparing the catalogue has been caused by the endeavor to prepare a complete non-graduate list, as many of the warmest friends of the university are among those who were compelled to leave before receiving their diplomas. The catalogue when published should be not only in the hands of every graduate, as a means of keeping track of his college friends and knowing what Brown men are now doing in the world, but in every university club and in all the large public libraries of the country. Subscriptions for the catalogue will be received at commencement time, and the books will be delivered early in September.



**BROWN LUNCH
CLUB OF
WORCESTER**

On February 25 about twenty alumni of Brown met at the State Mutual restaurant in Worcester, Mass., for a mid-day lunch, and formed the Brown Lunch Club, which is an outgrowth of the Worcester County Alumni Association, with the same officers, but with a special executive committee consisting of H. F. Gould, '94, Clifford S. Anderson, '00, and the secretary, John A. Clough, '99. Its object is to meet at frequent intervals and have a moderate-priced lunch, thus maintaining throughout the year the Brown spirit and enthusiasm aroused at the annual banquets of the alumni association.

The second meeting was on Patriots' Day, April 19, when the club and the 'varsity ball team took lunch together, there being forty-four present all told. The club arranged entertainment for the ball team at the Commonwealth Club, which is adjacent to the restaurant where the lunch was held. After a few words from Manager Price and Coach Sexton the club took cars for Fitton Field, the new athletic grounds of Holy Cross College, where a section in the grandstand was reserved for them. Those present besides the ball team were: Dr. Silas P. Holbrook, '59, of East Douglas, Mass.; Dr. Charles H.

Perry, '59; Hon. Francis A. Gaskill, '66; Joseph Jackson, '68; Rev. Daniel W. Hoyt, '71; George S. Taft, Esq., '82; Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; Albert W. Hinds, '79; Appleton P. Williams, '89, of West Upton, Mass.; H. F. Gould, '94; Howard E. Sumner, '94; Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, of Southbridge, Mass.; Charles W. Goodwin, '97, of West Brookfield, Mass.; George A. Gaskill, '98; M. T. Thompson, '98; W. W. Clark, '99; John A. Clough, '99; Thomas H. DeCoudres, '99, of Southbridge; George E. Marble, '00; Peter T. Dolan, '01; W. H. Whiting, '01; W. A. Streeter, '02; Charles B. Boland, '03; F. B. Whittemore, '04; Warren A. Whitney, '05; Chester S. Allen, '05; John F. O'Gara, '00; R. A. Marble, '06; S. H. Halsey, '07.

The third meeting and lunch of the club will be held on May 20, the date of the intercollegiate sports at the Worcester Oval. In view of the Brown-Amherst ball game in the morning of that day, and the joint concert the evening before by the Amherst and Brown musical clubs, the executive committee is planning a more extensive program than even that of Patriots' Day. If there are any Brown men, whether graduates or not, in Worcester county who have not received notices to the former lunches, will they kindly send their addresses to the secretary, John A. Clough, State Mutual building, Worcester, Mass.?



**NEW INSTRUCTOR
IN GEOLOGY**

Charles W. Brown, now of Lehigh University, has been appointed instructor in geology at Brown, and will begin his work in September. Mr. Brown graduated from Brown in 1900, and during his college course frequently assisted Professor Packard in geological expeditions. Since then he has spent two years in graduate study at Harvard, and he is now teaching geology at Lehigh. He is on the United States Geological Survey, and will have charge next summer of the work of the survey at Mount Desert. The zoological side of Professor Packard's work will henceforth be assigned to the department of biology.

**PROFESSOR JAMESON
GOES TO THE CARNEGIE
INSTITUTION**

Professor John Franklin Jameson, who was professor of history at Brown University from 1888 to 1901, has resigned his position in the University of Chicago, as head of the department of history, which he accepted when he left Brown, and will become director of the bureau of historical research in the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. Professor Jameson is one of the foremost authorities on history in the United States, and has published many works that required careful historical research. He was



PROFESSOR J. FRANKLIN JAMESON

born in Boston Sept. 19, 1859, and was graduated from Amherst College at the age of 20. In 1882 he obtained the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins, and in 1902 the degree of LL. D. from the same university, while Amherst conferred the latter degree upon him in 1898. While occupying the position of professor of history at Brown, from 1895 to 1901, he was managing editor of the American Historical Review, and from 1895 to 1899 he was chairman of the United States Historical Manuscripts Commission.

On April 13, 1893, Professor Jameson married Miss Sara Elizabeth Elwell of

this city, daughter of James P. Elwell, at the home of the bride's mother in Brooklyn, N. Y.



**ANOTHER
RHODES SCHOLAR
FROM BROWN**

At a meeting of the Rhode Island Rhodes scholarship committee of selection, Leonard W. Cronkhite of Greenwich, N. Y., was chosen as Rhodes scholar from this state. Mr. Cronkhite is a Brown senior and was one of the two candidates who successfully passed the examinations on January 18. The newly appointed scholar will take up his residence at Oxford next fall and remain there for three years.

Leonard Woolsey Cronkhite was born in Burmah, India, and is the son of a former missionary, Rev. L. W. Cronkhite of Greenwich, N. Y.

He prepared for Brown at Newton High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While at Newton High he was prominent in debating and track athletics. He graduated from M. I. T. with honors, having maintained a high standard of scholarship.

During his college course Mr. Cronkhite has held offices in the Brown Debating Union, Herald Board, and Y. M. C. A. His scholarship record for the four years has been very high, securing the Thayer scholarship during his junior and senior years. He has taken an active interest in athletics, having been a member of the 'varsity track team. He is to be one of the commencement speakers, is a member of the Cammarian club and belongs to the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

The committee on selection of the Rhodes scholar were: President W. H. P. Faunce; Dean A. Meiklejohn; Professors Poland and Allinson, Dr. C. E. Dennis, principal of the Hope Street High School, H. M. Hull, superintendent of the Newport schools, and F. E. Thompson, also of Newport.



**MR. BRAMAN IS
MUCH AGITATED**

In a communication to the Providence *Sunday Journal* Mr. Edwin C. Braman of this city says of an incident in the recent campaign of the sophomores against the freshmen at the time of the latters' class supper:

"I was so shocked Saturday evening at 10 p. m. as I was passing through Union street from Westminster street to Broad. At the junction of Union and Middle streets I heard a terrible rush from Westminster street, and soon there came a young man chased as by bloodhounds, or a body of young men, and a most brutal affair was presented to my eyes. He was pounced upon and was struck down by blows from the fists of the pursuers, which seemed to be a crowd of 10 or 15 young fellows or more. I rushed to his rescue, as my blood and nerves will not stand such sights without helping out the weak one. I had several bundles in one arm, but with the other I stayed them a little, but there came more to the fray and this was the salute I received: 'Get out, old man, we are the Brown boys.' The young man was dragged into Middle street, where there was a hack waiting, and he was thrown into the hack and set on by three young men, worse than our criminal class are treated by the police when vigorous measures are required. The hack was then driven on the dead run, to the danger of the crowd gathered, people passing on the street.

"It is a disgrace to this fair city of ours to see such disgraceful scenes from college boys. I wish to ask you one question: 'Are college boys immune to carry on such brutal and disgraceful acts in the public highways of this city?' My opinion is that they should be treated as lawbreakers and punished. I, for one, protest against such outrages. If I could have identified any of them I should have entered a complaint at police headquarters, or against the hackman who would be accessory to it. Even the hackman was afraid to start, having to be urged, seeing that some citizens protested."



BROWN STUDENTS ARE NOT ROWDIES It appears to us that Mr. Braman is unduly exercised over a little undergraduate "fooling." In the episode referred to there was no bad temper, and each side enjoyed itself equally. In years to come captors and captives alike look back at such affairs with reminiscent pleasure, and while it is easy to carry this inter-class strife too far, surely

some of it is wholesome enough, and Mr. Braman and other people who think that the participants are mere rowdies should note that the contest to which he so strenuously objects was friendly and without unmanly or unworthy animus. As a matter of fact, Brown undergraduates have conducted themselves very mildly on the streets of Providence for some years past.



THE NEW DEAN OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE Miss Lida Shaw King, Miss Emery's successor as dean of the Women's College, is the daughter of Rev. Dr. Henry M. King, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Providence. She graduated from Vassar in 1890, receiving the degree of A. B. In 1894 she received her A. M. from Brown, and that same year was appointed fellow in Greek at Vassar. From 1895 to 1897 she was an instructor in Latin in Vassar, and the following year she spent as a graduate student at Radcliffe College. In 1898 she was appointed an instructor of Latin in Packer Collegiate Institute, and in 1899 became a fellow in Greek at Bryn Mawr College. The following year she was appointed Agnes Hoppin Memorial fellow of the American School of Archaeology at Athens. In 1901 she became head of the classical department in the Packer Collegiate Institute.

It is evident from this brief statement of Miss King's academic career that she comes to Brown excellently equipped for the classroom work connected with her new position. While she has had no such special preparation for administrative duties as Miss Emery received during her three years, service as dean of the Women's College of the University of Wisconsin, still her successful performance of such executive work as has fallen to her share gives good ground to expect excellent things of her in her new position. She doubtless realizes, as do all who are acquainted with the achievements of the present dean, that to fill Miss Emery's place will be no easy task; and she can obtain no higher reward for her work than such esteem from her associates and affection from her pupils as follows Dean Emery into her new life.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS



ALTHOUGH Brown beat Dartmouth at debate this year, Johns Hopkins won from us at Baltimore, on Saturday evening, April 8. The question was: "Resolved, That the economic and political interests of the United States demand the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands." Johns Hopkins defended the negative side.

The Johns Hopkins team were Thomas DeC. Ruth, Joseph T. Singewald, L. Edwin Goldman, chairman, and Ormund W. Hammond, alternate. The Brown team consisted of George Hurley, F. Eugene Hawkins, George G. Shor, chairman, and Lester L. Folk, alternate. The judges were Judge Harry M. Clabaugh of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Hon. J. Wirt Randall of Annapolis and Prof. George L. Raymond of Princeton University.

The Right Spirit

Under date of April 3, the *Brown Daily Herald* says editorially:

"The action of the board of athletic directors in declaring eligible for the 'varsity' baseball team only the men whose amateur standing has as yet been unquestioned should be a source of satisfaction to the undergraduates. It was the conviction of the majority of the students last spring that summer ball players should not be excluded from Brown teams, and it is reasonable to suppose that is still the sentiment of the larger number of undergraduates. But, since the corporation of the university has insisted that Brown shall govern her athletic teams according to the old amateur rules, the strict enforcement of those regulations is not only the honest but also the politic course. As long as the antiquated amateur regulations are in force at this university, athletes must be judged according to the letter and the spirit of these stipulations. Therefore, whether or not the majority of the undergraduates believe in the amateur rules, whether or not the other colleges in the country are guilty of deceit in evading these rules, let us have no man who has not lived up to the regulations on our athletic teams."

Trip of Musical Clubs

The Brown University Musical Clubs were everywhere successful on the trip which they took during the spring vacation. Beginning with a concert Monday evening, March 20, at the Brown University Club, 12 West 44th street, New York, the clubs passed through Somerville, N. J., Tuesday, March 11; Hightstown (Peddie Institute), Wednesday, March 22; Newark, Thursday, March 23; Red Bank, Friday, March 24, and Passaic, Satur-

day, March 25, giving good concerts in each place.

The report in the *Newark Evening News*, of Friday, March 24 shows how the clubs' work was appreciated wherever they went: "The twenty-five students * * * imbued their singing with a youthful spirit that, combined with the fresh and musical quality of their voices, imparted positive and penetrating charm to their vocal performances and revealed to many in the audience very pleasant memories of their college days."

Upon reaching New York the clubs proceeded to the apartments of the Brown University Club and were there royally welcomed before the concert. Later, supper was served and the men were taken to the homes of members living in or near the city. Red Bank gave the clubs their first dance, the event being held in the high school building. The Passaic Club provided a grand ball to wind up the trip, and handsomely decorated its beautiful club house in honor of the clubs. Many Brown flags and banners were displayed and the dance proved a distinct social success. The trip was enjoyed by all and will long be remembered by the participants.

Yale Wins at Chess

The summary of the two days play in the Yale-Brown chess match at the Brown Union, April 20 and 21, is as follows:

BROWN.			
	Won	Lost	Drawn
Water	1	2	1
Meador	1	2	1
Burton	1	3	0
Sweet	0	2	2

YALE.			
	Won	Lost	Drawn
Barclay	2	2	0
Demock	3	1	0
Woodbury	3	0	1
Owen	1	0	3

Total—Yale 11, Brown 5.

Notes of the Month

W. M. Rose, '08, has been appointed manager of the second football team for next fall.

Alexander M. Burgess, '06, has been elected captain of the water-polo team for next season.

Tennis is proving once more a popular game at Brown this spring. A round robin tournament has lately been opened.

Following are the commencement speakers chosen by the faculty: Leonard W. Cronkhite, William A. Spicer, Jr., William A. Read and Glenn W. Woodin. The winner of the Gaston medal will also be invited to speak.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Items of information about former students of Brown, whether alumni or non-graduates, will be gladly received by the editors of the Monthly. Those who enjoy reading about their former college friends may be sure that their friends will be equally glad to hear from them. Address communications for this department to Dr. Allan H. Willett, Brown University. To insure insertion in any particular number of the Monthly they must be in the hands of the editor by the 20th of the preceding month.

1855

The class of 1855, ex-Governor Bourn of Providence, president, has begun active preparations for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation, in connection with the next commencement. The committee of the class having the matter in charge held a meeting recently at Young's Hotel, Boston, to formulate plans.

1858

A private letter received at Washington from Secretary Hay, written at Nervi, says that he is making steady progress toward complete recovery. He has a physician who thoroughly understands his case, and, as one result of his ministrations, the secretary has been able to resume his daily walks, of which he is very fond. He wrote that, having secured the expected benefits from the baths and climate at Nervi, he was about to proceed in a few days by way of Milan, to Bad-Nauheim, to complete the course of treatment for nervous trouble outlined by his physician.

Bad-Nauheim, Germany, April 22. Secretary and Mrs. Hay arrived here today from Nervi, Italy, to take the waters. They will remain several weeks.

1876, 1877, 1892 and 1897

The law firm of Comstock and Gardner of Providence has been dissolved. Mr. R. B. Comstock, '76, has formed a new firm with Mr. John E. Canning, and Mr. Rathbone Gardner, '77, becomes a member of the new firm of Gardner, Pirce, ('92) and Thornley, ('97).

1880

Rev. Frederick J. Walton is in charge of Epiphany Chapel, Philadelphia. His address is 136 North 16th street.

1881

Charles E. Hughes, senior member of the law firm of Hughes, Rounds & Schurman of New York, is senior counsel for the gas investigation committee recently appointed by the New York legislature. Mr. Hughes graduated from Columbia Law School in 1884 and was a prize fellow of the same institution from 1884 to 1887. He has served as professor in Cornell Law School and the New York University Law School. He has practised law in New York since 1893. He is counsel for the

New York and Westchester Railway Company, which recently obtained a franchise from the board of aldermen of New York to build a four track electric road through Westchester County and the Bronx. Mr. Hughes made it a condition of his acceptance of the appointment that he should be untrammelled in his management of the investigation.

1883

William R. Barricklo, (Princeton, '78) has been appointed a commissioner of the New Jersey state board of education. The following is from a recent speech by Governor Stokes, (Brown, '83) at a banquet of the Beta Theta Pi society, as reported in the New York Times:

"I see right in front of me a man who helped to whoop it up for my opponent in the last campaign."

"Put him out! Put him in!" came from all over the hall.

"No, don't put him out," said the Governor, "To show him there were no hard feelings I just called him up to this table and offered him a political job, which he has accepted." [Laughter.]

Charles C. Black, (a Princeton graduate) who was the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, last fall, has been appointed by Governor Stokes a member of the New Jersey board of equalization of taxes. —*Princeton Alumni Weekly*.

The banquet of the Beta Theta Pi Society, referred to above, was a notable affair, with Governor Stokes as the guest of honor. It was held at the new Hotel Astor in New York and was attended by about 300 members of the society, including a delegation of about 30 from Brown.

1883 and 1897

The *New York Tribune* said editorially, on April 1:

"Public sentiment in New Jersey is undoubtedly favorable to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Colby to limit municipal franchises to twenty-five years. This was shown so clearly that the house of assembly did not dare to reject the proposition outright. It compromised by providing for the creation of a commission to consider the whole question, and this was accepted as satisfactory by those who have been fighting against perpetual franchises. They took it for granted that the bill, as amended, would pass the senate, and that Governor Stokes would appoint on the commission men in every way qualified for the work mapped out. On the last day of the session the bill was still in the senate committee on corporations with all the appearance of having been treated by some political disciple of Dr. Osler. Its friends were blue, and many good Republicans felt sorely troubled regarding the probable effect on next fall's election. However, everything came

out right in the end. Taking the friendly advice of the *Tribune*, Senator Minch reported the bill late on Thursday night, and it was then, on the motion of Senator Bacheller, taken up and passed. Governor Stokes may surely he relied upon to sign the bill and appoint a first class commission.

Governor Stokes was graduated at Brown in 1883 and Assemblyman Colby in 1897.

1888

In the new catalogue of the George Washington University at Washington, D. C., William Allen Wilbur, A. M., appears as head professor of English and acting dean of Columbian College.

1889

Augustus O. Bourn, Jr., is a practicing lawyer in New York City.

1890

Rev. Edgar B. French, pastor of the Wendell Avenue Congregational Church of Brockton, Massachusetts, was around college a few days ago and expressed his intention to be present at the fifteenth anniversary of the graduation of his class in June.

1892 and 1897

Miss Ruth Story Devereux, '97, has announced her engagement to Dr. William Holden Eddy, '92. Miss Devereux is teaching in the Providence High School, and Dr. Eddy is master of the Vineyard Street Grammar School, Providence.

1892

Herbert H. Rice is manager of the Pope Motor Co., at Indianapolis, with 400 men under his charge. He has recently moved his family to Indianapolis from Providence.

Rev. Everett A. Bowen has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Hope Valley, Rhode Island, and begins his work there immediately. Mr. Bowen was until a few months ago pastor of a Baptist Church at Willimantic, Connecticut, but resigned on account of impaired health. The church at Hope Valley is the only one in the village of one thousand people where services have been regularly held for some time past.

1893

The engagement is announced of Miss F. Louise Plimpton of Florence, Mass., to Robert Marshall Brown, '93, instructor of geography, State Normal School, Worcester.

Alfred R. Wightman is a member of the faculty of the University of Vermont at Burlington; Carl V. Tower, also of '93, is at the head of the department of philosophy.

Charles E. Adams is the only man of this class whose present location is unknown. Information of his whereabouts is much desired. His last appearance was in St. Louis, Missouri.

Charles A. Selden is now connected with the *New York Evening Post* as a member of the editorial staff.

Rev. E. B. Niver has been "heard from." He is still in Baltimore at 1014 St. Paul street.

Rev. L. E. Learned has now the charge of a parish at Ridgeway, New Jersey.

1894

Henry D. Sharpe has been elected president of the Unitarian Club of Providence. Professor Damon is a member of the executive committee.

President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College has been chosen as elector of the Hall of Fame at New York. There are only six women electors.

Copies of the *Book of Pictures* of the class of '93 can be found at the Brown Union and the college library.

Rev. Elliot F. Studley has been appointed to the pastorate of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence. He has been pastor of the Fourth Church of New Bedford for some years. His former pastorates were at Wickford, Mansfield and Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Snow of 5 Dartmouth street, Taunton, Massachusetts, announce the coming on April 14, 1905, of a little daughter, Belinda Estelle Snow.

Doctor and Mrs. Charles A. Blanchard announce the marriage of their niece, May Elise Carothers, to Arthur J. Llewellyn, '93, on April 10, 1905, at Wheaton, Illinois.

Rowell of Manchester, Powers of Worcester, Wightman of the University of Vermont, Dexter and Studley of New Bedford, have made each a special journeying the past winter, to Providence, and to Brown to view the William M. Chase portrait of President Andrews. This portrait now hangs on the south wall of Sayles Hall. "Ninety-three never forgets nor does Brunonia!"

1895

Frederick Bement is instructor in the department of physical science at the Bryant High School, Borough of Queens, New York City.

Herve W. Georgi recently left Jamestown, New York, where he had been living for a number of years, and is now located at Bowbells, North Dakota.

1896

George E. Coghill, Ph. D., professor of biology in Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, has been elected corresponding secretary of the newly organized Oregon Academy of Science.

His graduate study began in 1897, under the direction of the late Professor C. L. Herrick, editor and founder of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology* and one of the pioneers of that science in America. During 1899 and 1900 Mr. Coghill was assistant professor of biology in the University of New Mexico. The two years following this he pursued graduate study in Brown University and in Germany. At Brown he received the Grand Army of the Republic fellowship, the best fellowship of the university. During the summer semester of 1902 he stud-

ied in the laboratories of Professors Boveri and Koelliker in Wurzburg, and the same year he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Brown. The year following he went to Pacific University as professor of biology.

Professor Coghill's original work relates especially to the nervous system of amphibia and has been published in the *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology*. This journal has formally recognized his work by giving him a place upon its list of collaborators. He is a member also of the Society of American Naturalists, the Society of American Zoologists and the Association of American Anatomists, and is fellow in the American Society of Advancement of Science.

R. F. MacArthur is district superintendent for the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, at Smithfield, West Virginia.

1897

Miss Sarah M. Osborn has been appointed teacher of Latin in the Pawtucket High School.

William G. Randall is practicing law in Riverside, California. His office is room 9, Evans Block.

Rev. Benjamin T. Livingston has accepted the pastorate of the Union Baptist Church of Providence. He is now pastor of the Jefferson Street Baptist Church of this city, to which he accepted a call in November, 1900, the call preceding his graduation from Newton Theological Seminary in that year. He is a graduate of Brown University and of East Greenwich Academy. His work in connection with the Jefferson Street Church, his first pastorate, has been notably successful. He is an ardent supporter of evangelistic work in the state and is a member of the Rhode Island Baptist Ministerial Convention. Mr. Livingston is also secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Education Society.

1898

B. D. Whiting, whose appointment as assistant attorney of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. was chronicled in the MONTHLY a year ago, has been made attorney of the same road.

1899

E. P. Howard has given up his position as principal of the grammar school at North Scituate, Rhode Island, and is now teaching mathematics and english at the high school in South Manchester, Connecticut.

1901

Amos L. Taylor is practicing law with an office at 30 Court street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Rev. William Lathrop Clark and Miss Caroline Louisa Farrington were married in the Central Congregational Church of Providence, March 1, 1905. The best man was George C. Wing, '00, and among the ushers were E. Tudor Gross, '01. Allan P. Stevens, '95, Edward A. Stockwell, '99, Walter A. Briggs, '00, and C. Abbott Phillips, '02. While at Brown Mr. Clark was the first business manager of the MONTHLY. He is now an Episcopal clergyman, located at Roxbury, Mass.

1902

Preston H. Porcheron has been appointed city engineer of Rome, N. Y. His experience in civil engineering has been thorough, and he is in every way competent to fill the office. For some time he was employed in the office of the city engineer at Providence and in New York he was employed by the consulting engineering firm of Towle & Towle. He removed to Rome in 1902 and entered the employ of Knight & Hopkins, and has since been engaged under that firm in field work in the construction of sewer and water plants. A few weeks ago he was offered by the federal department a station in Honolulu which he declined. November 23 last Mr. Porcheron married Miss M. Irene Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Adams, of Rome, N. Y., and they are now living at 213 North Madison street.

1903

Daniel Everett Bellows and Miss Bessie Allen Hood, both of '03, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. F. Cooper, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hood, 7 Parkis avenue, Providence, November 23, 1904. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Cornelia Moulton, ex-'03, as maid of honor, and two cousins, Miss Sarah Kempton Cady, '05, and Miss Helen Earle Hood of East Greenwich. The best man was Henry Wilson White, '03, and the ushers were Warren Lyle Wilmarth, '02, and Grenville Read Hood, a brother of the bride. Only the members of the families and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, but the reception which followed was attended by many classmates and fraternity friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellows are living at 266 King George street, Annapolis, Maryland, where Mr. Bellows is an engineer-in-charge of the new Naval Academy.

1904

Michael J. Lynch, ex-captain of the Brown nine, is pitching again this year for the Pittsburg team of the National League. On April 17 he showed his old form in a game with Cincinnati, which he won in the ninth inning, when the bases were filled, by striking out the third man.

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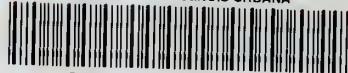
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